

JAMES EARL RAY, also known
as Eric Starvo Galt

ASSASSINATION OF REV. MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR., MEMPHIS,
TENNESSEE, April 4, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Alleged Plot
in New York City, New York, to
Harm or Kill a Prominent
Negro Woman

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
November 22, 1963

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

Miss CALDWELL stated she is extremely busy and upset, that her husband is at the brink of death in the hospital, that she is in the midst of preparing two speeches for delivery in California later this month, and that she would have no time for a personal interview for at least two weeks or perhaps longer. She stated all the facts known to her are set forth in her letter. She pointed out that under no circumstances would she disclose the identity of the friend who had supplied her with the information set forth in the letter. She said she no longer has any of his letters because in keeping with a promise made to him, she burns them immediately after reading them.

When asked for the name of the New York lawyer she mentions in the second paragraph of her letter, Miss CALDWELL replied that this lawyer's name is WILLIAM KUNSTLER, adding she had previously advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that KUNSTLER in her opinion is a Communist.

Miss CALDWELL was then asked if she could furnish any data on the source of her information which would aid in evaluating the reliability of this source. She then replied she has never met this source, but that he is a person who started writing to her about five years ago after reading one of her books. He has

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described himself in his letters as a Negro businessman who owns a business in Harlem. He has written to Miss CALDWELL from four or five different addresses, which she states indicates to her that he has had to move around for fear of his life. She has written back to him on several occasions, and two or three of her letters were returned to her marked "Unknown at this address," but most of her letters were delivered. On several occasions when she knew she was going to be in New York City, she wrote to her friend requesting that he come to see her at her hotel, but he never came. She recalled that one address he had given her was somewhere on West 114th Street.

Miss CALDWELL added she believes her friend is a member of the John Birch Society, because he has made reference frequently to articles she has written for the publication of this society entitled "American Opinion." She added that when this man first started writing to her, the letters were merely friendly and pleasant, expressing admiration of her writing and dealing with general political observations of World War I and World War II. However, commencing in the Fall of 1967, he began writing about his knowledge of the assassination plot of a prominent Negro leader, ultimately designated as Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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She said her first reaction was that his statements along this line sounded "kooky" so she ignored them, except for the fact that in a newspaper article she wrote in October, 1967, which was not published until February, 1968, and in which she made a predication of major events to occur in 1968, she did predict the assassination of a prominent Negro leader, being influenced in this predication by what her friend had written to her.

Miss CALDWELL was then asked whether she would suggest to her friend that he contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York City. She replied she knows he would not do so, because he had written to her in the past that about four years ago he had contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation to furnish information that "an FBI under-cover agent in an organization" was under suspicion. However, according to the friend, the Federal Bureau of Investigation wanted more and more information, so he broke off contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The friend also claimed that shortly after contacting the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he had begun to receive anonymous threatening letters, making him realize that his contacts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been observed. Miss CALDWELL stated that based on the letters received from her friend, she believes him to be a very intelligent man, but who is now completely terrified by the plot of which he is aware and also apparently by the fear that

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POOP PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

he himself is under suspicion, as indicated by a comment
in one of his letters that he was not even invited to
"Resurrection City" and cannot understand why, unless
it is because he is no longer trusted.

Miss CALDWELL stated at one point in the
conversation that she had just received another letter
from her friend "yesterday," but when questioned about
the contents, completely ignored the questions and
then reverted to a statement that the last letter from
her friend arrived a few days before her own letter
to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Miss CALDWELL then proceeded to state that
because of her husband's confinement, everything at
her residence is in a state of chaos and that she is
"simply going out of my mind." She said that pre-
viously her husband had taken care of all her business
affairs, that she is killing herself going back and
forth to the hospital, that she has had to give up
her whole career to take care of her husband, and that
"all this is too much for me." She said she herself
is under constant medical care and does not know why
she has to put up with all of this mess.

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Miss CALDWELL continued by stating her husband's
critical condition and the resultant "messing up" of her
own life is all the fault of "Warren of the Supreme Court
who let all those criminals loose," and made it possible
for them to viciously attack her husband and rob their
house.

In this connection, it is noted that according
to articles which appeared in the local press, two armed
men had broken into Miss CALDWELL's residence on March 20,
1967 when she, her husband, and their housekeeper were
all present, had demanded jewelry, and beaten and attempted
to smother Miss CALDWELL, but then had fled empty-handed.

On March 27, 1967, Miss CALDWELL had written
a letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in which
she related the circumstances of the above break-in,
and in which she stated that the man who had seized
her husband at the time of the break-in had forced
him down on the stairs with a gun at his back, but
"made no effort to otherwise hurt my husband." Miss
CALDWELL in the letter said she believed the objective
of the break-in had not been robbery, but an attempt
to kill her because of her anti-communist activity.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
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are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/7/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (44-374) (P)

MURKIN
(OO: Memphis)

UNSUBS; Alleged Plot in
New York City, New York,
to Harm or Kill a Prominent
Negro Woman

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, 11/22/63

POCAM
CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY

CARBON COPY

Re Buffalo airtel and LHM, dated 6/5/68, captioned
as above.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau ten
copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Two copies
are enclosed for Memphis, as Office of Origin in MURKIN case;

6 - Bureau (Encs. 12) (RM)
(1 - 62-10960, ASSASSINATION OF PRES.
J. F. KENNEDY)

(1 - 100-106670, WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER)
(1 - 157-8428, POCAM)

2 - Memphis (44-1987) (Encs. 2) (RM)

3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)

(1 - 100-146994, WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER)

5 - Buffalo

(1 - 62-1827, ASSAS. OF PRES. J. F. KENNEDY)

(1 - 62-1305, Mrs. JANET REBACK)

(1 - 157-623, POCAM)

TJS:mfm
(16)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1968

57 JUL 5 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4691

and three copies of LHM are enclosed for New York, as alleged locus of plots mentioned in referenced LHM, with one copy for New York file on WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER.

Buffalo is making no local dissemination of instant LHM, and whether or not any dissemination should be made at SOG is being left to discretion of the Bureau.

The information set forth in instant LHM is being furnished to the Bureau and interested offices principally because of the serious nature of the alleged information furnished and Miss CALDWELL's prominent position as a world-famous novelist, although previous experience with Miss CALDWELL demonstrates she has a penchant for intermingling fact and fiction indiscriminately, and has, in the past, published an article bearing on the internal security of the United States representing it to be factual whereas it was completely fictional.

Miss CALDWELL is now attempting to twist information recently furnished by her as evidencing advance information concerning the death of Senator KENNEDY, despite available facts as set forth in referenced LHM definitely indicating otherwise.

Specific attention is directed to the fact as set forth in instant LHM that when SA THADDEUS J. SZYMANSKI telephoned Miss CALDWELL on June 4, 1968, she said she was unavailable for interview because she was hurrying to go to the hospital to see her husband who was on the brink of death. On June 6, 1968, she told SA SZYMANSKI that after talking with him on June 4, 1968, she had gone out to the front of her home to plant flowers.

Because of Miss CALDWELL's known unreliability, no action is recommended on the information being furnished by her, other than possible dissemination by the Bureau of this information because it is very possible Miss CALDWELL may proceed to furnish the same information to other governmental agencies, or may proceed to publish the information she has furnished.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York
June 7, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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Woman

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POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

At 3:45 P. M., on June 6, 1968, a telephone call
was received at the Buffalo Office of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation from TAYLOR CALDWELL, an authoress, whose
true name is Mrs. JANET T. C. REBACK, and who resides at
34 Audley End, Buffalo (26), New York.

Miss CALDWELL immediately referred to a letter
she had recently mailed to the Buffalo Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation predicting "that something terrible
was going to happen," to the fact that on June 4, 1968, a
Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had
telephonically discussed this letter with her, and she
stated she now wished to furnish additional developments.

She said that on the afternoon of June 4, 1968,
shortly after discussing her letter with a Special Agent of

62 100-100000
ENCLOSURE

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the Federal Bureau of Investigation, she had gone outside to plant some flowers in front of her home. While so engaged, she noticed a young man on a motor bike ride by in the street in front of her home several times. Finally, this young man stopped directly in front of her home and commenced speaking with her. She states she was surprised to see on close observation that this young man was a Negro, whereas when she had seen him from a slight distance, he appeared to be Caucasian.

According to Miss CALDWELL, the first thing this young Negro said to her was, "Do you know DONALD JACKSON?"

Miss CALDWELL said she replied, "I know him well." (Miss CALDWELL explained at this point that she knows a Negro in Buffalo named DONALD JACKSON, who is head of the Donald Jackson Foundation, the purpose of which is to raise money to provide educational scholarships for meritorious and needy Negro students. She stated that she has given financial and other assistance to DONALD JACKSON, and immediately assumed that this is the DONALD JACKSON the young man was inquiring about.)

Miss CALDWELL went on to state that the next thing the young Negro said to her was "Did you tell Secret Service what our friend in New York wanted you to tell them?"

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Miss CALDWELL said she replied, "You mean about
the Negro woman?"

The young man allegedly said, "No! No! You've got
that mixed up."

Miss CALDWELL allegedly replied, "I told the FBI."

The young Negro then allegedly replied, "You should
have told the Secret Service. Anyway, it's too late now."

Miss CALDWELL stated that almost immediately
thereafter, the young Negro drove away on his motor bike,
the entire conversation having lasted about one or two
minutes. She stated that she had never seen this young
Negro before, and described him as about 19 years of age,
wearing a dark sleeveless shirt, blue jean trousers, and
as being very well spoken. She conjectured he is a stu-
dent because strapped on the back seat of his motor bike
had been two or three text books.

Miss CALDWELL stated she had been completely
startled when she had heard the young Negro refer to
"our friend in New York," but had immediately assumed
that the reference made was to the Negro businessman in
New York City who had recently written to her that "some-
thing terrible is going to happen."

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Miss CALDWELL then made reference to the recent assassination in Los Angeles of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY and proceeded to speculate that perhaps this was the "terrible thing about to happen" that her Negro friend from New York City had written to her about, and which information she in turn had forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She acknowledged that in her letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, she had described the incident about to occur as involving an unknown Negro woman, but now wondered whether she may possibly have misinterpreted the Negro businessman's letter. She speculated that perhaps what the Negro businessman had been trying to tell her was that a Negro woman was to be involved in the incident in some way, but not necessarily as the victim.

Miss CALDWELL concluded by stating she felt Senator KENNEDY's death was more than just a mere coincidence, that she is "not a believer in coincidence," and that there must definitely be some connection between the information she had previously received and Senator KENNEDY's death.

Attention is directed to the fact that Miss CALDWELL in her telephone call of June 6, 1968, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated that her conversation with the unidentified young Negro occurred while

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she was planting flowers in front of her home on the afternoon of June 4, 1968, and that she also stated she had gone outside to plant these flowers shortly following a telephone conversation with a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on June 4, 1968.

It is noted that a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation did, in fact, have a telephone conversation with Miss CALDWELL from about 4:35 P. M. to 4:50 P. M., on June 4, 1968. During an earlier telephone call to the CALDWELL residence on June 4, 1968, the Special Agent was told by a housekeeper, who answered the telephone, that Miss CALDWELL was asleep, that it is Miss CALDWELL's practice to work through the night and sleep during the day, and that Miss CALDWELL would be available to answer the telephone at about 4:30 P. M.

When the Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation did telephonically contact Miss CALDWELL at about 4:35 P. M., on June 4, 1968, he requested a personal interview with Miss CALDWELL concerning a letter which had been received from her earlier that day. Miss CALDWELL replied she was not available for interview then because she was hurrying to get ready to visit her husband, who is in the hospital on the brink of death, and that because of her busy schedule, she would have no time for a personal interview for at least two weeks or perhaps longer.

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to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6-17-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Attached are two reels of tape of an interview of Mark Lane by Marvin Scott of Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc. The program was aired over radio Station WHN, New York City, on 5-29-68. The tapes were furnished by Al LaVie, Jr., Assistant Bureau Chief of the Mutual office in Washington. He advised that the interview concerns Lane's new book, "A Citizen's Dissent," and the assassination of President Kennedy. LaVie stated that the tapes did not have to be returned.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached tapes be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division and the General Investigative Division for review and any appropriate action.

62-109060-6490

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

4 JUL 2 1968

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

CBF:bhm
(7)

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

53 JUL 24 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUN 26 1968

REC-27

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

TELETYPE

4-21 PM 6-26-68 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO-DL.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JUNE TWENTYSIX
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT AN EXTRADITION HEARING WAS SCHEDULED
TODAY FOR EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, ACCUSED BY DA JIM GARRISON
OF CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED
THAT EDWIN MEESE, LEGAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN,
WILL PRESIDE AT THE HEARING TO DETERMINE WHETHER BRADLEY WILL
BE EXTRADITED TO NEW ORLEANS TO STAND TRIAL ON THE CONSPIRACY
CHARGE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, BRADLEY SAID, "I DO KNOW HE,
GARRISON, WAS FED FALSE INFORMATION AND I DO KNOW WHERE SOME
OF IT CAME FROM, IF NOT ALL OF IT, AND I'D RATHER NOT GO
INTO THAT AT THIS POINT."

END PAGE 1

REC-27 62-109060-6491

EX-115
JUN 28 1968

JUN 28 1968

141-291
61 JUL 8 1968

5/2-Real

PAGE 2

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JAMES F. ^VHICKS OF ENID,
OKLAHOMA, WHO TESTIFIED AS A MATERIAL WITNESS IN THE GARRISON
PROBE, WAS COMMITTED TO THE WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL, A MENTAL
HOSPITAL AT FORT SUPPLY, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA. Te
La

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

DL BEING ADVISED

WA...

EXJ

FBI WASH DC

P

CC MR. SULLIVAN

147 Belridge
Los Gatos, Calif. 95030
June 23, 1968

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Attorney General Ramsey Clark
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

As a college professor who has read the Warren Report and most of the subsequent material on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, I would strongly urge that the case be reopened. Had Oswald lived to stand trial, an adversary procedure would have established by due process his solitary guilt, his innocence, or his complicity in a conspiracy. It would have done so by bringing in all the other evidence we read of that never appears in and is often not mentioned in the Report itself -- e.g., photographs of men being led away by police in Dealey Plaza, other photographic evidence, testimony of witnesses who were never interrogated, Oswald's amazing ability to get instant passports despite his record, his possible Cuban and CIA associations, and on and on. The bulk and the relevance of this material is too formidable to be ignored.

The assassination of John Kennedy's brother, Senator Robert F. Kennedy and of Dr. Martin Luther King makes a reopening all the more urgent. Contrary to the impression left by the press, not all assassinated presidents were killed by lone psychopaths; over twenty people were involved in the killing of Abraham Lincoln. The people of Western Europe overwhelmingly reject the Warren Report, and now so do a large majority of the American people. We can no longer endure the terrible doubts and suspicions about the shooting of John F. Kennedy. We have doubts enough in other areas. Why compound them in a case which affects our faith in the very political process?

Let me add that I do not agree with those who feel that reopening the case would be an insult to the Warren Commission itself. They are all honorable men and the Chief Justice has forged a magnificent record. But they operated under terrific time pressures in a complicated bureaucracy while trying to carry on their other duties. It is quite understandable that much might have escaped their individual attention and even their knowledge -- as indeed the possible Cuban connections were unearthed only shortly before publication of the Report.

As a propos of the Garrison investigation in New Orleans, I have read that Mr. Shaw's lawyers want the court to accept the Warren Report as the final legal verdict on the case. This sounds incredible. I trust that no extra-legal

REC-27

62-109060-6492

16 JUN 26 1968

EX-115

CONFIDENTIAL

body's findings will be substituted for those of a court and given legal recognition; that would be tantamount to establishing another legal system. Apropos of Garrison himself -- from what little one can glean from the sparse news -- I would urge that he be allowed to go into court and prove his case or be disproved. What better place is there to decide the truth behind a murder mystery than in a courtroom where an adversary system is used?

I would also urge that Garrison be allowed to call FBI and CIA men as witnesses. I understand that as of now executive privilege is being claimed for them. Well, if raisons d'état are to be invoked as an excuse for secrecy, then we Americans are right back in the old European vices we thought we had thrown out. More harm is done by secrecy than would attend the most dreadful revelations.

If Garrison really has the case that three judges and a grand jury think he has, let him prove it in a courtroom. If he doesn't, let him be shown up in a courtroom. But I see no point at all in the apparent effort to prevent him from getting into a courtroom. Substantive matters aside, I find this last very disturbing. The court is after all the ultimate embodiment of the law.

Again, Mr. Attorney General, I would urge that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy be reopened for investigation, and that whatever findings are finally arrived at be reached under an adversary procedure -- so that nothing goes unconsidered and nothing goes unanswered. It is late, of course. Many people connected with the case have since died, many violently. But better late than never. Such reopening would be a step toward the restoration of faith.

Sincerely yours,

Roland F. Lee

Roland F. Lee

cc: ✓ Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI
 Senator Edward Kennedy
 Senator Thomas Luchel
 Senator George Murphy
 Congressman Charles Gubser
 Congressman Don Edwards

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUN 25 1968

TELETYPE

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Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
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FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4-26 PM 6-25-68 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

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DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO - DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES - ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JUNE
TWENTYFIVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEY LEX HAWKINS, DES
MOINES, IOWA, SAID YESTERDAY SANDRA MOFFETT MC MAINES GAVE
A SWORN DEPOSITION TO ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW IN WHICH
SHE DENIED ATTENDING A PARTY IN NEW ORLEANS IN SEPTEMBER
NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AT WHICH GARRISON CLAIMS THE ASSASSINATION
OF JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS PLOTTED. HAWKINS SAID THAT IN MRS.
MC MAINES' DEPOSITION, SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE MET PERRY
RUSSO IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTYTWO AND DATED HIM BUT THAT
SHE DID NOT ATTEND A PARTY IN SEPTEMBER OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE
WHERE THE CONSPIRACY ALLEGEDLY TOOK PLACE. HAWKINS SAID "IN
EFFECT SHE COMPLETELY REFUTED THE TESTIMONY OF MR. RUSSO."

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

EXJ

FBI WASH

70 JUL 9 1968
CC MR. SUTLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 28 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

11-51 AM / 6-28-68 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE-

MISC - INFO CONCERNING OO-DL

RED COMET EDITION, NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM TODAY INDICATES
LAYTON P. MARTENS ARRESTED JUNE TWENTYSEVEN LAST FOR ATTEMPTED
MURDER. ARTICLE RELATES MARTENS STABBED DARRYL GERTENSCHLOGER,
AGE TWENTYNINE, OF NEW ORLEANS. THE INCIDENT TOOK PLACE AT THE
APARTMENT OF MARTENS, ONE TWO ZERO FIVE BOURBON STREET,
FRENCH QUARTER, NEW ORLEANS.

ARTICLE CONTINUED MARTENS WAS NAMED BY DA GARRISON'S
STAFF AS BEING INVOLVED IN CAPTIONED MATTER. CHARGES HAVE
BEEN BROUGHT AGAINST MARTENS BY THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY
FOR PERJURY IN THIS MATTER. NO ACTION ON PERJURY MATTER
HAS BEEN TAKEN.

INDICES OF NEW ORLEANS RE GERTENSCHLOGER NEGATIVE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

DL TO BE ADVISED

END

WA...BJP

FB 59 JUL 10 1968

REC 45

25 JUL 2 1968

XC MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

62-109060-6494

5/Rel

Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date June 28, 1968

Attached teletype reports
Layton P. Martens arrested in New Orleans
June 27, 1968 for attempted murder.
Martens is a homosexual who lived with
the late David William Ferrie at one
time. Garrison claims Martens involved
in assassination of President Kennedy.
Garrison questioned Martens before Orleans
Parish Grand Jury after which Martens
was indicted for perjury. We have
previously disseminated information to
the Department re Martens. Inasmuch as
data in attached teletype appeared in
news media, no dissemination being made
of this information.

REL:kmj

P.L.

62-109060-6495

74

rel

Memorandum

REC 45

DeLoach	/
Mohr	/
Bishop	/
Casper	/
Callahan	/
Conrad	/
Felt	/
Gale	/
Rosen	/
Sullivan	/
Tavel	/
Trotter	/
Tele. Room	/
Holmes	/
Gandy	/

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 27, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The New Orleans "States-Item" newspaper for June 26, 1968, reported that James F. Hicks of Enid, Oklahoma, who testified as a material witness in the Garrison probe, was committed to the Western State Mental Hospital at Fort Supply, Oklahoma.

Hicks is the Enid, Oklahoma, resident who received considerable newspaper publicity on July 27, 1967, reporting he had been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Hicks claimed that he was in Dallas, Texas, on the day of the assassination of President Kennedy and was standing less than 100 yards from President Kennedy's automobile when President Kennedy was assassinated. Hicks claimed also that he remained in Dallas for some time after the assassination looking for a job and during that period met six Cubans, pictures of whom he later recognized as among 150 pictures exhibited to him by Garrison.

Hicks told newsmen that the assassination didn't happen the way the Warren Commission said it did. Hicks claimed he heard four shots at the time of the assassination and that one shot seemed to go directly over his head and not from the Texas School Book Depository Building. Hicks also reportedly claimed that he saw a man kneeling in the trunk of a car near the Texas School Book Depository Building and it was his theory that the man in the automobile trunk could have fired one or more shots, ducked into the trunk of the car and then closed the trunk lid over himself. Then another person, according to Hicks, could have driven the car away from the scene.

New Orleans news media reported that Hicks testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury January 10, 1968, and afterwards told newsmen that he thought his testimony would "throw some light" on the events in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

62-109060

REC 45

10 JUL 2 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

CONTINUED - OVER

as (7)

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

News media further reported that after his testimony before the Grand Jury, Hicks engaged in a drinking session during which time he met two Negro men and later invited these men to his room where they had more drinks after which the two Negro men left his room and Hicks went to bed. Hicks claimed that later two different Negro men appeared at his hotel room and attacked him and pushed him through a plate glass door. Hicks also told newsmen he did not believe the attack on him by the two Negro men had anything to do with his presence in New Orleans as a witness for Garrison and that it might have been a burglary attempt.

OBSERVATIONS:

The name of James Hicks did not come up in our investigation of the assassination, nor did it appear in the Index of the Warren Commission Report. Hicks obviously was a publicity seeker who interjected himself into the Garrison probe in order to generate publicity for himself. It is not surprising that he has been found mentally ill and has been committed to a mental institution. Practically all of Garrison's witnesses have been mental cases, dope addicts, criminals with unsavory backgrounds and the like. Hopefully, Hicks' commitment to a mental institution will further expose the fraudulent nature of Garrison's so-called probe of the assassination.

ACTION:

For information. ✓

Rel *H. J. Jones* *P. B. Smith*

FBI

Date: 6/26/68

REC-47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is one (1) newspaper
article appearing in the Red Flash edition of the New Orleans
States-Item, 6/26/68.

Copies of this newspaper article are enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

EX-116
REC-47

62-109060-6496
15 JUN 28 1968

Approved: 15 JRP
66 JUL 11 1968 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DA Plot Figure Hearing Due On Extradition

SACRAMENTO (AP)—An extradition hearing comes up here today for Edgar Eugene Bradley, accused by a Louisiana district attorney of conspiring to kill President Kennedy.

Dist Atty. Jim Garrison of New Orleans charged Bradley with conspiring to murder Kennedy. Garrison contends a New Orleans-based plot led to the death of the president.

THE WARREN Commission investigation of Kennedy's Nov. 22, 1963, slaying in Dallas, Tex., concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination. The commission said it found no credible evidence of a conspiracy.

Bradley, a North Hollywood business representative for evangelist Dr. Carl McIntyre, was arrested by Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Pitcher on a warrant forwarded by Garrison.

Edwin Meese, legal secretary to Gov. Ronald Reagan, will preside at the hearing to determine whether Bradley, 49, will be extradited to New Orleans to stand trial on the conspiracy charge.

"I do know he, Garrison, was fed false information," said Bradley in the interview. "And I do know where some of it came from, if not all of it, and I'd rather not go into that at this point."

CLAY L. SHAW, a prominent New Orleans businessman, also has been charged by Garrison with conspiring to assassinate Kennedy.

In Enid, Okla., meanwhile, a man who testified as a material witness in the Garrison probe was committed to a mental hospital.

Officers said James E. Hicks of Enid was committed yesterday.

Hicks, 29, a former Air Service Co. employee at Vance Air Force Base in Enid, was taken to a Western State Hospital at Fort Supply, Garfield County, officers said.

HICKS claims to have been about 100 yards from Kennedy when the President was assassinated in Dallas in 1963. He has said he saw a man kneeling inside an auto trunk near the assassination site and that he heard four shots, not three, the number of shots the Warren Commission reported.

Garrison subpoenaed Hicks as a material witness in his investigation. Hicks was reportedly beaten in a New Orleans hotel room Jan. 11, several hours before he was to testify.

A Garfield County mental health panel recommended Hicks be sent to Fort Supply for examination and treatment.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 46
NEW ORLEANS STATES-
ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-26-68
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS.
Character: 11/22/63
AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

DIRECTOR, FBI (159-530)

6/19/68

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (159-25)

EDWARD GRADY PARTIN
LMRDA - IM

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following items:

- (1) Letter dated 6/10/68 from CHARLES D. WINTERS, President, Teamsters Local # 270, New Orleans, La., to FBI New Orleans.
- (2) Letter dated 6/3/68, from CHARLES D. WINTERS to The Houstonian, 2005 Mason Street, Houston, Texas.
- (3) Letter from J. S. (JACK) MARIN, Correspondent and La. Editor for the Houstonian dated 6/5/68, in response to WINTERS' letter of 6/3/68 (item 2)
- (4) The Houstonian dates Tuesday, May 21, 1968.

The Bureau will note that items 2, 3 and 4 were enclosed with Item 1 when received by the New Orleans Office. Item 1 was sent certified mail by WINTERS with return receipt requested.

No investigation is being conducted by New Orleans in connection with above, UACB, noting that a review of the New Orleans file indicated that Bureau previously furnished newspaper clippings setting forth items contained in the enclosed publication.

② - Bureau (Enc-4) (RM)
1 - New Orleans
ERP/kmt
(3)

REC-12

62-109060-6497

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 3 1968

79 JUL 5-1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

F B I

Date: 6/26/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)
 SUBJECT: KENSALT
 OO: Los Angeles

Mr. RICHARD G. LUBIC, 2010 Hillcrest Drive, Hollywood, California, employed as President, Color Corporation of America, 9000 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, advised SA RICHARD M. WOLF on 6/25/68 as follows:

He attended the victory celebration for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY at the Ambassador Hotel on the evening of 6/25/68 as the guest of RICHARD A. KLEIN, Public Relations Director, Southern California Kennedy Campaign Headquarters. LUBIC formerly was associated with "Time" magazine and with KLS - TV, Los Angeles, traveled with ROBERT F. KENNEDY, and is well known to KENNEDY and the people associated with the KENNEDY campaign.

LUBIC wanted to congratulate Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY upon his election victory in California, and stood close to the speaker's rostrum to await the opportunity.

1 - Bureau
 1 - 62-109060)
 1 - Dallas (info)
 1 - New Orleans (info)
 1 - Los Angeles
 1 - 59-75)

REC-7 62-109060-6498

NOT RECORDED
 199 JUL 3 1968

Approved: 141

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

6 JUL 8 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

LUBIC heard KENNEDY arrive at the speaker's rostrum via a door behind the rostrum and anticipated that he might depart through this same door. A minute or less prior to the termination of the speech, LUBIC checked to determine if this area might be appropriate to speak to KENNEDY. LUBIC noted that access to this area could be made through two doors. He also made casual observation of the corridor area beyond the doors and has a recollection of seeing a woman dressed in white in the corridor. LUBIC assumed the woman was a hotel employee, probably assigned to the kitchen. After making this brief check, LUBIC returned to the Embassy Room as KENNEDY completed his speech. LUBIC departed the Embassy Room just ahead of Senator KENNEDY, and LUBIC noted KENNEDY took the long way to one of the doors behind the rostrum. LUBIC entered the closer door and was at KENNEDY's right shoulder as he walked down the corridor.

LUBIC thought KENNEDY saw him and recognized him and continued walking with KENNEDY waiting for KENNEDY to stop shaking hands with people who swept into this area and to acknowledge him. LUBIC heard an unidentified voice saying "KENNEDY, you son of a bitch", and then heard two shots which sounded to LUBIC like shots from a starter pistol at a track meet. LUBIC did not identify the source of the voice and could not immediately determine the source of the pistol shots. He quickly noted, however, an individual with a gun. This individual was located on the left side of the corridor and had his knee on a small table or air conditioning unit and had lifted himself up on this knee to obtain elevation while shooting.

LUBIC has no recollection of hearing the sounds of additional shots, but recalls seeing the gun and the arm of the assailant and noted the jerk of the gun and the arm apparently caused by the recoil action of the gun. LUBIC noted KENNEDY had fallen and was bleeding from his head. LUBIC immediately sought cover behind an ice machine or table in the corridor under the assumption the shooting would continue. LUBIC observed the expression in KENNEDY's eyes and assumed he was mortally wounded.

LUBIC then noted one or more of the hotel employees and other people were struggling with the assailant in an attempt to disarm and to subdue him. LUBIC got up and linked arms with two hotel security employees to keep the crowd in the

kitchen area from coming into the corridor. During this period the assailant was still being subdued and disarmed. LUBIC remained in this area until police took custody of the assailant and removed him from the hotel. The following day, LUBIC recognized news media photographs of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN as being identical with the assailant.

LUBIC additionally advised as follows:

During the time he was associated with television station KTLA, Los Angeles, he produced a television interview show called "Tempo". This show consists of interviews with controversial people and the discussion of controversial subjects. At the time the New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON was attempting to subpoena individuals from the Southern California area, discussions on the matter were held on the program and some attempts were made to invite EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY and LAWRENCE HOWARD as guests on the program.

In about May, 1968, exact date not recalled, LUBIC was contacted by one STEVEN JAFFE who introduced himself as an investigator for JIM GARRISON and who presented appropriate credentials. JAFFE said he had been instructed by GARRISON to ascertain if LUBIC could arrange a meeting between GARRISON and Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. JAFFE explained that GARRISON was concerned for the safety of KENNEDY and wanted to present evidence that the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, MARTIN LUTHER KING, and a possible threat against ROBERT F. KENNEDY were part of the same plot. JAFFE said LUBIC had been selected to make these arrangements because of his known association with ROBERT KENNEDY and KENNEDY campaign people.

LUBIC questioned JAFFE's identity and his authority to speak for GARRISON and asked that JAFFE telephonically contact GARRISON in his presence and permit him to speak with GARRISON personally. JAFFE did this and LUBIC spoke with GARRISON. LUBIC said he recognized GARRISON's voice from seeing and hearing GARRISON on various television news programs. GARRISON affirmed that he was concerned for the safety of ROBERT F. KENNEDY and desired to meet with KENNEDY to furnish him evidence concerning the plot which had resulted in the death of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and which plot continued as a threat against ROBERT F. KENNEDY. GARRISON indicated that JAFFE would furnish LUBIC information about this plot.

JAFFE explained that GARRISON had determined the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY had been planned and executed by a group referred to by GARRISON as "The Committee". "The Committee" is composed of individuals from various groups including the National States Rights Party, Anti-CASTRO Cubans, oil depletion interests, and individuals opposed to the U.S. policy of rapprochement with the communists.

JAFFE said GARRISON located a letter prepared in 1960 or 1961, by the National States Rights Party which indicated JOHN F. KENNEDY, MARTIN LUTHER KING, and ROBERT F. KENNEDY would have to be executed. The plot to assassinate JOHN F. KENNEDY was developed by "The Committee" after KENNEDY indicated he did not favor oil depletion tax benefits and following KENNEDY's meetings with CHARLES DE GAULLE and then Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV which resulted in an apparent new era of friendship with DE GAULLE and rapprochement with the Russians. At this same time, the invasion of Cuba by anti-CASTRO elements failed because of President KENNEDY's withdrawal of promised U.S. air support which decision apparently had the concurrence of ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

According to JAFFE, "The Committee" placed ten million dollars into the hands of a secondary group. This secondary group was instructed to locate appropriate individuals to carry out the assassination of President KENNEDY and to plan the assassination. JAFFE indicated that EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, North Hollywood, California, LAWRENCE HOWARD, El Monte, California, and other people being subpoenaed by GARRISON are members of this secondary group. JAFFE also indicated that BRADLEY was formerly a member of the OSS and later of the CIA and that BRADLEY's employer is subsidized by the CIA. JAFFE said BRADLEY was instrumental in locating LEE HARVEY OSWALD and other people connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

JAFFE said that OSWALD did not defect to the Soviet Union as the U.S. public believes, but was sent into the Soviet Union by the U.S. Government. He said OSWALD was a cryptographic expert and had received training in the U.S. Marine Corps in codes and ciphers. OSWALD's assignment in the Soviet

Union was related to the U-2 photographic surveillance flights. OSWALD returned to the United States when the U-2 flights were discontinued. OSWALD subsequently acted as a paid informant for the CIA. OSWALD also was an FBI informant during the time he was in New Orleans. According to JAFFE, and GARRISON has proof of these relationships.

JAFFE indicated that by the time the assassination of President KENNEDY was accomplished a total of ninety-five people were involved. JAFFE said the actual assassination was executed by four anti-CASTRO Cubans who fired at President KENNEDY simultaneously with unsighted Mauser rifles at the distance of approximately sixty yards. One assailant was on a railroad car located on a track adjacent to the highway, another was on the overpass above the highway, and a third was in a "counting building". The location of the fourth was not recalled by LUBIC. JAFFE said a "dry run" of the procession had been observed and timed the previous day and it had been noted that the procession slowed to about seven miles per hour just as it approached the Texas Book Depository building. It was decided that the shooting would commence when the procession slowed down.

JAFFE said Dallas additionally was selected as the city in which President KENNEDY would be assassinated because "The Committee" had great influence in Dallas which extended into the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas Sheriff's Office. JAFFE suggested that individuals in "The Committee" are well known to President LINDON JOHNSON and that while JOHNSON was not associated with "The Committee" and was not connected with the assassination that JOHNSON now has knowledge of the people who were responsible.

JAFFE said that when the procession slowed by the Book Depository building that a total of six shots were fired. Four shots were fired simultaneously and then two shots quickly thereafter. The bullets used were special made bullets which shatter upon impact to cause extensive damage. A fragment of one of the bullets struck the face of a female bystander. GARRISON has possession of this fragment, according to JAFFE. LUBIC is not clear concerning the part OSWALD played in the shooting.

JAFFE said that one of the plotters made a diary of his activity and plans leading up to the assassination which includes the timing of the procession on its "dry run" and the notation of the time and the speed at the Book Depository. GARRISON has possession of this diary.

JAFFE said the pilot DAVID W. FERRIE was employed to fly the four anti-CASTRO's out of the country. FERRIE wrote a story of his involvement in the plot. GARRISON has a copy of this story, and JAFFE indicated the FBI also had a copy of the story.

One of the Cubans involved either is in the United States or has been located by GARRISON outside of the United States, and currently is cooperating with GARRISON. JAFFE indicated FERRIE was killed with a special acid which was administered into his system through his facial skin area causing a cardiac reaction which was diagnosed as a heart attack.

LUBIC indicated in connection with the above-mentioned shooting areas that JAFFE had in his possession a photograph apparently taken at the time of the assassination which depicted the railroad car. He also has a copy of the photograph which JAFFE said was presented to the Warren Commission in which the railroad car has been deleted.

JAFFE also had in his possession copies of two or more pieces of alleged communications from the FBI, Dallas, to the Director, FBI, which LUBIC described as possibly teletype messages in which Dallas advised of the existence of a possible plot to assassinate President KENNEDY and later advised that definite evidence had been developed which indicated a plot to assassinate President KENNEDY. The communications indicated the FBI was referring the matter to the Secret Service for handling.

JAFFE indicated that the same group which directed the assassination of President KENNEDY also directed the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and that GARRISON was concerned that ROBERT F. KENNEDY would be their next victim.

LUBIC said that when JAFFE first presented him with the above information, that he did not want to accept the information and could not believe that JAFFE honestly believed the story and probably had some ulterior motive in furnishing him the information. LUBIC advised JAFFE of his disbelief and asked if JAFFE would relate the information in the presence of an attorney selected by LUBIC. JAFFE agreed to do this and subsequently related substantially the same information to LUBIC in the presence of Mr. RONALD BUCK, Los Angeles attorney, and partner of Mr. PIERRE SALINGER in the operation of The Factory, a Los Angeles night club.

LUBIC subsequently contacted FRANK MANKIEWICZ, Senator KENNEDY's Press Secretary, and advised him briefly that GARRISON had contacted him to determine if a meeting could be arranged between KENNEDY and GARRISON in order that GARRISON could personally present information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and his concern for the present safety of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY. MANKIEWICZ was rushed for time, and LUBIC did not have an opportunity to furnish him more detailed information.

LUBIC heard nothing from MANKIEWICZ and therefore recontacted MANKIEWICZ for his decision. MANKIEWICZ again was pressed for time and briefly told LUBIC that KENNEDY was not interested in meeting with GARRISON. LUBIC telephonically relayed this decision to GARRISON.

Following the assassination of Senator KENNEDY, LUBIC telephonically contacted GARRISON to obtain his comments as a matter of personal interest. GARRISON told LUBIC that SIRHAN SIRHAN was a "company man". In prior conversations, GARRISON had referred to CIA as the "company". GARRISON commented that Senator KENNEDY was killed with a special bullet which shattered upon impact and that the bullet was similar in type to the bullet which killed President KENNEDY and MARTIN LUTHER KING. GARRISON suggested that knowledge of the characteristics of these bullets is not widely known and suggested evidence of the continuation of the same plot.

GARRISON further suggested that the plot to assassinate ROBERT KENNEDY apparently was delayed until it was certain he

LA 55-156

had won the California election which apparently would have made him the leading contender for the Democratic nomination. GARRISON also suggested that if SIRHAN's bullets had failed to kill or mortally wound the Senator, that a back-up man stationed somewhere in the crowd probably would have fired additional shots.

GARRISON said SIRHAN apparently belonged to a group named Young Jordanians or Young Arabs for Freedom and suggested that the Ambassador Hotel probably had employees of Arabic background who could have permitted SIRHAN to enter the hotel out of friendship and not necessarily as part of the assassination plot.

GARRISON further advised that he believes he may be the next victim in the continuing plot because of his ability to expose "The Committee". GARRISON indicated he was traveling to Los Angeles in the near future and would contact LUBIC.

On the basis of the foregoing, it is apparent that GARRISON's concern for the safety of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY is nebulous in nature and was predicated upon the same information he is basing his investigation of the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY. GARRISON's proposal of meeting with Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY must also be viewed from the context of political motivations which might have existed at the time.

Los Angeles is conducting no additional investigation into the GARRISON allegations and does not plan interviews with HAROLD BUCH or FRANK KANKIEWICZ concerning this matter. LUBIC's information concerning the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY has been prepared on LD 302. Pertinent information furnished Bureau by teletype dated 6/25/68.

FBI

Date: 6/27/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-160761)

FROM SAC, Indianapolis (105-4896) (P)

JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS
IS - R

OO: San Francisco

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau 5/24/68.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and 10 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies each are enclosed for Pittsburgh and El Paso and four copies for San Francisco.

Enclosed LHM is being prepared by Indianapolis in accordance with instructions set forth by Bureau 07 Form dated 6/5/68. These instructions also stated to furnish San Francisco with extra copies for dissemination to U. S. Secret Service.

ENCLOSURE

Two copies of enclosed LHM are being disseminated to Pittsburgh in view of their file 76-2515 entitled "TERRY LEE BERG, aka - FUGITIVE; PAROLE VIOLATOR". In this regard, San Francisco should note that the Pittsburgh Division may

- ② C. - Bishop
Bureau (RM) (Enc. - 11)
(1 - 76-TERRY LEE BERG)
2 - Pittsburgh (RM) (Enc. - 2) (76-2515)
2 - El Paso (RM) (Enc. - 2) (105-1777)
4 - San Francisco (RM) (Enc. - 4) (105-22877)
(1 - 76-TERRY LEE BERG)
3 - Indianapolis (1 - 105-4896)
(1 - U. S. Secret Service, Ind)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

12 JUL 1 1968

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 10 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

THIS IS A COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN
ORIGINAL FILED IN

54 JUL 15 1968

request consideration of an interview with subject JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS in connection with this case since the possibility exists that this subject had been traveling with JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS on DOBKINS' return trip from Washington, D. C., in December, 1966, and possibly BERG was transported by DOBKINS to South Bend, Indiana, where BERG stole a vehicle on 12/23/66.

[REDACTED]

All contacts at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, in this case were made through established sources only. Records of the University were made available by Miss BEULAH YOUNG, Office of Records and Admissions, Indiana University.

Information regarding WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS, brother of the subject, has evidently been disseminated previously to U. S. Secret Service, but is summarized herein to complete the background of subject JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS. No description is being set forth in this LHM for JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS since insufficient data is available to the Indianapolis Division in this regard at this time.

FD-128 has been submitted with appropriate Serials to change Office of Origin in this captioned matter to San Francisco.

- L E A D S -

EL PASO

At El Paso, Texas

Will review enclosed LHM upon receipt and advise Bureau and San Francisco of any additional pertinent information

II 105-4896

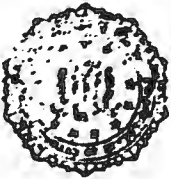
concerning the subject or members of his family, not available to the Indianapolis Division. In event such information is available, will submit in Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemination with appropriate copies to U. S. Secret Service.

PITTSBURGH

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Will furnish the Bureau and San Francisco with sufficient background information concerning the case entitled "TERRY LEE BERG, aka Maurice Edwin Collins - FUGITIVE; PAROLE VIOLATOR" for consideration of Bureau authority to contact subject concerning BERG.

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Indianapolis, Indiana

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 27, 1968

JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS

[REDACTED]

Records of Indiana University (IU), Bloomington, Indiana, reflected on January 3, 1967, that James Edward Dobkins was born on March 9, 1940, place not given. He drives a 1959 black Volkswagen sedan bearing Texas license CZH 730. His Social Security Number is listed as 459-64-0853 and his parents were listed as Charles Martin Dobkins, Sr., and Nonis Lillene Reed Dobkins, 415 South Main Street, Monahans, Texas. On his registration form at Indiana University, he listed his marital status as single and stated that he had no church preference. He stated that he was employed last semester for twenty hours a week at the University of Texas, Steno Bureau, Campus Mail Delivery. He stated that he was registered with Local Board 105, Pecos, Texas, under Selective Service Number 41-105-40-81.

Dobkins registered at IU in Bloomington, Indiana, on September 15, 1966, as a Graduate Student in the Department of Linguistics, stating that he expected to receive a M.A. Degree in June, 1968. During this time he was residing at Post Office Box 356, Graduate Residence Center, a men's dormitory for Graduate Students at IU.

In connection with a possible trip to Washington, D. C., on December 19, 1966, it was noted that the Christmas

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS

vacation recess at IU was officially from December 21, 1966, to January 4, 1967.

Dobkins had a fellowship with the Linguistics Department, but gave the fellowship up and left Indiana University sometime during the beginning of the second semester of the 1966-1967 academic year, exact date unknown. He left his residence without reason and without leaving a forwarding address. The date of his leaving this residence was not recorded in the records of Indiana University.

On May 31, 1967, George Weisheit, Secret Service Agent at El Paso, Texas, advised that William Ray Dobkins, brother of James Edward Dobkins, was interviewed by an Agent of his Agency at St. Elizabeth's Hospital at the request of the attending psychiatrist, Dr. David Grodsky, on May 24, 1967. At this time, William Ray Dobkins expressed an extreme dislike for the President, blaming him for being part of a group who instigated to have his ranch taken away from him. Although the subject denied desiring the President dead, he indicated that his brother, James Dobkins, may possibly have intentions of assassinating the President. As a result, the medical staff at St. Elizabeth's Hospital recommended subject be held for further treatment; however, subject was released by the D. C. Mental Health Commission on May 25, 1967, to the custody of his family for his return to the address of his brother, James Dobkins, at 211 Emerson, Houston, Texas.

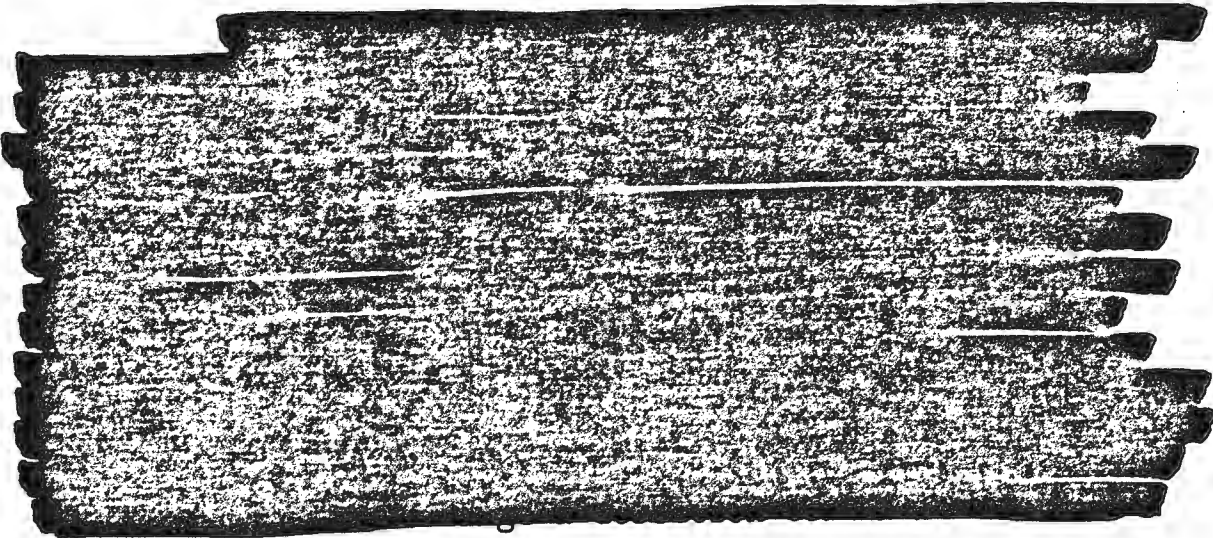
Concerning William Ray Dobkins, the brother of James Edward Dobkins, the following information is set forth:

William Ray Dobkins sent a letter to the Odessa American Newspaper, Odessa, Texas, which was received by that newspaper on March 6, 1967, containing a partially burned draft card, which belonged to him. A reporter for

CONFIDENTIAL

JAMES EDWARD LOEFINS

the Odessa American interviewed William Ray Dobkins at Monahans, Texas, March 6, 1967, at which time Dobkins admitted burning his card and claimed that he burned same because he did not agree with the Vietnam War.



On May 8, 1967, William Ray Dobkins appeared at the U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., attempting to obtain a passport for travel to the Soviet Union and other "black-listed countries" for the purpose of defection. The following day, May 9, 1967, the Metropolitan Police Department transported William Ray Dobkins to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C., when he attempted to climb the iron fence around the White House.

The following additional information concerning William Ray Dobkins was furnished on May 31, 1967, by George Weisheit, U. S. Secret Service, El Paso, Texas:

Dr. Grodsky of St. Elizabeth's Hospital is of the opinion that William Ray Dobkins is diagnosed as a schizophrenic, paranoid type, and that he considers the

CONFIDENTIAL

JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS

subject dangerous. William Ray Dobkins' family came to Washington, D. C., to be present at the D. C. Mental Health Commission hearing and requested that William Ray Dobkins be released to their custody for return to Texas. Dr. Grodsky recommended that due to William Ray Dobkins' profound dislike of the President and his paranoid ideas, that he be held for further treatment and eventually transferred to an institution in his state of residence.

At the Mental Health Commission hearing in Washington, D. C., on May 25, 1967, Dr. Grodsky derived the opinion that William Ray Dobkins' mother, who was present, was also mentally ill and expressed a profound dislike for the President regarding their land problem.

Regarding William's two brothers, both of whom attended the hearing and one whose name was James Dobkins of Houston, Texas, Dr. Grodsky explained that the limited interview he had with them, no evidence of mental illness was detected, although they both have similar complaints about the President regarding their land being taken away. He stated that in addition, the brothers indicated that they realize that William Ray Dobkins was mentally ill, that he had gone too far this time by visiting the White House, that they would return him to Houston for additional psychiatric treatment.

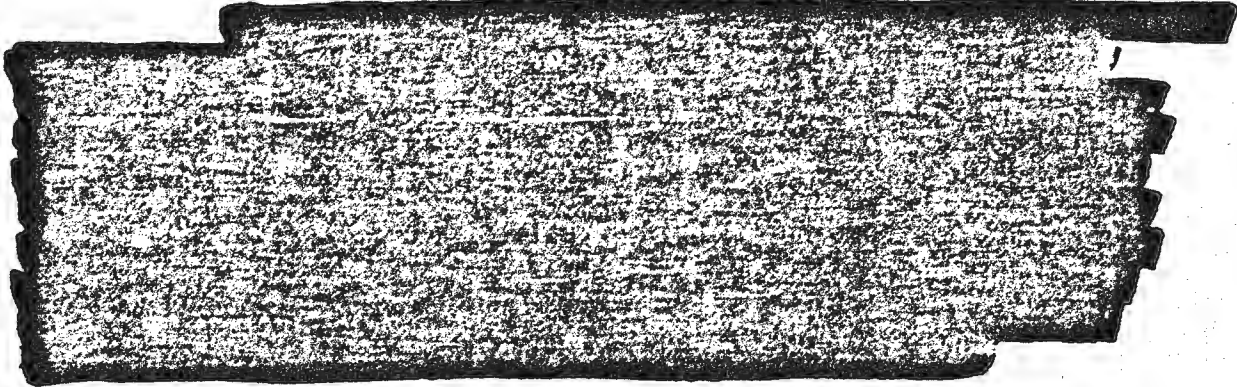
The D. C. Mental Health Commission released William Ray Dobkins to the custody of his mother and two brothers on May 25, 1967, for return to Houston, Texas, for additional psychiatric treatment.

Agent Weisheit of the El Paso Office of Secret Service continued that according to information received from his Washington Office, which covered the interview with William Ray Dobkins by an Agent of Secret Service in Washington, William remained calm and collected during the

CONFIDENTIAL

JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS

initial stages of the interview. William Ray Dobkins related his extreme dislike of the President for being responsible for the loss of his mother's 7,000 acre ranch in west Texas. William Ray Dobkins felt that the President and "his bunch", which consists of Governor Connally and Judicial Officers in Texas, were responsible for taking the ranch away from them. Several times throughout the interview, William stated that he would not make any attempt to kill the President, since he was more good to him alive than dead. As the interview continued, William displayed numerous signs of mounting anxiety and nervousness and related evidence of paranoid-type thinking. He closely associates himself in the image of Lee Harvey Oswald, comparing Oswald's history with his intentions of defecting to Cuba or the Soviet Union and his prior U. S. Marine Corps service.



When questioned of his feelings regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, he replied that he thought Oswald was a good man and that assassinating the President was a "good thing" to do if it would prove his point or bring to the attention of the Nation a particular problem. At this point, William reiterated that he had not thought of assassinating the President, nor would he gain anything by doing so, and that he would furthermore advise this Service if he hears of any "nut" with intentions of assassinating the President; however, if the President was killed, he certainly would not be remorseful about it.

CONFIDENTIAL

JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS

[REDACTED]

It was the opinion of the Secret Service Agent, concurred to by Dr. Grodsky, that William was intelligent, cunning, defensive, and hostile, and when pushed or under stress, as exhibited by the interview, he exhibits underlying paranoid ideas. It was also evidenced that William was not speaking out his full feelings or intentions.

It was also the opinion of the Secret Service Agent that William Ray Dobkins should be considered of extreme protective interest due to his profound dislike of the President; his underlying paranoid ideas of his comparison with Lee Harvey Oswald, and his thoughts about assassination to prove his plight; coupled together with his cunningness, hostility, intelligence, and defensive attitude.

On May 20, 1968, Special Agent Larry D. Newman, U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco, California, advised

CONFIDENTIAL

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JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS

that he had located James Edward Dobkins at 1044 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, California, but due to James Edward Dobkins uncooperative attitude, he was unable at that time to obtain any information concerning his employment.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 28, 1968

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize a wild allegation wherein New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison is alleging there was a conspiracy in the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King.

On 6/25/68 Mr. Richard G. Lubic of Los Angeles, California, informed our Los Angeles Office he was a personal friend of Robert F. Kennedy and had been present as an eyewitness when Senator Kennedy was assassinated by Sirhan B. Sirhan.

Lubic then advised that in approximately May, 1968, he was contacted by one Steven Jaffe who introduced himself as an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Lubic stated Jaffe informed him that Garrison was concerned over the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy since he felt there was a conspiracy involved in the murders of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King and that Garrison felt there was a threat against Robert F. Kennedy as part of this conspiracy. Jaffe claimed Garrison desired to see Senator Kennedy and alert him to this threat.

Lubic further advised that Jaffe then told him that Garrison had determined the assassination of President Kennedy had been planned and executed by a group known as "The Committee" which was composed of individuals from various groups, including the National States Rights Party, anti-Castro Cubans, oil depletion interests, and individuals opposed to the U. S. policy of rapprochement with the communists.

Jaffe claimed Garrison located a letter prepared in 1960 or 1961 by the National States Rights Party which indicated John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King would have to be executed. "The Committee," according to Jaffe,

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1 - (Kensalt)

REL:as

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CONTINUED - OVER 4 JUL 3 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5/10/68

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

planned the assassination plot and put \$10,000,000 into the hands of a secondary group. The secondary group was to locate individuals to carry out the assassination. Some of the members of the secondary group were affiliated with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and included Lee Harvey Oswald who was a CIA agent. Jaffe also claimed Oswald was an FBI informant during the time he was in New Orleans. Jaffe stated that the assassination of President Kennedy was accomplished by a total of 95 persons and that the actual assassination shots were fired by four anti-Castro Cubans from several different directions. Jaffe claimed the assassination was held in Dallas, Texas, because "The Committee" had great influence in Dallas which extended into the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas Sheriff's Office. Jaffe stated the individuals in "The Committee" are well known to President Lyndon Johnson and that while Johnson was not associated with "The Committee" and was not connected with the assassination, Johnson now has knowledge of the people who were responsible.

Jaffe claimed Garrison possesses a diary of one of the plotters describing his activities and plans leading up to the assassination of President Kennedy and also has a story written by David Ferrie wherein Ferrie describes his involvement in the plot. Jaffe claimed the FBI also has a copy of Ferrie's story. According to Jaffe, one of the Cubans involved in the assassination of President Kennedy is cooperating with Garrison. Jaffe also claimed Garrison possesses two or more pieces of alleged communications from the FBI Dallas Office to the Director, FBI, which allegedly advised of the existence of a possible plot to assassinate President Kennedy. Mr. Lubic further informed the Los Angeles Office that following his contact with Jaffe he attempted to arrange an appointment for New Orleans District Attorney to meet Senator Robert F. Kennedy. He stated he handled such arrangements through Frank Mankiewicz, Senator Kennedy's Press Secretary. Lubic stated that Mankiewicz told Lubic Senator Kennedy was not interested in meeting with Garrison. Lubic further advised that following the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, he contacted Garrison to obtain his comments as a matter of personal interest. Garrison reportedly told Lubic that Sirhan Sirhan was a "company man," meaning CIA agent. Garrison claimed Senator Kennedy was killed with the same type bullet that had been used to assassinate President Kennedy and Martin Luther King. Lubic added that Garrison believes that he (Garrison) may be the next victim in the continuing plot because of his ability to expose "The Committee." Garrison indicated he would be traveling to Los Angeles in the near future and would contact Lubic.

OBSERVATIONS:

The wild allegations of Jaffe are in the same vein that Garrison has followed during the past 18 months in his news releases regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. The conspiracy plot outlined by Jaffe is absolutely unworthy of belief and strongly suggests that Garrison is insane.

ACTION: Information volunteered by Mr. Lubic to the Los Angeles Office regarding his contact with Garrison's investigator, Jaffe, will be disseminated to the Department.

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 28, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Al Lavie, Jr., Assistant Bureau Chief, Mutual Broadcasting System, Washington, furnished two reels of tape of an interview of Mark Lane by Marvin Scott over radio station WHN, New York City on 5/29/68.

These tapes have been reviewed, and Lane was promoting his new book, "A Citizen's Dissent." Mark Lane has been active in and affiliated with several communist front organizations. In addition, he has been a severe critic of the Warren Commission, the FBI, the CIA, and can be considered nothing but a scurrilous character.

Much of the material presented by Lane was a rehash of that which he has previously expounded upon and which the Bureau is aware of. He condemned the news media for which he used the term "mass media," for its failure to furnish facts to the American people relating to the assassination and said that the Warren Commission did not tell the truth. He cited as an example the four hour CBS documentary relating to CBS's findings regarding the assassination which was consistent with the Commission's findings.

Lane briefly discussed other critics of the Warren Commission who he considered to be fine people. He also mentioned that during the first and second year of his inquiry concerning the assassination that he received 100 death threats through the mail. Lane said people mentioned to him why not turn these over to the FBI, and other people said that would be like Custer calling for more Indians. This is the typical approach Lane makes as he always attributes any criticisms he makes to other unnamed individuals and does not make a direct statement himself. He also mentioned about undue harassment of him by the FBI in that he was "tailed" which can be verified by documents currently available in the National Archives. In this respect, during the assassination

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2 JUL 3 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

56 JUL 8 1968

XEROX

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JFK

investigation and following Lane's testimony before the Warren Commission, the Commission desired to know what Lane was doing, and as a result, he was observed on several occasions when he was making public appearances and the remarks he made were contained in reports which were furnished to the President's Commission and are currently available in the National Archives.

Lane said he was involved with Jim Garrison in New Orleans and has been observing Garrison for the past eight months. Lane said he has looked at Garrison's evidence and questioned his witnesses and believes Garrison has "substantially solved the assassination." According to Lane, Garrison knows who was involved but that the interference by the Government is unprecedented.

Lane claims that the way to resolve the existing controversy regarding the assassination is to release the photographs and the Xrays of the President's autopsy and also to declassify documents in the National Archives which will not become available till the year 2039 as a result of the suppression by President Johnson.

Lane claimed "he hoped his new book focused attention upon the fact the American people are ill advised about the basic facts because they have to rely upon the mass media for information. He hopes it makes the American people make the media reconsider its position to permit a dissenting view to be heard in this country on questions which the Government says effects the National security...."

The program was concluded when Lane said he hopes the President who is elected will declassify documents in the National Archives. Lane said he knows that one candidate, Senator McCarthy, would call for a new investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy and declassify evidence after the election so that "we can get the facts."

ACTION:

For information. The tapes received will be placed in Bureau files for permanent retention.

DJL

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fin

AB Viewers

FBI

Date: 6/28/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBulet to Norfolk dated 6/25/68 and San Diego airtel to Bureau dated 10/8/62, with attached letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau, Dallas and Norfolk is one copy each of San Diego airtel to Bureau dated 10/8/62, with attached letterhead memorandum. "Bob" Col 1

For information of Bureau, Dallas, and Norfolk, San Diego indices searched re ROBERT GEORGE JOERGENSEN determined identical to JOERGENSEN listed under San Diego file 55-0-162.

JOERGENSEN interviewed by Bureau Agents on 10/6/62, at which time he made available two pamphlets and a newspaper. Details of interview and description of pamphlets and newspaper set forth in enclosed San Diego letterhead memorandum.

For information Bureau, Dallas and Norfolk, TROY HAROLD HAUGHTON, San Diego file 100-14015, last known residence 6523 Celia Vista Drive, La Mesa, California, is the Western Coordinator for the Minutemen organization. HAUGHTON's current whereabouts unknown. Last seen approximately nine to ten months ago.

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 2)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2)
 2 - Norfolk (Encs. 2)
 1 - San Diego

REC 5

62-109060-6501

TLK:mel
 (7)

16 JUL 2 1968

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 JUL 25 1968

ch. 1 P. 115

10/8/62

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (55-0)
VALERIE BOYLE
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Enclosed for the Bureau is a letterhead memorandum setting forth the information received and interviews conducted in this matter.

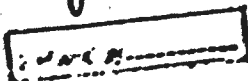
It is noted that the Secret Service Agent in San Diego was unavailable on 10/6 and 10/7/62 and was contacted on 10/8/62 and advised orally of the complete details regarding instant matter. A copy of the enclosed letterhead memo is also being forwarded to the Secret Service Office in San Diego.

San Diego indices contain several news clippings and communications regarding TROY HOUGHTON which indicate he is a convicted sex offender and has been involved in various Minutemen activities in the San Diego area, allegedly as one of its leaders. This position of leadership, and in fact, even HOUGHTON's membership has been denied by WILLIAM F. COLLEY, recognized leader of the Loyal Order of the Mountmen Society and Minutemen. Communications also reveal aliases for HOUGHTON as ROY HORTON, RAY HORTON, ROY WILSON, DONALD ALDERMAN, and TROY HAUGHTON. San Diego indices are negative regarding the following persons and business: ROBERT GEORGE JOERGENSEN, DONALD IRVIN BRECHEISEN, BETTY HOUGHTON, VALERIE BOYLE, THEODORE BOYLE, and Business Forms Printing Company of San Diego, Inc.

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (Enc. 4)
① - San Diego

PDL:mfc

(2) mfc



ENCLOSURE

San Diego, California
October 8, 1962

**VALERIE BOYLE
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT**

On October 6, 1962, ROBERT GEORGE JOERGENSEN, 4160 - 37th Street, San Diego, California, telephone ATwater 3-4049, on duty in the United States Navy, and stationed on the USS Snowhomich County (LST 1126), at the United States Naval Station, San Diego, California, stated he is an electronics technician in the Navy and does some part time plumbing in the San Diego area in his off hours.

He stated he was working at the home of TROY HOUSTON, 6325 Celia Vista, San Diego, California, on October 2, 1962, when he noted a series of mail type distribution bins covering one wall of the garage, which appeared to be a distributing point for some type of material. He exhibited these pamphlets described as follows:

1. A four page pamphlet entitled "What is Counterinsurgency?" printed by the American Eagle Publishing Company, Post Office Box 750, Dallas 21, Texas. The pamphlet contains a reprint from a publication of Headquarters, Eighth United States Army Corps, Austin, Texas, and a statement by General EDWIN A. WALKER on "Counterinsurgency".
2. A fourteen page pamphlet entitled "Speak Up Or Else" prepared and distributed by Employee Relations, Inc., 19 West 34th Street, New York 1, New York.

PDL:sew
(5)

[Handwritten signature]

Re: VALERIE BOYLE

3. A twelve page newspaper entitled "Citizens Intelligence Digest" printed at Bakersfield, California, Post Office Box 438, with the first printing August 28, 1962, publisher and editor R. E. GRIGSBY.

JOERGENSEN stated he was assisted on this job by DONALD IRVIN BRECHEISEN, 7171 Peter Pan Avenue, San Diego, California, telephone Congress 4-6711, and JOERGENSEN overheard HOUGHTON invite BRECHEISEN to attend a lecture regarding JOHN BIRCH, on October 21, 1962, in San Diego. JOERGENSEN related that when discussing the HOUGHTON family with BRECHEISEN, at a later date, BRECHEISEN recalled that about September 29, 1962, HOUGHTON's mother had asked if he would like to assassinate the President. BRECHEISEN reportedly turned to HOUGHTON's mother (known only to JOERGENSEN as VAL) and asked if she was serious. JOERGENSEN felt from BRECHEISEN's statement that BRECHEISEN believed her to be serious, although nothing further occurred.

On October 6, 1962, DONALD IRVIN BRECHEISEN, at 3820 Euclid Avenue, San Diego, California, stated that his home is at 7171 Peter Pan Avenue, San Diego 14, California, and his phone number is Congress 4-6711. He stated that he is acquainted with TROY HOUGHTON, who resides at 6325 Cela Vista, San Diego, California, and in fact works for HOUGHTON's step-father at Business Forms Printing Company of San Diego, Inc., 8787 Olive Lane, Santee, California. BRECHEISEN stated he was not personally acquainted with the HOUGHTON family, knows nothing of their associates, personal life or political activities. BRECHEISEN stated he recalled that on October 2, 1962, he and BOB JOERGENSEN were engaged in a plumbing job at the HOUGHTON home when JOERGENSEN became interested in some pamphlets and material in the HOUGHTON garage. BRECHEISEN recalls that the HOUGHTON garage is equipped with a series of bins filled with different types of papers and materials, but that he has never taken a close look and does not know what these papers contain.

BRECHEISEN recalls a conversation with VALERIE BOYLE, wife of THEODORE BOYLE, 3865 Carancho, Lemon Grove, California, which occurred on September 29, 1962. BRECHEISEN's employer is Mr. BOYLE, and he occasionally speaks to Mrs. BOYLE.

VALERIE BOYLE

about political and/or economic matters. On the occasion of this conversation, BRECHEISEN and VALERIE BOYLE were discussing the stock market condition and VALERIE BOYLE said she thought it was all the fault of the present administration and they ought to "get rid of that guy". BRECHEISEN assumed that she meant the President of the United States, but recalls that she did not say the word President and that she did not use any terms or words which indicated she meant any force, violence, or harmful actions toward the person of the President. BRECHEISEN merely passed the incident off as a complaint against business conditions in the country and as the remarks of a political opponent of the administration in office. He denied telling JOERGENSEN that HOUGHTON's mother had asked him if he would help assassinate the President.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/28/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____

(Priority)

Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, 6/27/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - New Orleans (89-69)

ECW:srl
 (6)

EX-109

REC-64

25 JUL 2 1968

Approved _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

5d-11104-1 1968

Special Agent in Charge

IDENTITY WRONG IN PROBE, CLAIM

Extradition Hearing for Bradley Opens

By ROBERT M. SHAW
SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)

—An attorney for a North Hollywood man said Wednesday that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's charges against his client in Garrison's Kennedy assassination investigation are the result of mistaken identity.

Attorney George Jensen made the statement at the opening of an extradition hearing for Edgar Eugene Bradley, charged by Garrison with taking part in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy in November 1963.

Bradley, his wife and 20-year-old son Brent sat behind Jensen during the hearing, conducted by Gov. Ronald Reagan's legal affairs secretary, Edwin Meese III.

Jensen said Bradley has maintained that he had never been in Louisiana before April 1965, and had never been in New Orleans before April 1967.

Garrison is seeking to return Bradley to Louisiana to face trial on the conspiracy charge.

Jensen questioned the legal sufficiency of the extradition request, saying, "The only thing Jim Garrison has sworn to is that he is district attorney of New Orleans and that Edgar Eugene Bradley is named in the indictment."

The attorney said Garrison's affidavit uses the words "evidence indicates" when it refers to Bradley and the alleged conspiracy.

Daniel Kremer, a deputy California attorney general representing Louisiana's side in the case, said Jensen, in attacking Garrison's affidavit, was chipping away at supporting documents, and not the central issue.

Kremer said the only question before the hearing was whether the request to return Bradley to Louisiana was legally sufficient.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 4
THE TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-27-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS.
11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

62-1000-1519-
ENCLOSURE

July 1, 1968

Airtel

1 - Mr. Schutz

TO: SAC, New Orleans (Enclosure)
FROM: Director, FBI (100-507)

*ASSASSINATION of
President John F. Kennedy*

Re New Orleans letter 6/18/68 captioned "Edward
Victor; Martin, LMBB - 11," and enclosures thereto.

For the information of Los Angeles and Houston,
New Orleans letter advised that J. S. Martin,
Editor and Louisiana Editor of the "Tribune,"
Tulsa, Texas, newspaper, sent a letter to Charles B.
Winters, Winters Representative in New Orleans. In this
letter Martin asked, "Why did Hoffa come out with a 'contract'
on the Kennedy boys?" Winters addressed a letter to
the New Orleans Office and suggested that Martin's comments
be investigated. The New Orleans Office forwarded Winters'
letter to the Bureau.

Returned herewith to New Orleans is the original
letter from Charles B. Winters. This letter should be
filed by the New Orleans Office. Houston should
advise New J. S. Martin to determine basis for his state-
ment that Hoffa had "contract" out for the Kennedys.

Enclosed for the information of Los Angeles and
Houston is a copy of referenced New Orleans letter and
its enclosures.

All investigation in this case is to receive
your and continued attention. Keep Bureau and
Los Angeles advised of developments.

62-109060-

Los Angeles (Enclosures - 2)
Houston (Enclosures - 2)

1 - (68-530)

LMB:118

79 JUL 5 1968

TYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 3 1968

EO JUL 2 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-587-742

JUL 1 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/3/68

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, CHARLOTTE (89-46) (C)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC 49

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM re captioned matter, copies of which are being furnished locally to military intelligence and Secret Service, in that letters set forth in LHM originally received by military intelligence and Secret Service allegedly has information re the writer of letters.

Information from Fort Holabird received on 6/19/68 was furnished to SA JAMES E. BARRETT of the Baltimore Division.

In that CLIFTON ALBRITTON, Route 1, Box 34, Chocowinity, N. C., is a mental patient and presently confined to the Veterans Hospital, Durham, N. C., no additional investigation is being conducted by the Charlotte Division.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Charlotte

ENCLOSURE

JWW:jnr
(4)

REC 49 62-109060-6503

EX 106

1 JUL 5 1968

51 JUL 15 1968



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 3, 1968

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☒ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment,
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

John H. Grimes, Jr.

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) 1)

U. S. Secret Service

P. O. Box 1424

Charlotte, North Carolina 28201

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina

July 3, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On June 19, 1968, a representative of Military Intelligence, United States Army Intelligence Command, Fort Holabird, Maryland, made available to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the following letters dated February 20, 1968, and March 29, 1968, respectively, received by the Commanding Officer, Womack Army Hospital, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, from CLIFTON ALBRITTON, Army Serial Number RA 34 115 589, U. S. Army (Retired), Route 1, Box 34, Chocowinity, North Carolina:

COPIES 1. COYED
1968
62-109060-6503

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Cpl Clifton Albritton
Route one Box 34
Chaseville NC



Commanding officers
Army Marmack Hospital
Fort Bragg NC

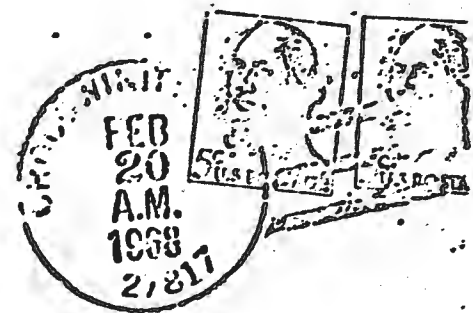
Please get this letter to
them this time to
The Army Marmack Hospital
in Fort Bragg NC

March 3-29-68

Dear Sir
My name is Cpl. Clifton
Albritton RA 34115589
and when I Reported to
The Army Of Monach Hospital
September 1-9-65 and
Mr. Manning P. Yetterton was
with me and he must have
told the nurse not to send
me by myself so
I did not say anything and
told the nurse that they
must go to think that I
was crazy and I wanted
to talk to you about some
the men is here in
Washington D.C. was with
General the more that
kill president John F. Kennedy
and Mr. Jack Harris is one
and Mr. Willie J. Jeter is one
and Mr. Phillip J. Jeter is one
But I want to know the operators
named that I want to
let me get the call to the
Adjutant General Jan 1-1-63
and tell him about this

Branch And You No Sure
That president John F. Kennedy
Was in fact Bragg N.C.
Oct 10-62 And These Men
Went To Fort Bragg N.C.
Oct 10-62 To Kill
President John F. Kennedy
Their But They said since
The Station I they said
They did not get Chance to
Shoot him, so Mill. You
Sure Tell The General of
The post of fort Bragg N.C.
That I have some papers
To show him And I am
Taking a Chance To Come
Their The Man say over
The Station I better not
Seem to go No More And
Tell my way
But I would get my
Check I am coming to
you first And I am a
Retired Army personnel.
RT 34115589 Also 2015105

Sincere Clifton Albritton



Mo Mhe
Commanding Officer
Off the Army Hospital
Fort Bragg NC

● May 20 - 68 ●

Dear Sir
My name is Joe P. Linton
2200 RAB 115589
When I reported to the Army
the next Hospital sent me
on 1-65 to the same Army
and the Nurse told me
I was in the Bay and I
did not say anything and
the one told the Nurse
they thought you were
that I was in the Bay and
I went to tell you about
some the Nurse is here
in the hospital and the
with the Nurse the Nurse
that told me about the
of Kennedy and the
Harris the Sheriff is
and the Nurse is
and the Phillips and
but I don't know the
the Nurse that the
and the Phillips and
I am Joe P. Linton
and I am in the
and I am in the

and even mention that
President John F. Kennedy
was in Fort Bragg NC
Oct 10-69 and there were
officers to see Bragg NC
Oct 10-69 to Hill

President John F. Kennedy
said that they had seen
the situation. They said
they didn't get chance
to see him.

So will you have all the
general of the part of
Fort Bragg NC that is
have some papers to
show him and some
trying to change to some
thing the news says are
the station of Ritten not
down to go the other way
will say but when I
get my Ritten check and
concerning to me a first
and a second Ritten & Army
personnel.

Cpl E. H. Cotton, Jr. 100-10341157

here is my old dress
and I hope I will
Route one Box 34
Chambersburg NC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/3/68

On July 1, 1968, Mr. MARVIN T. TETTERTON, Veterans Service Officer of Beaufort County, 119 South Market Street, Washington, North Carolina, advised that CLIFTON ALBRITTON, Route 1, Box 34, Chocowinity, North Carolina, was retired from the U. S. Army as a Corporal for medical reasons, namely an arrested case of tuberculosis and a nervous condition.

Mr. TETTERTON advised between five and six years ago he took CLIFTON ALBRITTON to Womack Army Hospital, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, for another evaluation by a board of psychiatrists, and a Dr. ANDERSON who is in charge of the evaluation board told him, TETTERTON, that ALBRITTON was a chronic paranoid and schizophrenic; that they could not keep ALBRITTON at Womack Army Hospital, but he should be taken to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Salisbury, North Carolina. TETTERTON said he told Dr. ANDERSON that he would have to take ALBRITTON back home first and then to Salisbury, North Carolina, and ANDERSON told him that ALBRITTON was capable of taking his, TETTERTON's, life; that ALBRITTON should be under a guard.

Mr. TETTERTON said he took ALBRITTON back to Chocowinity, North Carolina, and the next day, he drove ALBRITTON to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he was committed to the Veterans Hospital, Salisbury, North Carolina, for treatment.

Mr. TETTERTON stated ALBRITTON escaped or walked away from the Veterans Hospital, Salisbury, North Carolina, and returned to Chocowinity, North Carolina, where he went to the Beaufort County Sheriff's Office, where he told the Sheriff's secretary, he had come to kill Sheriff JACK HARRIS. He said ALBRITTON was arrested by two deputy sheriffs who were assisted by Chief PHILLIP L. PAUL, Washington Police Department, Washington, North Carolina.

On 7/1/68 at Washington, N. C. File # Charlotte 89-66
by SA JOHN W. WORSWICK :JMR Date dictated 7/2/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9

Mr. TETTERTON stated he again took ALBRITTON to the Veterans Hospital, Salisbury, North Carolina, where he began writing letters everywhere saying he knew who killed President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. He said he wrote Sheriff JACK HARRIS and Chief PHILLIP L. PAUL letters and accused them of killing KENNEDY. He said further that ALBRITTON had written the U. S. Secret Service that he knew who killed KENNEDY and he has been told that the Secret Service has contacted ALBRITTON at the Veterans Hospital and they are aware of ALBRITTON's condition.

Mr. TETTERTON stated he feels ALBRITTON is angry with Chief PHILLIP PAUL and Sheriff HARRIS for arresting him and wants to cause them trouble. He said PAUL and HARRIS both have been aware of ALBRITTON's mental condition and pay no attention to the letters they constantly get from ALBRITTON.

Mr. TETTERTON said ALBRITTON is usually kept at the Veterans Hospital for about a year for treatment and requests to be released. He said the Veterans Hospital cannot hold a man against his will and after about three months at home he has to be taken back to a mental ward.

Mr. TETTERTON stated he considers ALBRITTON dangerous in that on April 20, 1968, he shot a Negro man in the leg with a rifle, and was charged with Assault with a Dangerous Weapon. He stated he was taken to court and the judge sent him back to the Veterans Hospital at Salisbury on May 8, 1968. He said ALBRITTON has written the Sheriff and police a number of letters about this arrest.

Mr. TETTERTON stated he has been advised recently that ALBRITTON is now in the Veterans Hospital, Durham, North Carolina, since he appears to now have an active case of tuberculosis. He said that ALBRITTON is not capable of taking care of himself, and his mother, MARY JANE ALBRITTON, Route 1, Box 34, Chocowinity, North Carolina, is his court appointed guardian.

Mr. TETTERTON furnished the following description of ALBRITTON:

Name	CLIFTON ALBRITTON
Race	Negro
Sex	Male

CE 89-46

Age	50
Date of birth	November 28, 1918
Place of birth	Beaufort County, North Carolina
Height	5' 6"
Weight	130
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Social Security #	216-58-2635
Occupation	Laborer
Marital status	Single
Father	EMANUEL ALBRITTON (deceased)
Mother	MARY JANE GODLEY ALBRITTON
	Route 1, Box 34,
	Chocowinity, North Carolina



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina

July 3, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
JUNE 4, 1968, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MURDER OF 22, 1968, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS - MEMPHIS OFFICE

On June 19, 1960, a representative of Military Intelligence, United States Army Intelligence Command, Fort Holston, England, was available to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the following information dated February 10, 1960, and March 29, 1960, respectively, received by the Commanding Officer, Marine Army Hospital, Fort Liberty, North Carolina, from CHARLES ALPHONSE, Army Postal Director, Rt 24 Box 102, W. S. L. (United), Route 1, Box 24, Charlotte, North Carolina:

This case is a matter of internal security and should be handled as such. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency, it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 7/1/68

REC-126

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper
articles appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, 6/28/68.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

EX-110

REC-126

C. C. Bishop

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

62-109060-6504

12 JUL 3 1968

5-1-68

JUL 1 1968

51 JUL 15 1968

Approved: *[Signature]*

Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

EX-FERRIE ROOMMATE

DA Probe Figure Held in Stabbing

Layton P. Martens, 25, who has figured in District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe, was arrested and booked with attempted murder last night following a stabbing in his French Quarter apartment.

Police said Martens was accused of stabbing Darryl Gertenschlager, 29, 728 Du-

Drumme, Apt. 401. Gertenschlager was listed in fair condition at Charity Hospital early today after undergoing surgery last night. Before surgery, his condition had been reported as extremely critical.

MARTENS WAS being held in Central Lockup, pending a magistrate hearing.

Police said the stabbing took place in Martens' apartment at 1205 Bourbon following an argument.

During the argument, officers said, Martens went to his kitchen and got an eight-inch butcher knife to protect himself.

Police reported that Gertenschlager charged Martens and



LAYTON P. MARTENS

Martens--

Continued from Page 1

was stabbed in the abdomen with the knife.

MARTENS WAS A roommate in 1963 of the late David W. Ferrie, who died just a few days after the DA's probe of President John F. Kennedy's murder was revealed. Garrison accused Ferrie of being a conspirator in the death of Kennedy.

On April 5, 1967, Martens, who was then a student at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, was indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for perjury in connection with testimony he gave about two other Garrison probe figures—Gordon Novel and Eargis Archacha Smith.

He has never been brought to trial on the perjury charge.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1
NEW ORLEANS STATES-
ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-28-68
Edition: Red Comet
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

INT-100-100



LAYTON P. MARTENS
Probe witness arrested.

WITNESS IN DA PROBE BOOKED

Charged with Attempted Murder in Knifing

Layton P. Martens, a witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, was arrested Thursday night in his French Quarter apartment and booked with attempted murder.

Martens was arrested in connection with the stabbing of Darryl Gertenschlager, 27, 723 Dumaine, Apt. 40. Gertenschlager was undergoing surgery in Charity Hospital late Thursday night. Police said his condition was extremely critical.

Officers said the 25-year-old Martens became involved in an argument with Gertenschlager at his apartment at 1205 Bourbon. They said that Martens went to his kitchen to get a knife to "protect himself."

Gertenschlager "charged" Martens, police said, and was stabbed in the abdomen with the eight-inch knife.

No further details of the stabbing were immediately available.

Martens was a roommate in 1963 of David W. Ferrie who died just days after the news of Garrison's probe of the assassination was revealed. Garrison said Ferrie was involved in a local plot to kill President John F. Kennedy, and Martens was called to testify about any knowledge he may have had of the case.

Martens maintained at the time that he was under no suspicion of any criminal activity.

On April 5, 1967, he was indicted for perjury in connection with testimony about two other Garrison probe figures, Gordon Novel and Sergio Archacha Smith.

Martens' attorney argued that his client's constitutional rights had been violated.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1
THE TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-28-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: George W. Healy

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Character: 11/22/63
AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FBI

Date: 7/1/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
OO: Dallas

REC-71

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of an LHM
which are self-explanatory.

In view of the admitted mental condition of [REDACTED]
UACB no further investigation being conducted.

1 cc to USSS,
CIA, & RAO. Dept.
7-5-68
KIRPides

3-Bureau (Encs 6)
1-New Orleans
JFW:sja
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-71 62-109060-6505

10 JUL 5 1968

C.C. Bishop

57 JUL 11 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS TEXAS
November 22, 1963

On July 1, 1968, [REDACTED]
Elizabeth, Louisiana, appeared at the Lake Charles, Louisiana,
FBI Office, at which time he advised Special Agents McInnis L.
Ward and James Francis Wright that on July 22, 1959, while on
leave from the U. S. Army, he was in Jackson, Mississippi, at
a bar which he believes was the Cottonpatch, address unknown.
At the time he went into the bar he observed a young white male
in a Tropic Marine Corps uniform, sitting at the bar and after
a few minutes, an individual, whom he believes was a Mexican,
approximate age 45, entered the bar and was told to leave by
the bartender. He asked the bartender why he had told the
Mexican to leave and the bartender said it was none of his business
and he is of the opinion the bartender thought the Mexican to
be a Negro. This conversation with the bartender opened a con-
versation with the Marine who said his name was Lee, and as
memory serves him, he said the name of Harvey Oswald. The name
Oswald was not mentioned by the Marine. The Marine mentioned
that the Mexican was with the Marine but made no other comment
as to the identity of the Mexican.

During the conversation, the Marine and [REDACTED]
discussed an article which had appeared in newspapers just
previously to this time, which set forth the difficulty of
guarding the President of the U. S., particularly when the
President was on a golf course. This led to further discussion
concerning assassinations, and the Marine, by the name of Lee,
said that it could be done but that some organization would
have to be behind it and he believes the Marine used the words,
"Confederate Underground."

No other discussion concerning the Marine called Lee
or any assassination took place and [REDACTED] left the bar. Upon
leaving the bar he did observe the Mexican in an old green
Buick, no other description.

COPIES DESTROYED

4 JAN 10 1963

ENCLOSURE

6505

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

[redacted] advised that he has seen numerous photographs and pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald but that he cannot state Oswald is identical, or even similar in appearance to the Marine by the name of Lee, who he met in the bar on July 22, 1959. When questioned as to how he recalls the exact date of occurrence, he stated that July 22, 1959, was his birthday and that he was in the Army stationed with the 61st Missile Group at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and on leave on July 22, 1959.

[redacted] advised that he has been having mental difficulties and was committed to the Central Louisiana Hospital, Pineville, Louisiana, from September 11, 1967, to December 1, 1968, and that he is still under treatment. He explained that he "hears voices" which direct him to do certain things and that just a few days ago these "voices" told him to send certain coded messages to the CIA Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

When asked why he had not reported the incident at the bar previously, he stated that it was only in the past few days that his "voices" told him to report the matter to the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

EX-110
REC 5

62-109060-6506

July 3, 1968

Mr. Lynn Smith
1226 East Main
Bradford, Pennsylvania 16701

Dear Lynn:

In reply to your letter dated June 27th, I feel that the wild allegation you heard on television is unworthy of any comment.

I can assure you, however, that our intensive investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy and the findings of the Warren Commission point to one conclusion--that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in his crime.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6

JUL 3 - 1968

COMM-FBI

RWE:rlf

(3)

ERI

REC'D - CIA HIGH

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

June 27, 1968

Dear F. B. I.

I was watching Les Crane TV show, and
this lawyer, Mark Lane said that you and the
C. I. A. were in on the shooting of President
John F. Kennedy. Were you?

Would you please answer?

Thank you,

Lynn Smith
Age 10

1226 East Main
Bradford, Penna. 16701

COPY:nm

106-75-
1-15
1-15

8/1

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear F.B.I.

I was watching the Crime TV show,
and their lawyer, Mark Lane, said
that you and the C.I.A. were in on
the shooting of President John F.
Kennedy. Were you?
Would you please answer?

Thank you,
Lynn Smith
Age 10

1226 East Mains
Bradford, Penna.
16701

EXP. PROC.
37 JUL 1 1968

REC 5

2 JUL 1 1968

COMMUNICATIONS

SAC, Norfolk (89-17)

July 9, 1968

Director, FBI (62-109060) -6507

1 - Mr. Raupach

REC-28
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReNFairtel 7/6/68, and Bulet 6/25/68.

Since the original communication from Robert George Joergensen, Sr., was referred from the Department, the results of his interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum by the Norfolk Division suitable for dissemination.

This matter is to be handled expeditiously.

KMR:sld
(4) *pid*

NOTE: The Department referred a letter addressed to the Attorney General from Robert George Joergensen, Sr., who claimed he was not convinced that a conspiracy did not exist in the assassination of President Kennedy. He claimed that in 1962, he informed the FBI of an uncovered plot to assassinate the President and that this case was turned over to the Treasury Department. He believed that the John Birch Society or the Minutemen originally plotted the assassination and that somehow the same organizations were responsible for the recent assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. San Diego Office furnished results of an interview with Joergensen conducted on 10/6/62, concerning a threat against the President which was made available to U. S. Secret Service.

Joergensen was interviewed by Norfolk Division who did not submit a letterhead memorandum as instructed since he had no additional information to offer. However, since the referral was from the Department, the results of his interview should be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

MAILED 9
JUL 9 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

66 JUL 11 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 7/6/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: ~~SA/VE~~ SAC, NORFOLK (89-17) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBulet to Norfolk 6/25/68 and San Diego airtel to
 Bureau 6/28/68, *FOREIGN* *Call*

ROBERT GEORGE JOERGENSEN, SR. (RM-1), NSN 753-53-64,
 assigned to the Communications Fleet Air Wing Atlantic at
 the U.S. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., was contacted on
 7/3/68, at which time his letter of 6/12/68 to the Attorney
 General was acknowledged.

JOERGENSEN advised this letter was written by
 him after he had read an article in Life Magazine relating
 to the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY at
 Los Angeles, California, which article reminded him of the
 information he had previously furnished to the San Diego
 Office of the FBI in 1962. He was concerned as to what
 action had been taken regarding this information and also
 felt there was a remote possibility that the individuals
 referred to by him in 1962 might have been involved in the
 assassination of Senator KENNEDY. JOERGENSEN explained,
 however, that he has no direct information regarding this
 assassination and it was merely a supposition on his part
 based on the close proximity of the two cities of San Diego
 and Los Angeles. He added he had departed the San Diego
 area on an overseas assignment in 8/63 and was transferred
 back to the United States in 1967. He had an emergency
 leave of two days during 8/65 and while in the San Diego
 area visited DONALD BRECHEISEN for about one hour and

3 Bureau

1-Dallas (89-43)
 1-San Diego (62-1529)

1-Norfolk CHS:sdh (6)

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per 10

JUL 8 1968

62-109060-6507

REC-28

SIX

NF 89-17

had learned from him that FNU HORTON had been arrested due to his activities as a member of the "MINUTEMEN" and at the time of his arrest a cache of firearms was discovered. BRECHEISEN did not indicate, however, any recent contacts with FNU HORTON.

JOERGENSEN reiterated that he had no additional information to furnish as all pertinent information had previously been furnished by him concerning HORTON and his associates in 1962.

JOERGENSEN stated he was not acquainted with any other members of the "MINUTEMEN" or the "JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY" in the San Diego area and has had no contact with FNU HORTON since 1962.

JOERGENSEN was assured that appropriate action had been taken on the information previously furnished by him to this Bureau and he acknowledged that he was satisfied that this was the case.

In view of the above and in the absence of any additional pertinent information, LHM not being submitted and no further investigation is being conducted, UACB.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 7/8/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

REC-35

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF ^{Ph. d. t.} JOHN FITZGERALD
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet to New York, dated 6/10/68.

There is enclosed for the Bureau the original
and four copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning
[REDACTED] formerly of [REDACTED],
Bronx, NY.

Investigation in this matter was conducted by SA
JOHN J. AHERNE.

Local dissemination is being made to US Secret
Service, NYC.

2-Bureau (Encls.5)
1-New York

EX-110

62-109060-6508

REC-35/

-22 JUL 9 1968

JJA:amy

57 JUL 9 1968

cc LHM 6 USSS
+ DEPT 2 AD-CRIM.DIV.
7/10/68

cc RM 5736 Kuhl

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 8, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 62-109060

Dire NYfile 89-75

United States Secret Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Assassination of John Fitzgerald
Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas,
Texas.

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

44 JAN 10 1973

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
July 8, 1968

Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

[REDACTED] directed a letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in which he stated that he had information concerning the death of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. [REDACTED] stated that he was afraid to go to the police and felt that he was going to be killed by the Mafia. This letter was addressed to the Federal House of Detention, 427 West Street, New York City, and was postmarked May 11, 1968.

[REDACTED] gave his address as care of [REDACTED] Bronx, New York.

On July 2, 1968, Reverend Samuel Santos, Director of the Hope Christian Center advised that [REDACTED] was a voluntary patient at the Center during the period April 10, 1968 to April 12, 1968, and from May 3, 1968 to May 18, 1968. Reverend Santos said that [REDACTED] was being treated as a drug addict and it was his understanding that following his release from the Center, he was committed to Manhattan State Hospital, a mental institution.

Reverend Santos said that he knew very little concerning the background of [REDACTED]. The records of the Center indicated that he was born in Manati, Puerto Rico, and was 37 years old.

On July 2, 1968, Doctor Israel Kesselbrenner, Assistant Director of Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island, New York, advised that [REDACTED] was admitted to that institution on May 29, 1968, on the basis of certificates filed by two physicians. Doctor Kesselbrenner stated that [REDACTED] is still a patient of the hospital and is still undergoing psychiatric examinations. He could only describe his condition at this time as being a drug addict with a mental illness.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 10 1973

6508

Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Doctor Kesselbrenner said that [REDACTED] suffers from delusions and as far as he could determine at this time, [REDACTED] shows no tendencies towards violence. He did not feel that it would be advisable to interview [REDACTED] at this time.

Doctor Kesselbrenner advised from records that [REDACTED] (also spelled [REDACTED]) was born on April 14, 1931, in Puerto Rico, and gave [REDACTED] nearest relative as his mother, [REDACTED] New York City.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUN 28 1968

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW ORLS

1002PM URGENT 6/28/68 OLP.

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO- DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL INSTANT DATE.

THE FINAL EDITION, NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, JUNE
TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT, CONTAINS ARTICLE WHICH REPORTS THAT A
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION HAS BEEN SCHEDULED JULY EIGHT NEXT
FOR LAYTON P. MARTENS WHO WAS ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH
ATTEMPTED MURDER ON JUNE TWENTYSEVEN LAST. BOND OF SEVEN
HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS WAS SET FOR MARTENS.

SOREN CHRISTENSEN, ONE NINE ONE FOUR MAGAZINE ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE
LATE AFTERNOON, INSTANT DATE, TO ADVISE THAT BARBARA REID AND
AN INDIVIDUAL HE BELIEVED TO BE FROM DA JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE
HAD QUESTIONED HIM ABOUT FORMER SPECIAL AGENT JACK QUIGLEY.
CHRISTENSEN STATED THAT THE QUESTIONS CENTERED AROUND WHETHER
HE KNEW THAT QUIGLEY HAD MADE A TRIP TO EUROPE; DID HE KNOW
END PAGE ONE

54 JUL 22 1968

John Lester Quigley

cc: Senchan

PERS. REC. UNIT

5-Branson

2/

REC-42 62-109060-6509

15 JUL 9 1968

Lester

PAGE TWO

THAT QUIGLEY DROVE A CADILLAC; AND DID HE KNOW THAT HIS WIFE HAD EXPENSIVE CLOTHES. CHRISTENSEN STATED HE ASSUMES THAT BARBARA REID AND HER COMPANION WERE GETTING BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING QUIGLEY BECAUSE QUIGLEY HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE LEE HARVEY OSWALD INVESTIGATION.

BARBARA ^{La}REID IS, ACCORDING TO THE NEW ORLEANS FILES, A FREE LANCE WRITER WHO RESIDES IN THE FRENCH QUARTER. REID IS ONE OF NUMEROUS WITNESSES WHO HAS TESTIFIED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF DA ^{Soren Christensen}GARRISON INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

NEW ORLEANS FILES ALSO DISCLOSE THAT ONE SOREN CONRAD

^{La}CHRISTENSEN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] QUIGLEY RETIRED OUT OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE IN APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE AND WAS LAST KNOWN TO BE RESIDING IN DALLAS, TEXAS. BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED ON CHRISTENSEN INDICATED THAT HE WAS A VISITOR OF NUMEROUS

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

HOMOSEXUAL BARS IN THE FRENCH QUARTER IN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

THE INFORMANT FILE ON CHRISTENSEN WAS CLOSED IN FEBRUARY
NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE WHEN IT APPEARED THAT CHRISTENSEN WAS
NOT PRODUCTIVE.

NEW ORLEANS NOT INTERVIEWING CHRISTENSEN.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

JTM

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 1, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan *WAB*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Soren Christensen

Soren Christensen contacted New Orleans Office June 28, 1968, to report he had been contacted by Barbara Reid, a free lance writer and an individual he believed to be from District Attorney James C. Garrison's office who questioned him about former Special Agent "Jack Quigley" (John Lester Quigley).

Christensen stated that Reid and her companion asked him several questions centered around whether Christensen knew that Quigley had made a trip to Europe, drove a Cadillac automobile and had a wife who had expensive clothes. Christensen assumed Reid and her companion were compiling background information concerning Quigley because Quigley had participated in the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation in New Orleans.

New Orleans files disclose Christensen was a visitor to numerous homosexual bars in the French quarter of New Orleans in 1964. Former Special Agent Quigley opened a potential criminal informant file on Christensen but closed the file in February, 1965, since Christensen was not productive as a source.

A check of Quigley's personnel file at Seat of Government disclosed he entered on duty in the FBI July 8, 1936, and was appointed a Special Agent May 15, 1939. He retired from the FBI February 17, 1965, at which time he indicated he was moving to Dallas, Texas, due to his son's asthmatic condition which was aggravated by the climate in New Orleans. The Bureau's personnel file on Quigley does not reveal whether he is employed at the present time or whether he resides in Dallas, Texas.

62-109060

REC-42 62-109060-6510

1 - 67-84700 (Quigley)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

REL:as (9)

15 JUL 9 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

During the course of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans in 1963, we received information that Oswald had been arrested in New Orleans on August 9, 1963, at which time he was involved in a scuffle with several anti-Castro Cubans. Oswald was arrested and was placed in jail in New Orleans.

On August 10, 1963, Oswald asked to see an FBI Agent and, as a result, was interviewed by Special Agent Quigley who was then assigned to the New Orleans Office. Oswald furnished background information concerning himself to Quigley and furnished a self-serving account of his Fair Play for Cuba activities in New Orleans. Special Agent Quigley also conducted necessary investigation concerning Oswald following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

On May 5, 1964, Special Agent Quigley appeared before the Warren Commission and testified concerning his interview of Lee Harvey Oswald at New Orleans on August 10, 1963. He testified in response to inquiry that no attempt or consideration had been given to securing the services of Oswald as an FBI informant nor had Oswald been told to contact the FBI for any reason. Quigley also testified in response to questions that during the interview of Oswald he noted nothing to indicate that Oswald was dangerous or that he could be potentially dangerous. Quigley's testimony is contained in the Warren Commission Hearings that are available to the public.

OBSERVATIONS:

We do not know the reason of Reid's and her companion's interest in former Special Agent Quigley. There is nothing in his Bureau personnel file to indicate he had unusual wealth or enjoyed luxuries which he could not afford.

ACTION:

None. For information.

✓ NW

DCM
W.C. Sullivan

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 8, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Rosen
 1 - Mr. Malley
 1 - Mr. Bolz
 1 - Mr. Raupach
 1 - Mr. Frankenfield
 1 - Mr. Bishop
 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
 TESTIMONY OF EDWARD GRADY PARTIN
 OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Our New Orleans Office advised that as a matter of courtesy it is notifying Governor John J. McKeithen, Louisiana, of the fact this investigation is being conducted since it will be necessary to interview several staff members of the Louisiana Labor Management Commission (LMC).

This is the case in which Assistant Attorney General Vinson requested that we conduct a full investigation of alleged efforts to pressure Edward Grady Partin into recanting his testimony in the 1964 trial in which James Riddle Hoffa was convicted of Obstruction of Justice. Partin (the unsavory Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Teamster's official who was the Department's key witness in the Hoffa trial) has been the prime target of the LMC set up by Governor McKeithen to look into labor unrest and corruption in Louisiana.

In requesting this investigation, Vinson furnished us with voluminous Federal Grand Jury testimony taken in New Orleans since August, 1967, and transcripts of several telephone recordings made by two of the grand jury witnesses indicating that LMC staff members, Pershing Gervais (former investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison) and others, were endeavoring through corrupt means to influence Partin to recant his Hoffa trial testimony.

New Orleans further advises that several persons to be interviewed in this case have been involved, either officially or unofficially, in Garrison's inquiry into the alleged conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Among those individuals to be interviewed are Pershing Gervais, Morris L. Brownlee (former employee of LMC who was a good friend of Dave Ferrie, deceased/associate of Lee Harvey Oswald), Jack S. Martin (New Orleans

WAF:erger
 (9)

62-109060
 CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
 199 JUL 10 1968

57 JUL 19 1968

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
TESTIMONY OF EDWARD GRADY PARTIN

private investigator employed by LMC who is credited with furnishing the information to Garrison upon which he initiated the inquiry into the Kennedy assassination), and Harry Roberts (former Bureau Agent, 1943-1956, services satisfactory) who served as chief investigator for LMC until 7-1-68, and made inquiries on behalf of Clay L. Shaw following Shaw's arrest by Garrison. Interviews with these persons will be limited strictly to the alleged efforts to influence Partin and will not touch on Garrison's investigation.

In addition, it is probable that an interview with Governor McKeithen will be necessary in view of grand jury testimony made available by Vinson indicating that Governor McKeithen was behind the efforts of LMC to frame Partin.

ACTION: This is for your information.

FBI

Date: 7/5/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of a LHM and for Dallas two (2) copies of a LHM containing information regarding LAYTON MARTENS, a witness in DA JIM GARRISON's assassination probe, who GARRISON has charged with perjury in connection with his investigation.

JOHN E. WHELAN, who furnished this information during interview by the New Orleans Office, claimed that he is afraid that his being a witness to the stabbing in which MARTENS was involved may adversely effect his employment with the New Orleans Juvenile Court. WHELAN also mentioned that he has recently made application to the CIA for employment in view of his Russian language ability and that he is also concerned that his being a witness in the stabbing may adversely effect his future employment by CIA.

Turned to Mr. J. Rosen & completed
CIA-7/11/68 with LHM

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans
- ENCLOSURE

REC-71

62-109060-6511

EX-105

17 JUL 10 1968

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

54 JUL 25 1968

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 5, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Mr. John E. Whelan, 428 Hillary Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, Telephone Number 866-7609, who is employed by the New Orleans Juvenile Court System, contacted the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 28, 1968, and advised that during the evening of June 27, 1968, Layton Martens was involved in a police case wherein Martens stabbed one Darryl Gerstenschlager as a result of a neighborhood dispute involving a so-called "love triangle" over the affections of one Laural Ecke. According to Whelan, the stabbing occurred in the French Quarter section of New Orleans and according to news accounts, appeared to have been an act of self-defense.

Mr. Whelan stated that Layton Martens is currently under indictment in state court on a charge of perjury stemming out of District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Whelan stated that right after the stabbing incident, prior to the time the police took Martens to the Central Lockup, Martens asked Whelan to make certain that the U. S. Attorney at New Orleans, the FBI, and Martens' attorney, Milton E. Brenner, Room 1304 National Bank of Commerce Building, were notified of his arrest by the police.

Whelan stated that he has already notified the U. S. Attorney by letter and that he notified Attorney Milton E. Brenner early on the morning of June 28 of Martens' arrest and Brenner claimed he was going to try to get Martens out on bond on the local charge.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-10740-611
ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

Whelan related that Martens in the past had told him that during 1962, Martens was employed by the FRD (Revolutionary Democratic Front), which he thinks was a CIA project. Whelan said that although Martens did not tell him exactly why he wanted the notification of his arrest made known, he believes that Martens may possibly have some apprehension that something unusual might happen to him while in local custody as a result of Martens' past involvement with Garrison. Whelan stated that when Martens asked him to notify the FBI, Attorney Brenner and the U. S. Attorney of Martens' arrest, they were in the presence of police officers and that possibly Martens at that time did not want to be more specific.

Whelan stated that Martens furnished to him the name of the Special Agent of the FBI to notify but that he could not recall the name of this Agent.

Mr. Whelan stated that he was also picked up along with Laural Ecke and taken to the First District Police Station where they furnished signed statements to the police regarding the stabbing incident in which Martens was involved.

Whelan furnished copies of the statement that he gave to the police as well as the statement of Laural Ecke, both of which are attached to this memorandum.

NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT
FIRST DISTRICT POLICE STATION
JUNE 27, 1968

Statement of Laura Ecker, 27, age 21, residing 728 Dumaine St., Apt 401, relative to the Attempted Murder of Darryl Garstenchlagar, 27, of 728 Dumaine St., Apt 401, which occurred at about 9:20 PM, June 27, 1968, at 1205 Bourbon St.

Ball 1447

New Orleans

STATEMENT

Darryl and I have lived together for the past two years. Last night he started hitting me and wouldn't let me out of the house. We woke up at about 5:30 PM, this evening and he started hitting me again, and telling me that if he can't have me, no other man can, and if he can't have me, the way I would leave him would be in a pine box. He kept it up and I climbed out of the window and went downstairs to my friends apartment. Her name is Kay Strickland. She had her boyfriend there, I don't know his name. Darryl came down the stairs and walked into Kay's apartment. He started hitting me. Kay tried to stop him, but he had a knife. He kept putting it to my throat. He tried to get me to go upstairs by putting the knife back. Then Layton, John Whalen, and Kay's brother in law, whose name I don't know, came to the apartment. I went over to Layton. Darryl turned on Layton and put the knife to him. Layton didn't fight back. I got in between them and tried to stop them. Darryl hit me a few more times. Layton told me that if he can't have me, no man can have me. Also, if he ever talked to me again, he would be dead. I told the three boys to go because I didn't want any further trouble, and I hoped they would call the police. About ten minutes later, two policemen came to Kay's apartment, which is in Number 303. They looked at me and I was out and everything. They wanted to know where the knife was and who did what, and did I want to press charges against Darryl. They talked to him. Kay and Layton wanted to press charges, but wouldn't unless I did, and I told them and the police that I didn't want to. I did so because I was afraid of what he would do when he got out of jail. The police could have arrested him if I wanted, I knew I would be dead if I did anything. I left Darryl in Kay's apartment and went down to the street and met Layton and John. We talked to the police. When the police left, I went with Layton to his house. John was home. We were there for no more than ten minutes when Darryl came. He knocked on the door and I let him in. Darryl told Layton that he was going to kill Layton and I so that Layton couldn't have me. Then Darryl started hitting me and Layton didn't do anything, he just sat there. Darryl went over to Layton and started hitting him, and told him to stand up, calling him a coward, and everything, trying to provoke him. Layton stood up. Darryl ran into Layton. This happened as I was on the stairs, enroute to call the police. Then I saw blood. I went over to Darryl and he was bleeding from the stomach. I stayed with Darryl. John came in and he called the police. At this time I would like to state that Darryl has held me by force for two years. I have told Darryl that if I had to marry Layton to get away from him, I would. I was with him after he was cut and I saw a large knife lying on the floor. I picked up the knife and hid it in the kitchen. This statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and made of my own free will.

Statement taken in the First District Station by S/Sgt. Charles LaDell, witnessed by Ptn. William Townsend and completed at 11:00 PM, 6/27/68.

NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPT
FIRST DISTRICT POLICE STATION
JUNE 27, 1968

Statement of one JOHN E. WHELAN WM 25, residing 428 Hillary St. relative to the attempt murder of one DARRYL GERTENSCHLOGER WM 29 residing 729 Dumaine St. which occurred at 1205 Bourbon St. at 9:20PM 6/27/68 and handled under item 2-1947-33.

XX

At about 6:00PM June 27, 1968 I and Layton Martens were going to the residence of Kay Strickland at 728 Dumaine St. apt. 303. As we approach the door of her apartment we saw Laural Ecke back out of the door on to the balcony. She was crying, bruised and had blood on her hands, and face. She went over to Layton Martens and cried on his shoulders. Then Darryl Gertenschlger came through the door followed by Kay Strickland and pulled a knife from his pants pocket. He then moved the two towards the corner of the three story balcony and pointed a knife approximately 2 in. chest from the neck of Layton Martens. He began to scream threats upon Layton Martens life and all of the other persons at the scene. Layton said nothing to him, he then hit Layton on the head and said "Say something" Laural and Kay then tried to pull Darryl away from him. He then struck and threatened Laural with a knife. Both of the girls managed to pull Darryl away from Layton and brought him inside of Kay's apartment. Layton and I then went downstairs to the gate. When we walked through the gate there was someone outside and he asked "Do you know anything about whats going on upstairs", I said Yes, and he said we called the police. Then Layton and I waited for the police to arrive. Car 106 arrived at the corner of Dumaine and Royal Sts. and walked to the gate of the apartment building. They went upstairs and stayed for about 15 minutes. When they came down they were accompanied by Laural Ecke. The officers told us what had happened and asked if we wanted to prefer charges. And we said no. I then went home and Layton and Laural walked to his apartment at 1205 Bourbon St. I called Layton about an hour later, as he had requested, and Laural said to ask Kay to get her purse for her. I then went to Kay's apartment, it was open and vacant. After this I went to Layton's apartment on Bourbon St. I knocked on the door and he quickly pushed the door open and said "I think hes dead". I saw Darryl Bertenschlger lying on the floor in the same position as he found by the police officers. Laural had the knife and they were both asking me what to do to help him. I went to the icebox to get some ice, and Layton then put it on Darryl's head. Darryl was smiling. He was trying to help you, is what Layton said to Darryl. I called the police and they told me that they had already called the police. After about 10 minutes a Fifth District car came. Then numerous police cars came and then they took Darryl to the hospital. Then I was brought here to the First District to make a statement.

"Q" denotes questions by Patn. Lorenza Knight and "A" denotes answers by John Whelan.

"Q" Why weren't charges placed against Darryl Gertenschlger as a result of the first incident?

"A" I felt that it should be left up to Layton to press the charges since he was the party most concerned.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Page two of statement of John E. Whelan

"Q" Had Darryl Gertenschlager ever threatened you or any of the others any time in the past?

"A" Yes.

"Q" What was the nature of these threats?

"A" He told Layton that he was a marked man, about three or four times both in my presence and in Laural's presence.

"Q" Do you know the reason that Darryl went to Layton's house tonight?

"A" To get Laural, I would assume.

"Q" Is this statement true and correct to the best of your knowledge?

"A" Yes.

"Q" Is there anything you wish to add, change or delete from your statement?

"A" Not at this time.

XXXX

John E. Whelan
428 Hillary

The above statement was typed by Patn. Simon A. Haydel Jr. in the First District Police Station in the presence of Patn. Lorenza Knight and was completed at 11:15PM June 27, 1968.

Lorenza A. Knight

Simon A. Haydel Jr.

FBI

Date: 7/3/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (72-111) (P)
SUBJECT: ALLEGED EFFORTS TO
INFLUENCE TESTIMONY OF
EDWARD GRADY PARTIN
OOJ
(OO: NEW ORLEANS)

Re New Orleans airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau, 6/28/68, and Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 7/1/68.

Extensive file reviews of approximately 50 individuals who appear to be pertinent to instant investigation are now completed.

Although the Grand Jury transcripts requested of the Department in referenced letterhead memorandum have not been received to date, some selected interviews will be conducted in the interests of expediency. Appointments are currently being set up to interview GEORGE OWEN WYATT and MORRIS LEVITON BROWNLEE, whose Grand Jury transcriptions are already in possession of this Office.

Judge WILLIAM HANK DANIELS voluntarily contacted the New Orleans Office to arrange an appointment to furnish information not described by him on the telephone, but to date DANIELS has failed to appear for two scheduled

2 - HRA, RHO, CPH, Div
1 - HRA, RHO, CPH, Div
(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
EJC:pd
(5)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
JUL 12 1968
JUL 12 1968

7/5/68
7/11/68
7/11/68

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per 2
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NO 72-111
BEC:pd

appointments. DANIELS allegedly identified several persons involved in a plan to change EDWARD GRADY PARTIN's testimony, according to the New Orleans Times Picayune newspaper dated April 9, 1968.

In accordance with Bureau instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel dated July 1, 1968, efforts are currently being made to interview LOUIS DAVIS and through him ascertain the identity of the unknown male and thereafter conduct interview with this individual.

GEORGE OWEN WYATT, in accordance with Bureau instructions, will be made to clearly understand that the FBI cannot afford him protection.

It is to be noted that some of the individuals who are apparently involved in instant investigation have been involved, either officially or unofficially, with the investigation being conducted by Orleans Parish District Attorney JIM GARRISON into an alleged conspiracy to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Set forth below are the results of file review checks on some of the individuals who appear to be directly involved in the instant investigation. Where these individuals were also involved in the GARRISON investigation, it will be so noted.

MORRIS LEVITON/BROWNLEE

On November 26, 1963, FREDERICK O'SULLIVAN, detective, New Orleans Police Department, advised he was a high school classmate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that OSWALD was associated with DAVE FERRIE, now deceased, who was also involved in the GARRISON investigation. O'SULLIVAN stated that MORRIS/BROWNLEE was a good friend of FERRIE.

[REDACTED] on February 26, 1967, advised [REDACTED] BROWNLEE was a [REDACTED] and a [REDACTED] who had worked as an investigator for G. WRAY GILL, a New Orleans attorney

who represented some of the individuals who were called as witnesses in the Orleans Parish Grand Jury investigation into the GARRISON investigation of the KENNEDY assassination.

PERSHING OLIVER GERVAIS

This individual is the former chief investigator for the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office under District Attorney JIM GARRISON. GERVAIS is a former New Orleans Police Department detective who was fired for conduct unbecoming a police officer several years ago. For a number of years GERVAIS furnished information to this Office as a result of his close association with hoodlums in the New Orleans area.

JACK S. MARTIN

This individual is a private investigator in the New Orleans area and is reputedly the individual who initially furnished information to District Attorney JIM GARRISON, the basis of which GARRISON initiated his investigation into the KENNEDY assassination.

MARTIN has more recently been officially associated with the Louisiana State Labor Management Commission in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, serving in the capacity of an investigator.

HARRY F. ROBERTS

ROBERTS is a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and maintains a private investigative service in Shreveport, Louisiana. He has been serving as Chief Investigator of the Louisiana State Labor Management Commission, but reportedly severed his association with this Commission effective July 1, 1968.

MO 72-111
EJC:pd

ROBERTS reportedly conducted investigation on behalf of CLAY L. SHAW following SHAW's arrest by District Attorney JIM GARRISON as a conspirator in GARRISON's investigation of President KENNEDY's assassination.

WADE MC CLANAHAN

MC CLANAHAN, a close associate of EDWARD G. PARTIN and an official of PARTIN's Teamsters Local No. 5 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in about May, 1968, offered to cooperate with the Louisiana State Labor Management Commission. The purpose of this cooperation was to have MC CLANAHAN furnish evidence against PARTIN. MC CLANAHAN later refused to cooperate with the Labor Management Commission investigators and revealed publicly the Commission's efforts to bribe him to get him to sign a statement involving PARTIN in criminal activities.

DR. BERTRAND O. TYSON

Colonel THOMAS FURBANK, director, Department of Public Safety, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, advised on May 19, 1967, that he had had a conference with STOKELY CARMICHAEL and Dr. BERTRAND O. TYSON, with whom CARMICHAEL was staying at Plaquemine, Louisiana. They advised Colonel FURBANK that CARMICHAEL would remain at TYSON's residence throughout that evening and night, and that CARMICHAEL would remain there until his departure on May 20, 1967. CARMICHAEL, the former Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, spoke in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at Southern University, on the night of May 18, 1967, and also spent the night of May 18, 1967, with Dr. TYSON.

The August 20, 1963, edition of the Morning Advocate, a Baton Rouge, Louisiana, daily newspaper, in an article entitled "Negroes

NO 72-111
EJC:pc

"Demonstrate in Iberville" states that Dr. BERTRAND O. TYSON, 1519 Mirian Street, (Plaquemine, Louisiana) was arrested for disturbing the peace and committing or inciting violence.

Mr. DAVID WHITE, B.F.J. Communications Company, 3116 North Arcadian Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, advised on July 23, 1967, that a short time prior to that date Dr. BERTRAND O. TYSON, Plaquemine, Louisiana, had purchased two citizen band radios. Mr. WHITE advised that he had learned that these radios had been forwarded to L. I. DAVIS, care of Davis Music Store, Post Office Box 49, Savanna, L. Mar., Jamaica, West Indies.

As a matter of courtesy, the New Orleans Office will advise Louisiana Governor JOHN J. MC KEITHEN of this investigation on July 8, 1968, UACB.

Enclosed are the original and five copies of a letter-head memorandum for the Department requesting additional information referred to in their letter of June 14, 1968, which information is not available to the New Orleans Office.

SAC, New Orleans (72-111)

7/9/68

62-109060-
Director, FBI (72-1840)

1 - Mr. Frankenfield

ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
TESTIMONY OF EDWARD GRADY PARTIN

CCJ

CO: NO

*0 Assassination of
President John F. Kennedy*
ReMOairtel dated 7/3/68 and Butelcall to
New Orleans 7/3/68.

RU
Interviews with individuals listed in reairtel
who have been indicated to be involved, either officially
or unofficially, in New Orleans District Attorney Jim
Garrison's inquiry into alleged conspiracy to assassinate
President John F. Kennedy must be limited strictly to
the alleged efforts to influence Partin and not touch on
Garrison's investigation.

This will confirm Butelcall to New Orleans
7/3/68 authorizing the notification of Governor John J.
McKeithen of the fact investigation is being conducted in
this matter. This also will confirm advice furnished
New Orleans that Department Attorney Michael T. Epstein
of the Criminal Division plans on contacting the New Orleans
Office 7/9/68 at which time he will make available additional
material which may be of assistance in the investigation of
this matter.

MAF:bap (4) *bap*

NOTE: Information set forth herein was telephonically
furnished to ASAC J. T. Sylvester, New Orleans, on 7/8/68
by Section Chief C. Bolz. Information concerning Department
Attorney Michael T. Epstein's plans to contact the New Orleans
Office on 7/9/68 was given to SA W. A. Frankenfield on 7/8/68
by Mr. Epstein.

MAILED 7

JUL 9 1968

COMM-FBI

744
59 JUL 19 1968
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 72-1840-13



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER

RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT 39TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103 • AREA CODE 913 • ADams 6-5252

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

July 8, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq., Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Re: Warren Report

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re-reading my letter to you of June 8, 1968, from which an answer has not yet been received, reveals omission to ask for results of the chemical, and/or spectrographic, and/or neutron activation analysis of Commission Exhibit 399. B

I should now like to formally ask for the results obtained by chemical, and/or spectrographic, and/or neutron activation (nuclear bombardment) analysis of Commission Exhibits 399, 842, and 843 together with similar studies on any other missiles or fragments removed from the late President Kennedy or Governor John Connally arising from the assassination in Dallas.

REC 27

62-109060-6512

Sincerely,

John Nichols, M.D.

16 JUL 12 1968

*See letter
restate and explain
previous request
made in letter June 4, 1968.
see memo White Board
4/13/68 re: Kennedy
by J. Edgar Hoover
He discussed this letter with
recommends the letter not
be answered since it
is a request for a
report as per letter 7/6/68
Bjw*

*no act per back
in file 62-109060-12
Agan*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-48908)

SUBJECT: VIOLA CASSON
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE:

7/11/68

REC-78

Miss VIOLA CASSON, 175 Murray Avenue, Yonkers, NY, contacted the NYO, on 7/6/68, to advise that she had sent "important information" via registered mail to PHOEBE COURTNAY, the wife of an associate of JAMES GARRISON, DA, New Orleans, Louisiana. She said that she sent the information approximately one month ago and requested a return receipt from the Post Office. She had not received any verification of this delivery although postal authorities assured her that a trace of the mail had been instituted.

She advised she contacted the FBI to complain about her missing mail. Miss CASSON further advised that the information which she sent to Mrs. COURTNAY had a direct bearing on the assassination of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY. She said she had collected this information from newspaper articles, television interviews and discussions with her associates. She said that she had no personal knowledge of the assassination but felt that the information she had obtained should be forwarded to DA GARRISON to assist him in his investigations.

Miss CASSON advised that she was a strong supporter of GEORGE WALLACE for President of the US and criticized attempts being made to abolish the House Committee on Un-American activities.

Miss CASSON also indicated that she might write to the Bureau to complain about deficiencies in the USPO and a possible take-over of the postal facilities by unnamed individuals.

The Bureau is furnished the foregoing for information in view of the possibility that Miss CASSON may write to the Bureau and because of her attempts to furnish information to DA GARRISON at New Orleans.

2 - Bureau
1 - New York

ECS:MAG
(3)

54 JUL 24 1968



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC-78 62-109060-6513
EX 106

16 JUL 12 1968

CRIME RESEARCH
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JFK

W2

62-109060

SECTION 161

COPY 2

FBI

Date: 7/11/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **AIRTEL** _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (89-17)(RUC)

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Re Bureau letter to Norfolk, 7/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies
of an LHM incorporating the information furnished by
ROBERT GEORGE JOERGENSEN, SR. on 7/3/68.

A copy of this LHM has been furnished to the
United States Secret Service and NISO, Norfolk, Virginia.

1 CC LHM - DEPT. CAO
1 CC LHM USSS 7/18/68
1 - LHM 5732
6-15

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 3 - Norfolk (1-89-17)
(1-100-5975)
(1-66-820)

CHS:jbd
(6)

62-109060-6514

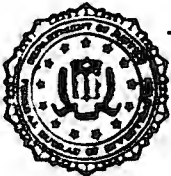
REC-47

14 JUL 15 1968

61 JUL 24 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Norfolk, Virginia

July 11, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

cc 114

On June 12, 1968, ROBERT GEORGE JOERGENSEN, SR., 618A Chester Street, Norfolk, Virginia, directed a letter to the Attorney General in which he advised that it was difficult for him to convince himself that a conspiracy did not exist concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He pointed out that in 1962 he had informed the FBI of an uncovered plot to assassinate the President and that this matter had been turned over by the FBI to the Secret Service.

JOERGENSEN further indicated in his letter that he believes the "Birch Society" in the San Diego area, originally plotted the assassination and he believes the possibility exists that these individuals were also responsible for the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

On July 3, 1968, ROBERT GEORGE JOERGENSEN, SR., RM-1, Navy Serial Number 753-53-64, assigned to the Communications Fleet Air Wing Atlantic, was interviewed at the United States Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia, and his letter of June 12, 1968 to the Attorney General was acknowledged.

JOERGENSEN advised this letter was written by him after he had read an article in Life Magazine relating to the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY at Los Angeles, California, which article reminded him of the information he had previously furnished to the San Diego Office of the FBI in 1962. JOERGENSEN stated he was concerned as to what action had been taken regarding this information as he felt there was a remote possibility that the individuals referred by him in 1962, might have been involved in the assassination of Senator KENNEDY. JOERGENSEN explained, however, that he has no direct information regard this assassination and it was merely a supposition on his part based on the close propensity of the two cities of San Diego and Los Angeles.

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

62-10 9060-6514

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

JOERGENSEN stated he departed the San Diego area on an overseas assignment in August, 1963, and was transferred back to the United States in 1967. He related he had an emergency leave of two days during August, 1965, and while in the San Diego area visited DONALD BRECHEISEN for about one hour and learned from him that (First Name Unknown) HORTON had been arrested due to his activities as a member of the "Minutemen" and at the time of his arrest, a cache of firearms was discovered.

JOERGENSEN reiterated he had no additional information to furnish as all pertinent information had previously been furnished by him concerning HORTON and his associates in 1962. JOERGENSEN was not acquainted with any other members of the "Minutemen" or the "John Birch Society" in the San Diego area, and advised he has had no contact with (First Name Unknown) HORTON since 1962.

A characterization of the "Minutemen" is attached as an appendix to this memorandum.

"MINUTEMEN"

The "Minutemen" was organized in June, 1960. Its present headquarters are Norborne, Missouri. Robert B. DePugh, Norborne, Missouri, has been publicly identified as the National Coordinator of the organization. DePugh has stated the membership of the "Minutemen" to be in excess of 35,000 members; however, confidential sources state this figure is greatly exaggerated and that a more true estimate would be between 800 and 2,000 members. Statements by DePugh and literature distributed by the organization indicate its purpose to be the resistance to, and exposure of, the spread of communist influence within the United States; for the formation of a guerrilla or underground organization to combat the troops of any foreign powers which might eventually occupy this country; and resist passage of laws which would regulate private ownership of firearms.

The Kansas City Star newspaper has on numerous occasions contained articles concerning the "Minutemen," wherein it was stated that members of the organization participate in maneuvers utilizing guerrilla tactics with machine guns, mortars, grenades, and other firearms. DePugh has publicly stated the "Minutemen" as an organization does not buy or store arms or ammunition; however, individual members are urged to maintain arms and ammunition, which is their Constitutional right. "Minutemen" has given instructions in the use of explosive compounds from such readily accessible ingredients as common fertilizer, ammonium nitrate. Robert DePugh, along with his close associate Walter Patrick Peyson and Troy Haughton, West Coast Regional Coordinator, were convicted in U. S. District Court of violation of the Federal Firearms Act. All were sentenced to prison and all are free on bond pending their appeals to the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, St. Louis, Missouri.

On October 30, 1966, the New York City Police Department arrested 19 members of the "Minutemen," charging them with "conspiracy to commit arson," and "illegal possession of firearms." An inventory of firearms seized as a result of these arrests included 115 rifles, 26 hand guns, 8 automatic weapons, 3 bazookas, 2 mortars, 1 anti-tank gun and an unknown quantity of ammunition.

In April, 1966, DePugh stated the "Minutemen" organization was then dividing itself into two bodies: one group to be members who have been able to maintain their identity in complete secrecy from the public and Government investigative agencies, and the other group to be made up of members who have been publicly identified and who will become active in the Patriotic Party. The first group will go completely underground and will continue to emphasize intelligence activities and resistance warfare training programs. The first

"MINUTEMEN"

2

national convention of the Patriotic Party was held July 3 and 4, 1966, at Kansas City, Missouri, with DePugh acting as chairman. About 300 individuals attended this convention. DePugh resigned as National Chairman at the convention; however, he stated he would continue in an advisory capacity. The delegates, at DePugh's urging, endorsed former Governor of Alabama, George Wallace, and William Penn Patrick, millionaire cosmetics manufacturer of San Rafael, California, as president and vice president candidates in the 1968 elections.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

1 247 1

FBI

Date: 7/15/68

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- ENCLOSURE
- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
 (6)

REC-21

EX-103

JUL 17 1968

EX-103

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Foreign 'Ally' Confirms CIA JFK Link--DA

District Attorney Jim Garrison has announced that his office has exchanged information with the intelligence agency of a foreign country which "successfully penetrated the assassination operation" against President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison, whose office has been conducting a probe of the Kennedy death since late 1967, said that "the great amount of detailed information" received from the foreign country verifies his statements that Kennedy was killed "by elements of the Central Intelligence Agency."

GARRISON'S DISCLOSURE came hard on the heels of a 25,000-word article highly critical of methods used by the DA in his probe, published this week in the New Yorker magazine.

The DA said last night he was making the announcement because of indications of another "CIA-inspired" campaign in magazines to discredit his investigation.

The DA refused to identify the country involved, but said it is in Europe and is "militarily on friendly terms with the United States."

HE SAID A representative of his office spent a month in the foreign country with the top men of its intelligence agency and that he returned here about a month ago.

His office was contacted three or four months ago, by an intermediary from another country also friendly to the U. S., Garrison said, and arrangements were made for the information exchange.

Specifically, Garrison said the foreign power had established contact with one of the assassins and learned the locations of the shooting points in Dealey Plaza (listed by the DA as the Dal-Tex Bldg., the Texas Book Depository Bldg. and the grassy knoll area), the names of Dallas policemen who participated and information about a trip David W. Ferrie made to Dallas for an alleged pre-assassination meeting.

THE DA SAID there was also information about other meetings in Dallas and elsewhere.

Garrison asserted the foreign country penetrated some of the "pre-existing forces used in the assassination" while its men were on another intelligence mission in this country.

He said the assassination was accomplished by an element of the CIA and "a handful of extremely powerful individuals in the industrial complex of the Southwest" who had pre-existing relationships with the CIA.

GARRISON ALSO disclosed the identity of a man who has been working in his office for the last year under the pseudonym of Bill Boxley, as William C. Wood, a former newspaper reporter and native of Texas. Wood, he said, is an ex-CIA agent.

Wood, he said, was not working as an inside source of CIA information, but as an individual thinking along intelligence lines.

In the New Yorker article, author Edward Jay Epstein, one of the early critics of the Warren Commission, described evidence collected by Garrison as "fraudulent--some devised by Garrison himself and some cynically culled from criminals or the emotionally unstable."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 2
NEW ORLEANS STATES-
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-12-68
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX
11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA
☐ Being Investigated

62-109060 - 6515
ENCLOSURE

Petition Asks For U.S. Files On JFK Slaying

An organization called "We the People Speak of America, Inc." has begun a drive to obtain signatures for a petition asking that the complete files of the federal government on the assassination of President Kennedy be made public immediately.

The group is led by William F. Gillen Jr., a New Orleans resident. Gillen spoke to the Young Men's Business Club yesterday trying to build up support for his campaign.

GILLEN CRITICIZED the federal government for keeping 20 per cent of the testimony given to the Warren Commission classified. He said this information should be made public now and not after the turn of the century.

"Something is wrong somewhere," said Gillen, who added that if there was nothing wrong, then there would be nothing for the government to hide.

Gillen said he hopes to obtain more signatures than ever before compiled for a single petition.

The petition asks simply that the closed files be made public immediately. It is not addressed to any particular public official nor to Congress.

GILLEN SAID he had not talked to anyone in government about his efforts.

He said his organization is two months old and so far has received about 8,000 to 9,000 signatures.

It would be impossible to have the signatures notarized, Gillen said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 14

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-11-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

11/22/63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-1090-6515

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 17 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

519PM URGENT 7-17-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC, - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JULY SEVENTEEN

INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S
OFFICE HAS REFUSED TO ACCEPT A CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER
AGAINST LAYTON P. MARTENS, A TWENTYFIVE-YEAR-OLD MAN WHO
HAS FIGURED IN GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE. ACCORDING

TO THE ARTICLE, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES ALCOCK
SAID TODAY THE CHARGE WAS REFUSED BECAUSE IN HIS OPINION,
MARTENS ACTED IN SELF DEFENSE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LCC

FBI WASH DC

EX-105

JUL 18 1968

57 JUL 31 1968

CC MR. SULLIVAN

DIRECTOR, FBI

7/22/68

SAC, DENVER (89-41)

GEORGE H. DAVIS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DETROIT

*ASSASSINATION of
President John F. Kennedy*

Re Boston letter to the Bureau, 6/25/68,
captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Detroit and Boston Divisions is
one copy each of a LHM dated 3/7/64, Denver, Colorado, re
GEORGE HENRY DAVIS, who at that time furnished information
which he felt pertinent to the Assassination of President
JOHN F. KENNEDY.

For information of the Bureau, the above LHM
was previously furnished to the Bureau and Dallas as enclosure
to Denver airtel to the Bureau, dated 3/9/64 captioned
Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas,
11/22/63, AFO, Bureau File 105-82555.

The above enclosure is furnished to Detroit and
Boston for the information of those offices.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Boston (Info.) (Encl. 1) (62-0)
- 2 - Detroit (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Denver

RLC/sip
(7)

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 29 1968

FID
59 AUG 1-1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 7/16/68

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers, 7/12/68,
concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

REC-79

62-109060-6517

ECW:srl
(6)

EX 106

JUL 17 1968

57 JUL 20 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FOREIGN GROUP HAS FACTS--DA

CIA Role in JFK Death Confirmed, He Says

By CLARENCE DOUCET
District Attorney Jim Garrison Thursday night told The Times-Picayune that his office has exchanged information with the intelligence agency of a foreign country "that successfully penetrated the assassination operation" against President John F. Kennedy.

He asserted that "the great amount of detailed information" he received from the foreign country corroborates statements he has made that Kennedy was assassinated "by elements of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Garrison declined to identify the country, except to say it is in Europe and that it is "a foreign power that militarily is on friendly terms with the United States."

Garrison, whose investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy has created a storm of controversy around the world, said that he had a representative of his office spend about one month with "the top men of their intelligence agency" (the foreign country) and that he returned here about one month ago. He did not identify the individual.

OFFICE CONTACTED
Garrison said that about three to four months ago his office was contacted by an "intermediary" from another country also friendly to the United States and arrangements were made for contacting and exchanging information with the country.

He described the information obtained from the foreign power as containing "more specifics" than his office had obtained.

Specifically, he said the foreign country had:

—The names of members of the Dallas police force who participated;

—Established contact with one of the assassins and learned from him the locations

of the shooting points in Dealey Plaza. (Garrison listed them as the Dal-Tex Bldg., the Dallas Book Depository Bldg., and two gunmen in the grassy knoll area.)

—Information about a trip David Ferrie made to Dallas for one of the alleged pre-assassination meetings, and information about other reported meetings in Dallas and elsewhere.

Garrison asserted that the foreign country made its penetration "of some of the pre-existing forces used in the assassination" while its men were on another intelligence mission in this country.

He said that because of this penetration the foreign country was "aware that something was going to happen."

EXPLAINS PENETRATION

In explaining the penetration, Garrison said:

"The assassination was accomplished by two major components.

"One of them was an element of the Central Intelligence Agency. There is no reason to indicate that the top commands of the agency knew about it at the time. They knew, of course, by sunset, and certainly it is recognized that subsequent assassinations have been standard intelligence assassinations.

"The other component was a handful of extremely powerful individuals in the industrial complex of the Southwest of the United States who had pre-existing relationships with the Central Intelligence Agency.

"And there was a very effective penetration of some of the pre-existing forces used in the assassination, so that when the time came and they began having meetings, like when David Ferrie flew to Dallas for one of the meetings, knowledge was being acquired that something was happening and they were able to pick up the material as they went along."

OBTAINING DATA

He said the foreign country had obtained "details" that his

office did not have, but that in some areas his office was able to gain more data than the foreign country did.

Garrison said that because of the foreign country's bigger, more professional operation, its agents were able to follow up more on details, especially in Dallas, than his office.

Garrison said that the intelligence agency of the foreign country "has been extremely cooperative and they have made a great deal of detailed information available."

"But the real point is that it corroborates not merely that President Kennedy was killed by an organized conspiracy in which an agency of the United States government was involved, but also that the United States government has been doing everything it could to conceal this."

The district attorney also said that even if the CIA had not learned that the intelligence operation of the assassination was penetrated, "they would know by now . . . I say in the last month or so they would have had to find out . . . which means for the first time they are going to have to come to grips and begin to recognize the fact that sheer muscle don't do it anymore."

"It doesn't mean they're going to stop using it, but it means that for the first time they have to recognize they are not going to succeed in rewriting history by force like they were doing."

MAKING DISCLOSURE

Garrison said he was making the disclosure about coming in contact with the intelligence agency of the foreign country because indications are that another "CIA-inspired" campaign in magazines seems to be launched to discredit his investigation. He referred specifically to an article in The New Yorker magazine appearing this week.

Garrison also disclosed the identity of a man he described as a former CIA agent who has been working in his office for the past year. The agent had been using the name "Bill Boxley," but Thursday he identified himself as William C. Wood, a native of Texas and a former newspaper reporter, who worked for the Denver Post.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-12-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

11/22/63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-69

ENCLOSURE

ected with the CIA during the 1960s and remained with the agency "for more than two, but less than five years." He asserted he worked overseas and in Washington and his area of interest was clandestine operations.

Wood claimed that he personally trained some 1,000 CIA agents and case officers.

He said he and Garrison were brought together by a "mutual acquaintance" and that one of his primary duties has been to "think in intelligence ways" in relation to the investigation.

Wood said he was not working as an inside source of CIA information, but rather as an individual thinking along intelligence lines.

Foreign 'Ally' Confirms CIA JFK Link--DA

District Attorney Jim Garrison has announced that his office has exchanged information with the intelligence agency of a foreign country which "successfully penetrated the assassination operation" against President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison, whose office has been conducting a probe of the Kennedy death since late 1967, said that "the great amount of detailed information" received from the foreign country verifies his statements that Kennedy was killed "by elements of the Central Intelligence Agency."

GARRISON'S DISCLOSURE came hard on the heels of a 25,000-word article highly critical of methods used by the DA in his probe, published this week in the New Yorker magazine.

The DA said last night he was making the announcement because of indications of another "CIA-inspired" campaign in magazines to discredit his investigation.

The DA refused to identify the country involved, but said it is in Europe and is "militarily on friendly terms with the United States."

HE SAID A representative of his office spent a month in the foreign country with the top men of its intelligence agency and that he returned here about a month ago.

His office was contacted three or four months ago, by an intermediary from another country also friendly to the U. S., Garrison said, and arrangements were made for the information exchange.

Specifically, Garrison said the foreign power had established contact with one of the assassins and learned the locations of the shooting points in Dealey Plaza (listed by the DA as the Dal-Tex Bldg., the Texas Book Depository Bldg. and the grassy knoll area), the names of Dallas policemen who participated and information about a trip David W. Ferrie made to Dallas for an alleged pre-assassination meeting.

THE DA SAID there was also information about other meetings in Dallas and elsewhere.

Garrison asserted the foreign country penetrated some of the "pre-existing forces used in the assassination" while its men were on another intelligence mission in this country.

He said the assassination was accomplished by an element of the CIA and "a handful of extremely powerful individuals in the industrial complex of the Southwest" who had pre-existing relationships with the CIA.

GARRISON ALSO disclosed the identity of a man who has been working in his office for the last year under the pseudonym of Bill Boxley, as William C. Wood, a former newspaper reporter and native of Texas. Wood, he said, is an ex-CIA agent.

Wood, he said, was not working as an inside source of CIA information, but as an individual thinking along intelligence lines.

In the New Yorker article, author Edward Jay Epstein, one of the early critics of the Warren Commission, described evidence collected by Garrison as "fraudulent--some devised by Garrison himself and some cynically culled from criminals or the emotionally unstable."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 2

STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-12-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63
AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 114060-6517
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 12, 1968

FROM

Mr. W. A. Branigan

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison advised the press on July 11, 1968, that he has exchanged information with the intelligence agency of a foreign government which "penetrated the assassination operation" against President Kennedy and the information he has received corroborates his own conclusions about the assassination. Garrison declined to identify the foreign government. CIA does not know its identity. Garrison's conclusions, which he referred to, are the same as those previously publicized by him. Since Garrison's statements have been publicized no dissemination is being made. This is for information.

BACKGROUND:

The July 12, 1968, editions of "The New York Times" and "The New Orleans Times-Picayune" carried stories that on July 11, 1968, New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison publicly asserted that his office had been exchanging information with the intelligence agency of a foreign country which had successfully "penetrated the assassination operation" against President Kennedy. Garrison asserted to the press that the detailed information he received from the foreign country corroborates statements he has made that President Kennedy was assassinated "by elements of the Central Intelligence Agency." Garrison declined to identify the country except to say that it was in Europe and a foreign power that militarily is on friendly terms with the U. S.

Enclosure

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. Goble

56 JUL 26 1968

56 JUL 26 1968

EX-104

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
62-109060

Garrison stated the foreign country had the names of members of the Dallas Police Department that participated, had contacted one of the assassins and learned from him that the shooting points in Dallas were the Dal-Tex Building, the Dallas Book Depository Building, and the grassy knoll area. Garrison asserted the assassination was accomplished by an element of CIA and a handful of individuals in the industrial complex of the Southwest. Garrison concluded that the information he had obtained from the foreign country corroborates that President Kennedy was killed by a conspiracy involving an agency of the United States Government and that the United States Government has been doing everything it could to conceal this.

Garrison also disclosed that William C. Wood, using the name Bill Boxley, a former CIA agent, has been working in his office for the past year.

Texas Colo.

Bureau liaison with CIA was advised this date by a representative of that Agency that CIA was aware of the statements by Garrison. The CIA representative had no idea as to the identity of the foreign country to which Garrison referred.

true name The William C. Wood mentioned by Garrison as a former CIA employee working on Garrison's staff, appears to be identical with William C. Wood, Jr., born August 17, 1920, at Shreveport, Louisiana, who was employed by CIA from 1951-1953. This man was a continuous personnel problem to CIA because of his heavy drinking. CIA has advised that in July, 1953, Wood underwent a brain operation. One of Wood's former supervisors at CIA observed Wood might be a mental case.

OBSERVATION:

Garrison's conclusions about the assassination are a continuation of the theme he has been pursuing for a number of months, namely that CIA was involved and that the United States Government is trying to cover up this involvement. Garrison gave no indication of the identity of the foreign country to which he referred and CIA apparently has no idea as to the identity of this country. Since this is information from the news media, no dissemination is necessary.

ACTION:

For information. -2-

Jhb

ae

k

williams

P

RECEIVED - GLE

EX-110
REC-13

62-109060-6520

July 18, 1968

1 - Mr. Raupach

Mr. Richard E. Sprague
37 Harvard Drive
Hartsdale, New York 10530

ASSASSINATION of
President John F.
Kennedy

Dear Sir:

I received your letter dated July 9, 1968,
enclosing your research monograph relating to the
assassination of President Kennedy.

This same information was previously fur-
nished to this Bureau from the office of former
Senator Robert F. Kennedy. In view of this, it
will not be necessary for you to meet with a repre-
sentative of this Bureau to review your material
and jointly search for copies of additional photo-
graphs concerning the assassination as you proposed.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 11
JUL 18 1968

KMR:des

(3) des

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

JUL 26 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Richard E. Sprague was the subject of memorandum, "A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated 3/26/68, captioned: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas." (copy attached). It was approved that contact with Sprague should not be made.

Sprague telephonically contacted Supervisor H. A. Schutz of the General Investigative Division on 7/8/68 indicating he was in town attempting to obtain Government contracts for his computer business, company name, "Personal Data Services, Corp." Sprague said he had his research monograph and desired to submit it to the Bureau. He was informed that any information he had would be accepted, and no commitments were made to Sprague whatsoever. Upon receipt of his monograph, it was determined to be identical with that previously received. Therefore, his communication is being answered as indicated, and the salutation Dear Sir, is being utilized since Sprague has been in close contact and assisted individuals who have been severely critical of the President's Commission and the FBI.

TRUE COPY

July 9, 1968

Director:
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding to you at the suggestion of Mr Joseph Dolan, the late Senator Kennedy's administrative assistant, information concerning photographic evidence of the assassination of President Kennedy. I spoke to Mr. Schutz at the Washington office of the Bureau, and suggested that I supply you with new evidence in three steps.

The enclosure of my research monograph including exhibit 1B, a list of photographs discovered, is step one. The second step would be a meeting with someone involved in the Bureau's continuing open investigation into the JFK assassination. I would show your representative all of the photographs. I have and review their contents in total perspective as well as in detail. This meeting will take some time because it will involve close examination of movies, slides and still photos as well as a detailed map of Dealey Plaza.

The third step would be for the Bureau to select those photos they feel would be worth duplicating, and to make copies of them.

In addition, there are many photographs not in my possession, which the Bureau could be helpful in obtaining, I would suggest a joint effort in searching for and obtaining copies of these photos. I do know where most of these can be found.

I have been doing research on the assassination since Nov 1966, but I have not contacted the FBI until Mr Dolan informed me that you have a continuing investigation still open. I had been under the impression that the case had been closed prior to Nov 1966.

Yours sincerely,

Richard E. Sprague

Richard E. Sprague
37 Harvard Drive
Hartford, Conn. 06105
10-30

62-109060-6520

TRUE COPY

July 9, 1968

Director:

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding to you at the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Dolan, the late Senator Kennedy's administrative assistant, information concerning photographic evidence of the assassination of President Kennedy. I spoke with Mr. Schutz at the Washington office of the Bureau and suggested that I supply you with new evidence in three steps.

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The third step would be for the Bureau to select those photos they feel would be worth duplicating, and to make copies of them.

EXP-PROC
34 JUL 16 1968

62-109060-6520
REC 13 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED JUL 16 1968
EX-110

ENCLOSURE

Let to Herbert Gross. 7-8-68

In addition, there are many photographs not in my possession, which the Bureau could be helpful in obtaining, I would suggest a joint effort in searching for and obtaining copies of these photos. I do know where most of these can be found.

I have been doing research on the assassination since Nov 1966, but I have not contacted the FBI until Mr Dolan informed me that you have a continuing investigation still open. I had been under the impression that the case had been closed prior to Nov 1966.

Yours sincerely,
Richard E. Sprague

TO 12 5 30 PM '68

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 7/9/68

FROM: Legat, Bern (62-43) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBulet 6/12/68, and BERlet 6/7/68.

Information furnished by FRANK RITTMAYER, aka, has been made the subject of an LHM, 5 copies of which are enclosed. RITTMAYER stated that he used the alias of SHEPMAN in his letter since he had written the Bureau in 1965 requesting information concerning the FBI and was afraid that the Bureau would therefore consider him too juvenile to take his information seriously.

In view of the indefinite nature of RITTMAYER information as well as the fact that it is hearsay several times removed and that the persons who made the statements would be extremely difficult to identify and locate, it is recommended that no further action be taken in this matter.

With regard to reBERlet, CIA, Bern, has informed that RICHARD CASE NAGELL is well known to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

- ④ - Bureau (5 encls)
(1 - Dallas) (1 encl)
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Bern
HDG:rn
(5)

REC-41

1 cc LHM to Dept +
USSS. 1 cc LHM +
let to Rm. 5722
7-22-68
KMP: dec
62-109060-6521

JUL 12 1968

53 JUL 26 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 9, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

A letter was received by the FBI, Washington,
D. C., which read as follows:

"June 8, 1968

"Dear Mr. Hoover!

"I have been trying to trace this accusation and
was able to discover a really important witness who
can prove it by means of papers and documents.

"Please get in touch with me, as otherwise I will
publish these papers in an article about the J. F.
Kennedy case with a newspaper.

(A new case: Senator Robert Kennedy)

FRANZ Jose ~~Rittmayer~~
Yours faithfully,
/s/ Frank Shepman

BI-3-1951-

COLOGNE,

GER

On June 24, 1968 at the American Consulate
General, Zurich, Switzerland, FRANK RITTMAYER, bei FRITZ
RITTMAYER, Baerholzstr. 18, Wohlen/ZU, volunteered the infor-
mation that he had written the above letter and furnished two
sheets of paper in this regard. These sheets contained typed
information in German, which read as follows in translation:

(Page 1) "20 February 1968 time 9 PM

Place: 'Treffpunkt' Bar, Dienerstrasse, Zurich

"I was sitting with a fellow worker, who had invited me,
in the above named bar. After some time, when I went to
the juke box I heard the following conversation:

(Verbatim, since I made notes of it all), 'When I was in
the Herz (or Kerz?) last week, two men spoke about the
Kennedy murder. One said he knew a name, I believe

JAN 16 1973

"This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency."

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6521

"JIM ERICSON from New York or near New York. This man has evidence concerning the Kennedy killing. This material would make things hot for the higher-ups. The other then said: all the higher-ups of the U. S. knew about it early enough. They could have prevented it."

'Did you know the two men?

'No, I had never seen them, they were certainly not from Zurich.

'A woman came up, and they changed the subject.'

"Personal descriptions on page 2."

(Page 2) "Personal descriptions to page 1

"The speaker: about 30-35 years old, 170-175 cm tall, black hair, medium height.

Dress: black leather jacket, dark gray pants.

"The second man: about the same age. 165-170 cm tall, solidly built.

Dress: dark suit.

"My inquiries concerning the above persons, the other two men, and the restaurant Herz or Kerz were without result! I was only successful in obtaining the nickname of the speaker: HANSI!

"The name of the man who has the evidence: JIM^V ERICSON from New York or from the State of New York (possibly in the FBI-Indices)."

"To prove my story"

My fellow worker is called EMIL^V WERREN and is a salesman.

"The barmaid in the 'Treffpunkt' is called URSELA 'USCHI'. EMIL WERREN and I visited KLAUS SCHIMMELPFENNIG, Lang-gruetsstrasse 178 beforehand."

RITTMAYER's description from his own statements and observation is as follows:

Name

FRANK RITTMAYER, aka.
Franz Josef Rittmayer,
Frank Shepman

Date of birth

1/3/51, Cologne, Germany

Citizenship

German

Height

5'7" (approx)

Weight

145 lbs. (approx)

Hair

Reddish, somewhat long

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 12 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1:24PM CST 7-12-68 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 7 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO:DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, FRIDAY, JULY TWELVE INSTANT,
REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY (DA) JIM GARRISON THURSDAY
NIGHT TOLD THE TIMES-PICAYUNE THAT HIS OFFICE HAS EXCHANGED
INFORMATION WITH THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY

"THAT SUCCESSFULLY PENETRATED THE ASSASSINATION OPERATION"
AGAINST PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. GARRISON ASSERTED THAT
"THE GREAT AMOUNT OF DETAILED INFORMATION" HE RECEIVED FROM
THE FOREIGN COUNTRY CORROBORATES STATEMENTS HE HAS MADE THAT
KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED "BY ELEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY". ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON DECLINED TO
IDENTIFY THE COUNTRY EXCEPT TO SAY IT IS IN EUROPE AND THAT
IT IS "A FOREIGN POWER THAT MILITARILY IS ON FRIENDLY TERMS
WITH THE U. S."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID A REPRESENTATIVE
OF HIS OFFICE SPENT ABOUT ONE MONTH WITH "THE TOP MEN OF 12
END PAGE ONE

56 JUL 26 1968

REC 37 62-109060-6522

4 JUL 19 1968

(1)

PAGE TWO

THEIR INTELLIGENCE AGENCY" (THE FOREIGN COUNTRY) AND THAT THIS REPRESENTATIVE RETURNED ABOUT ONE MONTH AGO. GARRISON DID NOT IDENTIFY THIS REPRESENTATIVE.

GARRISON SAID THAT ABOUT THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AGO, HIS OFFICE WAS CONTACTED BY AN "INTERMEDIARY" FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY, ALSO FRIENDLY TO THE U. S., AND ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR CONTACTING AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION WITH THE COUNTRY.

GARRISON DESCRIBED THE INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE FOREIGN POWER AS CONTAINING "MORE SPECIFICS THAN HIS OFFICE HAD OBTAINED." HE SAID THE FOREIGN COUNTRY HAD "THE NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS POLICE FORCE WHO PARTICIPATED; HAD ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH ONE OF THE ASSASSINS AND LEARNED FROM HIM THE LOCATIONS OF THE SHOOTING POINTS IN DEALEY PLAZA WHICH HE LISTED AS THE DAL-TEX BUILDING, THE DALLAS BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING AND TWO GUNMEN IN THE GRASSY KNOLL AREA; HAD INFORMATION ABOUT A TRIP DAVID FERRIE MADE TO DALLAS FOR ONE OF THE ALLEGED PRE-ASSASSINATION MEETINGS AND INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER REPORTED MEETINGS IN DALLAS AND ELSEWHERE."

END PAGE 2

(2)

PAGE 3

GARRISON ASSERTED THAT THE FOREIGN COUNTRY MADE ITS PENETRATION "OF SOME OF THE PRE-EXISTING FORCES USED IN THE ASSASSINATION" WHILE ITS MEN WERE ON ANOTHER INTELLIGENCE MISSION IN THIS COUNTRY. GARRISON SAID THAT BECAUSE OF THIS PENETRATION, THE FOREIGN COUNTRY WAS "AWARE THAT SOMETHING WAS GOING TO HAPPEN."

GARRISON, IN EXPLAINING THE PENETRATION, SAID "THE ASSASSINATION WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY TWO MAJOR COMPONENTS. ONE OF THEM WAS AN ELEMENT OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. THERE IS NO REASON TO INDICATE THAT THE TOP COMMANDS OF THE AGENCY KNEW ABOUT IT AT THE TIME. THEY KNEW, OF COURSE, BY SUNSET, AND CERTAINLY IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT SUBSEQUENT ASSASSINATIONS HAVE BEEN STANDARD INTELLIGENCE ASSASSINATIONS.

"THE OTHER COMPONENT WAS A HANDFUL OF EXTREMELY POWERFUL INDIVIDUALS IN THE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF THE SOUTHWEST OF THE U. S. WHO HAD PRE-EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

END PAGE 3

3

PAGE 4

"AND THERE WAS A VERY EFFECTIVE PENETRATION OF SOME OF THE PRE-EXISTING FORCES USED IN THE ASSASSINATION, SO THAT WHEN THE TIME CAME AND THEY BEGAN HAVING MEETINGS, LIKE WHEN DAVID FERRIE FLEW TO DALLAS FOR ONE OF THE MEETINGS, KNOWLEDGE WAS BEING ACQUIRED THAT SOMETHING WAS HAPPENING AND THEY WERE ABLE TO PICK UP THE MATERIAL AS THEY WENT ALONG."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID THE FOREIGN COUNTRY HAD OBTAINED "DETAILS" THAT HIS OFFICE DID NOT HAVE BUT ^H THAT IN SOME AREAS HIS OFFICE WAS ABLE TO GAIN MORE DATA THAN THE FOREIGN COUNTRY DID. GARRISON SAID THAT BECAUSE OF THE FOREIGN COUNTRY'S BIGGER, MORE PROFESSIONAL OPERATION, ITS AGENTS WERE ABLE TO FOLLOW UP MORE ON DETAILS, ESPECIALLY IN DALLAS, THAN HIS OFFICE.

GARRISON SAID THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OF THE FOREIGN COUNTRY "HAS BEEN EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE AND THEY HAVE MADE A GREAT DEAL OF DETAILED INFORMATION AVAILABLE."

"BUT THE REAL POINT IS THAT IT CORROBORATES NOT MERELY THAT ^{ID} PRESENT KENNEDY WAS KILLED BY AN ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY IN WHICH AN AGENCY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT WAS INVOLVED, BUT

END PAGE 4

(4)

PAGE 5

ALSO THAT THE U. S. GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN DOING EVERYTHING IT
COULD TO CONCEAL THIS."

GARRISON ALSO SAID THAT EVEN IF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY HAD NOT LEARNED THAT THE INTELLIGENCE OPERATION
OF THE ASSASSINATION WAS PENETRATED "THEY WOULD KNOW BY NOW...
I SAY IN THE LAST MONTH OR SO THEY WOULD HAVE HAD TO FIND OUT...
WHICH MEANS FOR THE FIRST TIME THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE TO COME
TO GRIPS AND BEGIN TO RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT SHEER MUSCLE
DON'T DO IT ANYMORE.

"IT DOESN'T MEAN THEY ARE GOING TO STOP USING IT, BUT IT
MEANS THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME THEY HAVE TO RECOGNIZE THEY ARE
NOT GOING TO SUCCEED IN REWRITING HISTORY BY FORCE LIKE THEY
WERE DOING."

GARRISON SAID HE WAS MAKING THE DISCLOSURE REGARDING
THE CONTACT WITH THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OF THE FOREIGN
GOVERNMENT BECAUSE INDICATIONS ARE THAT ANOTHER "CIA-INSPIRED"
CAMPAIGN IN MAGAZINES SEEMS TO BE LAUNCHED TO DISCREDIT
HIS INVESTIGATION. HE REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO AN ARTICLE
IN THE NEW YORKER MAGAZINE APPEARING THIS WEEK.

END PAGE 5

(5)

PAGE 6

GARRISON ALSO DISCLOSED THE IDENTITY OF A MAN HE DESCRIBED AS A FORMER CIA AGENT WHO HAS BEEN WORKING IN HIS OFFICE FOR THE PAST YEAR. THE AGENT HAD BEEN USING THE NAME "BILL BOXLEY" BUT IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS WILLIAM C. WOOD, A NATIVE OF TEXAS, AND A FORMER NEWSPAPER REPORTER WHO WORKED FOR THE DENVER POST.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WOOD SAID HE BECAME CONNECTED WITH THE CIA DURING THE NINETEEN SIXTIES AND REMAINED WITH THE AGENCY "FOR MORE THAN TWO BUT LESS THAN FIVE YEARS." WOOD ASSERTED HE WORKED OVERSEAS AND IN WASHINGTON AND HIS AREA OF INTEREST WAS CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS. WOOD CLAIMED THAT HE PERSONALLY TRAINED SOME ONE THOUSAND CIA AGENTS AND CASE OFFICERS.

WOOD SAID HE AND GARRISON WERE BROUGHT TOGETHER BY A "MUTUAL ACQUAINTANCE" AND THAT ONE OF HIS PRIMARY DUTIES HAS BEEN "TO THINK IN INTELLIGENCE WAYS" IN RELATION TO THE INVESTIGATION. WOOD SAID HE WAS NOT WORKING AS AN INSIDE SOURCE OF CIA INFORMATION BUT RATHER AS AN INDIVIDUAL THINKING ALONG INTELLIGENCE LINES.

END PAGE 6

(6)

PAGE 7

FILES OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE DO NOT CONTAIN ANY INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH WILLIAM C. WOOD. MIAMI TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU DATED MARCH FIVE LAST CAPTIONED "JAMES THOMAS MAYS - FUGITIVE. ASN RA TWO FIVE NINE TWO ZERO FOUR FOUR EIGHT. FUDE" REPORTED THAT A MURDER TRIAL WAS IN PROGRESS INVOLVING ANTHONY "TOUGH TONY" ESPERTI, WHICH HAD RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY IN THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER. THE TELETYPE REPORTED THAT JAMES THOMAS MAYS HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A MISSING WITNESS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MURDER TRIAL. ACCORDING TO THE TELETYPE, MAYS WAS INTERVIEWED IN MIAMI OVER THE PAST WEEKEND BY BILL BARRY, NEWS REPORTER FOR THE MIAMI NEWS AND WILLIAM BOXLEY, INVESTIGATOR WORKING FOR JAMES GARRISON, NEW ORLEANS DA CONDUCTING THE PROBE INTO THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE TELETYPE REPORTED THAT AN EDITION OF THE MIAMI NEWS REFLECTS MAYS CLAIMED HE HAD BEEN OFFERED TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY BUT THAT HE REFUSED THIS AMOUNT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CAB

FBI WASH DC

P

cc Mr. Sullivan
(7)

La
Fla

FBI

Date: 7/19/68

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
 TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper
 articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
 above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
 for Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
 (6)

EX-103

62-109060-6523

15 JUL 22 1968

79 JUL 29 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CHARGE AGAINST MARTENS VOIDED

Attempted Murder Count Refused by DA

A charge of attempted murder against 25-year-old Layton P. Martens, a figure in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe, has been refused by Garrison's office.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock expressed the opinion that Martens acted in self defense when he stabbed another man, Darryl Gertenschlager, 29, 728 Dumaine, Apt. 401, on June 17:

The stabbing took place in Martens' apartment at 1015 Bourbon, and Martens was booked with attempted murder.

Witnesses told police Gertenschlager abused 21-year-old Laurel Ecke, whose address was the same as Gertenschlager's at the time, and hit Martens at least twice.

Police said Martens armed himself with a knife when Gertenschlager rushed him.

Martens was a former roommate of David W. Ferrie, accused by Garrison of being a conspirator in the death of President Kennedy.

Ferrie died five days after Garrison's investigation was made public last year.

Martens was later indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on a charge of perjury in connection with testimony involving two other probe figures, Gordon Novel and Sergio Archacha Smith.

Martens has not been brought to trial on the perjury charge.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 3

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-18-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6523

Murder Try Charge Against Martens Voided

The District Attorney's office has refused to accept a charge of attempted murder against Layton P. Martens, a 25-year-old man who has figured in DA Jim Garrison's assassination probe.

Martens was accused of stabbing Darryl Gertenschlager, 29, 728 Dumaine, Apt. 401, June 27, during an altercation in Martens' apartment at 1205 Bourbon.

ASSISTANT DA James Alcock said today the charge was refused because in his opinion Martens acted in self-defense.

Martens was released on a \$750 bond the day after the stabbing.

Witnesses told police that Martens stabbed Gertenschlager after Gertenschlager abused a 21-year-old woman, Laurel Ecke, 728 Dumaine, Apt. 401, and struck Martens at least twice.

Police said that Martens armed himself with a knife and when Gertenschlager attacked, Martens stabbed him.

MARTENS FIGURED in the DA's investigation into the slaying of President John F. Kennedy when it came to light that Martens was at one time a roommate of the late David W. Ferrie, who died shortly after the Garrison probe was revealed.

Ferrie was accused by Garrison of being a conspirator in the President's death.

Martens was indicted on April 5, 1967, by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for perjury in connection with testimony he gave about two other principals in the Garrison investigation—Gordon Novel and Sergio Arcacha Smith.

Martens has not been brought to trial on the perjury charge.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 4

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-17-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63
AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 10700 1-6523
ENCLOSURE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6524

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

162

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6524

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

161

CIA

REFERRAL

SAC, Boston

July 3, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBS letter 6-25-68 entitled [REDACTED]
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning.

Enclosed for Boston and Detroit is a copy of a
letterhead memorandum dated March 25, 1964, Denver, Colorado,
which was prepared by the Denver Division in connection with
an inquiry concerning [REDACTED]

Information relating to [REDACTED] was contained
in the Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated
5-15-64 under the assassination caption, which report was
furnished to the President's Commission and the United States
Secret Service.

In view of [REDACTED] mental disorder no further action
is to be taken.

Enclosure

- 1 - Detroit (Encl.) (For Info.)
- 1 - Denver (89-41) (For Info.)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (For Info.)

KMR:ph ph.
(7)

JUL 18 1968

MAILED 21

JUL 3 - 1968

COMM-FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

JUL 3 5 28 PM '68

RECEIVED

REC-139 62-109060-6
6525

91 JUL 18 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JUL 25 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

ROOMS 311-1100

JUL 8 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-26787

NOTE:

The Boston Office was furnished a letter from the office of Senator Edward Kennedy which was addressed to the Senator written by [REDACTED]. He indicated he wished to personally see Senator Kennedy as he had information regarding President Kennedy's death because he knows the President's killer. Previously, the Denver Division conducted extensive investigations concerning [REDACTED] who made similar allegations and he has previously written to former Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Governor John Connally of Texas, and the Director. A doctor whom [REDACTED] had been consulting diagnosed him as possessing a sensitive psychosis involving chronic brain syndrome, schizophrenic tendencies with definite hallucinations and paranoid ideas. Since no request for information concerning [REDACTED] was received from Senator Edward Kennedy's office, no further action is being taken.

RICHARD BOLLING
5TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

COMMITTEES
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
RULES

WES BARTHELMES
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

July 17, 1968

LARRY BODINSON
SECRETARY
KANSAS CITY SERVICE OFFICE
811 GRAND AVENUE
VICTOR 2-4788

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed is for your information.

Sincerely,

Richard Bolling
Richard Bolling

EXP. PROC.
JUL 18 1968

ENCLOSURE

REC 45

62-109060-658

4 JUL 23 1968

ack
7-19-68
WMB/ROD

8-WMB

*Was -
when you read
have time to read
this - its
great letter about
let Regan in
ground*

[REDACTED]
Oakland, Calif. 94611

Phone: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Jan. 1, 1968

To the Members of every
House and Senate Committee
of the Congress of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen,

I partition you to investigate the below stated and I believe you will find that these are the facts:

J. Edgar Hoover planned the death of John F. Kennedy after receiving orders from agent of the Soviet Union, Reino Hayhannen to kill him because he had embarrassed the Soviet Union by not letting the missiles into Cuba. Other participants were Earl Warren Chief Justice of the United States, J. Patton Principal of Booker T. Washington High School Dallas Texas and Alma Morley 536 - 46th Street Oakland, California.

Comrade J. Edgar Hoover, Earl Warren, Sherman Adams, Dwight Eisenhower and Reino Hayhannen are guilty of other communist killings "accidents". Try Sgt. Charles Ballet of Dallas killed in Michigan, Dorothy Leeman former Secretary to the Commanding General Second Major Port 8th Army Yokohama Japan, Matha Reeding teacher Booker T. Washington High School Dallas. Her husband reported this "accident" to the Dallas police and the communist bought the two policeman for \$10,000.00 each and then killed Mr. Reeding. I think he flee to Louisiana. Lawrence Grimes teacher of Booker T Washington High School had his little communist death "accident" and then his sister Edna Mae, etc.

Some people have to pay their taxes and others don't. Eisenhower, Sherman Adams, J. Hoover, Jack Houston and two other Berkeley policemen received \$500,000.00 each for becoming communist yet no taxes have been paid. Douglas MacArthur received three million dollars of which he had to give one million to two Senate Investigators, again no taxes were paid. I suggest Robert Welch of the John Birch Society received \$20,000.00 to keep his mouth shut and to become a communist. Carl Metoyer, Lionel Wilson, W. Sweeney, Allen Broussard, all formerly of 6014 Market Street, Oakland, John George, John Miller 6565 Shattuck Ave. Oakland, Lewis F. Sherman, March K. Fong, Don Mulford, California State Legislators, I believe received \$20,000.000 each for becoming a communist and taking orders from the Soviet Union and again I suggest no taxes were paid. George Tate, Jody Wilson formerly of Tate Barber shop on Sacramento Street near Ashby in Berkeley received \$5,000.00 each for becoming communist and keeping their mouth shut about

Earl Warren, J. Hoover, Sherman Adams being communist and killing the girl who had travel the country on "\$40.00 and the rules". Earl Warren actually gave her her little "suicide", of course he charged her \$200,000.00 for setting their with a gas mask and killing her. This girl trained the first Russian slaves imported to the United States and received \$500,000.00 for doing it. After paying Earl Warren to kill her she sent through Earl Warren \$300,000.00 to a woman in her home state of Mississippi, again no taxes were paid. She Banked with the South Berkeley Bank of America. People who knew this girl are Comrades Ross Graves, Thomas and Hall Streets, Dallas, Texas, Mae aka Mimi Foster, employed by Alameda County at 298-2nd Street, Oakland, Douglas MacArthur's chauffeur in 1949 and of course Hoover, Sherman Adams, Eisenhower and Reino Hayhannen.

The two Senator Investigators that MacArthur gave the \$500,000.00 each under communist orders went back to the Housing Project of Mare Island Naval Shipyard and tricked several families into being kidnaped and made slaves into Russia. I believe they are still slaves. I have reported this to the Oakland Office of the F.B.I. although they seem to know more about it than I do they said they do not have jurisdiction in kidnap and slavery cases even though it happen on a Federal Government Reservation. Russian slaves are being imported into the United States without passports to further the communist cause. They falsely pretend to be United States citizens.

The same missiles that Kennedy was killed for not letting into Cuba, Lyndon Johnson and the C.I.A. have let in. Why? Because they are communist?

The Supreme Court, F.B.I. and Internal Revenue Service are communist front organizations. Agents of the F.B.I. and Internal Revenue Service received \$20,000.00 each while the Supreme Court receive at least \$500,000.00 each and take orders from the Soviet Union.

I am concerned that the people will have to protect themselves from kidnapping, slavery and murder. In view of the fact that many states have gun control laws which restrict the carrying of concealed and even guns in open view such as in California and since the constitution say that the right of the citizen to keep and bare arms shall not be infringed. I request that you require the Attorney General to bring legal action to require the state and Federal laws unconstitutional. Gentleman, the citizens must be able to protect themselves.

The communist burn our cities, the Watts area and many others. I think there is little effort to control communist. I demand more.

I have the understanding that 500,000 soldiers have been killed in Viet Nam plus many wounded and injured, there is a talk of a tax raise because of this. This is suppose to stop communism, yet when Hungary and Finland asked for help, all we could offer was sympathy not one penny or one gun for the Hungarian people or Finland. What's going on here? Why can we afford to loose men now when we didn't do any thing for these two contries. Is it because the current war is intended to bring discontented homes and because our officials then

as now are communist.

Wetunka Moffet, Misters Levine, Matheson, Cooks and T. Lewlor, of the Oakland Post Office are communist.

Douglas MacArthur promoted me to a Chief Warrent Officer when I was in the Army but the Captain who discharged me removed this fr my personal records by tricking me into signing a new record and I now know that Sherman Adams removed the entire records from the Military files. I ask you to investigate this matter, interview former employees and Service Men of MacArthurs' General Headquarter and 610 and 611 Port Companys during the time I was in Service.

Misters' Saint John, Collin and K. Williams of the California Public Utilities Commission are no doubt communist. Around 1965 information available to me indicates that a communist clerk in Pacific Gas and Electric Company was ordered to demand a deposit an cut off my utilities to embarrass me. I complained to K. Williams of the Public Utility Commission, but never heard any from it. I sent my bills to show all of this utilities were unjust but they were not returned. I have also been harrassed in legal proceedings in the Oakland Municipal Court, Alameda County Superior Court and the California District Court of Appeal by the communist conspiracy and those Judges that were not already communist were bough. Actually in the cases which were presented to the above Courts, at least eight Judges should have been removed from their officers bur again money talks. Samuel S. Berman related to the California District Court of Appeal much of the information I am giging you.

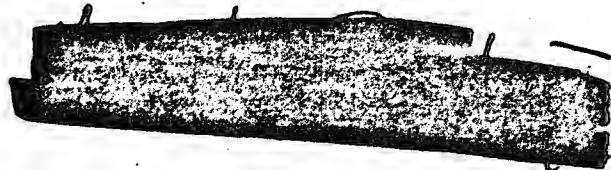
All Public Utilities in this Nation including the Post Office Department are communist approching communist fronts.

My telephone has been "taped" by Pacific Telephone employees, my house wired by Charles Colman, a Los Angeles Post Office employee, but nothing can be done about it because the communist are so stronge. The District Attorney of Alameda County knows that Earl Warren killed that girl but of course that office is communist front.

Will you look into the above stated matter.

Please acknowledge receipt and reply to this correspondence at your earliest convenience.

Respectivly submitted,



[REDACTED]
Oakland, Calif. 94611

Phone: [REDACTED]

November 12, 1967

Chairmans and Members of:
Senate and House Judicial Committees
Senate and House Government Operation Committees
House Un-American Activity Committee
Senate Office Building
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Gentleman,

I believe an investigation by your committee will determine that these are the facts:

The 35th President of the United States, John Kennedy, was killed because he was a communist and embarrassed the Soviet Union on the Cuba blockade incident.

That the persons planning or participating in his death were, J. Edgar Hoover Director of the F.B.I., Earl Warren Chief Justice of the United States, Thomas Kuchel U.S. Senator, Lyndon Johnson then Vice President of the United States, J. Patton Principal of Booker T. Washington High School Dallas Texas and Alma Morley 536 - 46th Street Oakland.

You will also find that the following people are dead from a communist killing "accident", Matha Reeding of Dallas Texas, killed in Dallas when she reported to Hoover the President was going to be killed. Hoover ordered her death himself and her husband John killed several weeks later. Lawrence Grimes and many others.

You will also find that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman were communist and Truman received \$500,000.00 for becoming a communist and that Hoover, Sherman Admans and President Eisenhower received \$500,000.00 each for becoming a communist after the arrest of Rudolf Abel.

You will also find that Harry Truman removed Douglas McArthur from his command because Truman did not want to embarrass the Soviet Union in the Korean War and that when I informed McArthur that all the above stated people were communist, McArthur received Three Million Dollars of which he had to give to two Senate Investigators \$500,000.00 each. I suggest taxes were not paid.

I think you will find the following people are communist, Ronald Reagan and his entire staff and appointees, George Romney, Nelson

San Francisco and each of his nominees and each of his appointees, current Mayor of Oakland and each of his appointees and nominees, the entire City Council of Berkeley, the Board of Education of Berkeley and Oakland, Irving Fortgang Internal Revenue Service Tom Conway Internal Revenue Service, H. Reeves Internal Revenue Service, P. Mothart Head Agent F.B.I. Oakland. Post Office employees; Charles Coleman Los Angeles, Milton Map, M. Moffett. Mare Island Naval Shipyard; R. Tye Master of the Public Works Shop, Eddy Martizene Master of the Riggers Shop, both parties received at least Ten Thousand Dollars for becoming a communist for which I suggest they have not paid taxes. I suggest that the F.B.I. and Internal Revenue Service is completely infiltrated with communist, Jack Houston Berkeley Police Department.

I have the understanding that one must be just before he can be generous yet Douglas McArthur did not pay a penny tax on the Three Million Dollars and gave the money to his wife just prior to his death and did not pay gift tax. As a matter of fact, I suggest that none of the above stated people have paid taxes.

I suggest that slaves from Russia are being imported into the United States without passports to further the communist cause.

I have reported to the Oakland office of the F.B.I. that certain citizens of the United States have been taken to Russia and made slaves. I will give you one guess how far that report went.

I suggest that Internal Revenue Agents are one of the greatest source of recruitment for the Communist Party and I ask if this practice is in violation of the Hatch Act or other law?

The following people have threaten the life of me and my family if I supplied you with the above stated information:

Matt Crawford 1399 Delaware Berkeley, Sterling Lewis Real Estate Broker 66th Street Berkeley, Edward Null Instructor Laney College, Ed and Enola Hicks 61 Rio Vista Ave Oakland, Nick Benton 412 Monte Vista Ave Oakland, Marion Avery 1402 Campus Dr. Berkeley, Dorothy Disher 4175 Howe Street Oakland. Also it has been threaten that my wife will be fried. - *If I was her wife I'd be #1*

An acknowledgement of the receipt of this correspondence will be greatly appreciated. *all the*

Respectively submitted,



Oakland, Calif. 94611

Phone: [REDACTED]

Post Office and Civil Service Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen,

I have reported several people to the Internal Revenue Service for nonpayment of taxes and have claimed reward for same.

I do not believe my claims are getting serious consideration because of conflict of interest, violation of the Hatch Act, etc.

✓ Let me explain. I reported Thomas Miles for tax evasion. In mean while I applied for a job with the Ronald Regan administration was told by Theron Bell that Ronald Regan is a communist and all of appointees and that if I wanted a job I could have it if I became a communist. He began to tell me my life history and that I had reported Mr. Miles to the Internal Revenue Service and that he owed Fifteen thousand dollars in taxes and that they arranged for Miles to spread very low payments over a very long time so that I would not get any reward money and that I would not get any reward money for his employee who had not paid taxes (such as Gail Perry, Neasta Lopez, Clara Tr. etc.). Irving Fortgang told me the same thing and that he had reported Miles as a communist. Why is it that my office could be paid for forty dollars but this man who own real estate just because he has become a communist gets no such treatment and he still is not paying taxes on all of his employees (M. Barfield, etc.) nor does he deposit a estimated tax with Internal Revenue. How come non Internal Revenue Personnel know exactly how much taxes Mr. Miles owe? The people reported the claims have been rejected right away, why, because these people are communist? I requested that your committee look the above stated, after all people like Clyde Gayden have not paid taxes are not in jail and are not being required to pay any. I could go on but I request you get the information from Internal Revenue and investigate this matter.

On November 20th I mailed registered mail # 33436 from Station of the Oakland Post Office and on November 25th I mailed registered letter # 78835 from the South Berkeley Station at a cost of \$ 1.75 for registered letter # 78835 and \$ 1.15 for registered letter #334 I was concerned that the parties had not received the mail, so, I contacted the Oakland Main Office Claims Inquiry Section and was told that a reasonable time to make an inquiry was 7 days. On the 9th day I went down to make the inquiry and was told I should wait another week and was told that it would cost another 20 cents to make the inquiry and even after I made the inquiry I could not be reimbursed for the lost of the letters and photographs unless I produced a receipt showing I paid for the photographs, that I could not get reimbursed

6 10000 15

postage and besides I should wait another week. So I waited another week and I went into Station B, I was told there that I had to wait 60 days. Now this is disgusting, both letters were air mail and neither party were expecting to receive a letter from me and on registered article #78835 I paid 26¢ for an air mail return receipt in addition to this I had mailed off a letter to the same party and he had not received it. A reasonable value for both of these letters with the photographs in them is about \$10.00 each plus postage. I want to know why I am getting the run around and why I have to pay more money to make claim or put a tracer on these letters? Also in registered letter # 33436 I was told that the N.V. "value" covered me up to \$100.00 but at the Oakland Office they told me that it men: no value. What is going on here? Please look into this matter for me.

The F.B.I. is a Communist front organization and for that conflict of interest reason is not qualified to investigate this matter; therefore, I take it up with you.

An acknowledgment and prompt reply to this correspondence will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially,



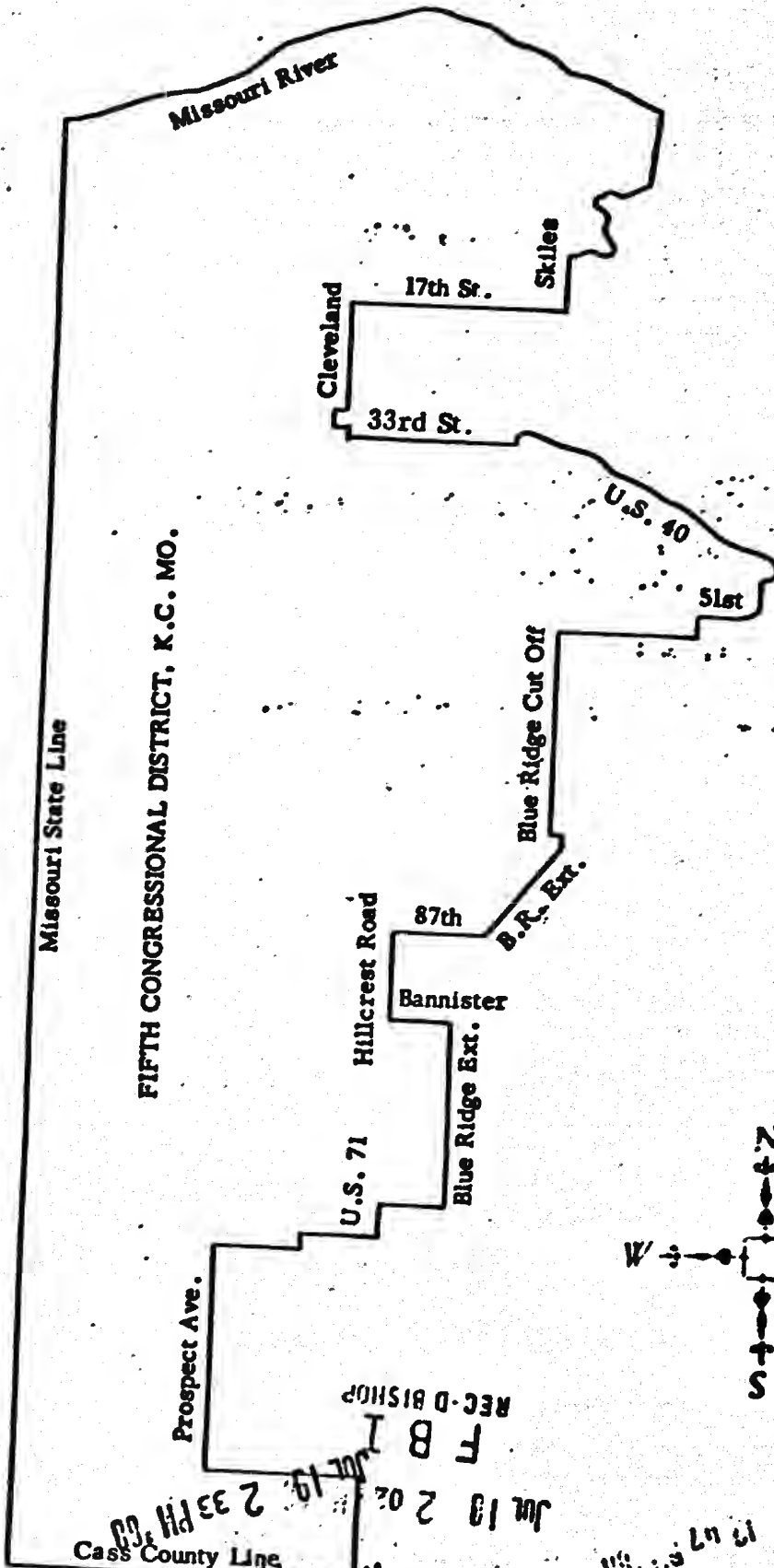
P.S.

I would like to know if Registered mail #56319 , 69791 mailed 12-15-67 from the main Post Office and Bayshore Station was received by the addressee?

JUL 18 1 48 PM '66

REC'D DE. VAL.

FBI



Missouri State Line

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, K.C. MO.

Prospect Ave.

Cleveland

17th St.

Skiles

33rd St.

U.S. 40

51st

Blue Ridge Cut Off

B.R. Ext.

Hillcrest Road

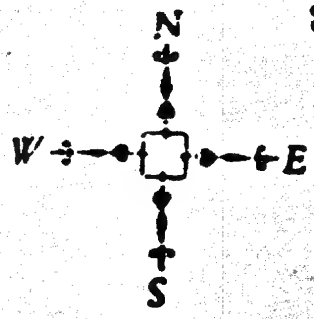
Bannister

Blue Ridge Ext.

87th

U.S. 71

Cass County Line



JUL 18 2 48 PM '66

REC'D DE. VAL.

REC'D BISHOP
FBI
JUL 19 2 02 PM '66

REC'D - ROSEN
JUL 19 2 33 PM '66

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
JUL 18 12 47 PM '66

July 19, 1968

REC 45

62-109060-6526

EX-104

Honorable Richard Bolling
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

ASSASSINATION
of President John
F. Kennedy

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of July 17th
enclosing copies of communications from [redacted]
[redacted] of Oakland, California. I appreciate your
thoughtfulness in bringing this material to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 121

JUL 19 1968

COMM-FBI

NOTE: We have had limited cordial relations with Congressman Bolling. Enclosures are copies of three letters from [redacted] to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and Members of the House and Senate Committees. Enclosures contain scurrilous attacks on the Director, the FBI, and prominent American politicians. Following receipt of a similar communication from [redacted] which was forwarded to the Bureau by Senator Robert F. Kennedy's office, a field check by the San Francisco Division determined that [redacted]

No other information identifiable with [redacted] was developed. Names mentioned in enclosures were not searched for the purpose of this reply.

WMG:pld (5)

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

55 AUG 1 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "pull for", "gem", "A D", "v6", "wms"]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6527

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

161

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6527

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

161

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 7/23/68

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Red Flash edition, 7/23/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of this newspaper article are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC-38

22 JUL 25 1968

54 AUG 1 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court Won't Halt Shaw Trial, Denies Ruling on Warren Report

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
New Orleans States-
Item
New Orleans, La.

Date: 7-23-68
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE
11-22-63
Character:
or AFO
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6528

1206502

Hint Appeal Of Verdict By U.S. Panel

A three-judge federal court today refused to stop the trial of Clay L. Shaw, under indictment for conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The court also denied a motion by Shaw's attorneys for a decree that the Warren Commission Report on Kennedy's death be "valid and binding on all courts."

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS indicated they may appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Attorney Edward F. Wegmann said no decision on further action will be made until he confers with his colleagues, but added:

"It is unlikely that I'm going to accept this as a final decision."

FIRST ASSISTANT District Attorney James L. Alcock said he would have no comment.

The ruling today came in answer to a suit filed by Shaw seeking injunctive relief against prosecution by District Attorney Jim Garrison and his staff. Shaw has been scheduled for trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. No date has been set for the trial, pending further federal court appeals.

Two other Shaw motions were also denied, including a request that U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark be made a party to the suit.

The panel also denied a request that assistants of Garrison be required to answer questions put to them by Shaw's lawyers.

"NO AUTHORITY has been cited, nor have we found

any that authorize this . . . the panel said.

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the President. Garrison contends that Shaw conspired with Oswald, David William Ferrie and others in New Orleans to plot the assassination.

Shaw's attorneys had sought to include the entire Warren Report as part of the evidence in the case.

AT THE END of a 26-page decision released by the Clerk of Court's office, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth and District Judges James A. Comiskey Jr. and Frederick J. R. Heebe concluded:

"As a matter of law, plaintiff Shaw's request for relief in the Federal Court is premature, for under our system of Federalism in the circumstances presented here, he must first seek vindication of his rights in the state courts as to this pending prosecution."

In the unanimous decision, the federal judges ruled on a number of other points argued by the defense:

—SHAW HAS demonstrated no constitutional invalidity in the Louisiana conspiracy statute.

—No evidentiary hearing is required prior to the ruling, as requested by attorneys for Shaw.

—The court agreed that U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark should not be compelled to be made a part of the federal court action involving Shaw.

THE COURT disagreed with Shaw's contention that prosecution of the case in the state court has resulted in irreparable harm to him.

The judges concluded that stopping the trial would have serious effects on future law at the state court level.

"We entertain serious doubts about the appropriateness of stopping a pending state court prosecution to consider a request of plaintiff (Shaw) for a declaratory judgment as to the constitutionality of . . . the conspiracy statute under which he is being prosecuted."

AT ANOTHER point, the court said, "Our doubt about the propriety of giving consideration to the request for declaratory relief in the circumstances of this case is based upon our concern that by permitting a defendant to interrupt a state court prosecution to challenge the statute under which he is being prosecuted, we would open the door to constant disruption of state court criminal proceedings."

The 55-year-old retired New Orleans businessman was arrested on the charge March 1, 1967, and a special three-judge state panel later ruled the state had sufficient evidence to bind Shaw over for trial following a preliminary hearing. Shaw was indicted on the conspiracy charge by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury March 22, 1967.

The federal court suit was filed following rulings denying Shaw's plea for a change of venue.

SHAW HAD charged in his

suit that he was being prosecuted in bad faith by Garrison and ~~that his~~ constitutional rights were being violated because of the manner in which Garrison and his staff were conducting the investigation.

Shaw's attorneys had contended that the district attorney had Shaw indicted "solely and only for the purpose of using him as a vehicle to the forum which they (Garrison and his staff) sought for their attacks on the Warren Report."

Shaw's attorneys alleged that their client was being used as a pawn in a "false and fraudulent investigation of the Kennedy assassination."

But the court observed that Shaw's attorneys did not claim continuous harassment of their client, as was the case in other legal actions cited, where federal courts intervened to protect individual constitutional rights.

THE COURT noted that on the one hand, Shaw's attorneys say that Garrison is not motivated by any expectation of getting a valid conviction, and on the other hand that they fear their client may be convicted.

The court contends that an acquittal at the state level would end any alleged injury to Shaw.

It was also noted by the three-man panel that Shaw is entitled to federal review of state court proceedings "and relief from any unjust consequences which may suffer during such proceedings."

FILE

T. AGUSTIN FOR
RAFAEL

Director

CRIME RECORDS

Title

☐ SAC

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

RE:

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Reassign

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Serial #

☐ Post

☐ Send to

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

☐ Recharge

☐ Return

Attached letter is forwarded to the Bureau for appropriate handling as it originated outside the United States.

62-109060

SAC JOHN F. MALONE

Office New York

Routing slip to
Dated 7-21-68
See reverse side

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The airmail envelope is addressed to the FBI, New York.

It bears the postmark of Merida, Badajoz, Spain, dated July 9, 1968

The return address reads:

Agustin Correa Rafael
Avenida del Pilar, S.N. (no number)
Badajoz, Spain.

ASSASSINATION of

Badajoz, July 7, 1968

(No salutation)

A few lines to tell you that if you wish to know about the gang which assassinated the Kennedy's, you should have a Special Agent come to this address and ask for a man by this name:

Agustin Correa Rafael
Avenida del Pilar, S.N. (no number)

However, prior to that, you should deliver this amount to the following address:

Calle Bildre (?) No. 13, grupo 12
Barrio Entrebias
Madrid

The name is:

Carmen Fuentes

I am a smuggler of American tobacco and have been in the gang and know its leader. He has the route from America to Portugal.

Come as soon as you receive this letter. If you do not wish to take the money along, it makes no difference to me. You will give it for sure provided you make a commitment to give a good reward after you batch him.

22 JUL 25 1968

CORRESPONDENCE

150
55 AUG 21 1968
Slip
new Legat
man

COPY FILED IN

At any rate (?), come right away so that we can reach an understanding.

Signed: Agustin Correa

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: No amount is stated. In reply, the writer should be addressed as: "Dear Mr. Correa."

Badajoz di 7 Del 7.68.

cuatro letras para de arte que sigui en
saber cual es la banda del asesinato

Delos querridos pasan si unjente
especial por estas cosas y preguntate
por este nombre ~~Justino Carrea Rafael~~

Bienida del pilar sin numero
pero antes entreguen esta cantidad
estas cosas. El bilde. n. 13 grupo. 12

Barrio entubias. Madrid - autiman bre

62-109060
Carmen Fuentes

Yosoi Contra bandis ta delabaco
amuri eorzo yustado vresa banda

yeamos loalife
tierra terruta desde america
afortugal

benque tamprando como
lojan esta carta sino quierdes
traer el dinero mus y qual yaladar
siempre quise con pramuntan
adar una buena keore pum sacando
loaya lejido

denados benque en segui daforapo
mer nos dia eior do
Justin Chirri

Justin Chirri

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City

☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date July 24, 1968

RE: **AGUSTIN CORREA RAFAEL**
AVENIDA DEL PILAR, S.N.
BADAJOS, SPAIN

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Supp. by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: **Attached letter is not being answered by the Bureau. One copy of it is being furnished the Bureau of Customs. Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.**

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Enclosure

NOTE: Copy of incoming sent to the Bureau of Customs by form.

DCL:lvc (5)

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

FILE COPY

62-109060-

FBI

Date: 7/24/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Final Edition, 7/23/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of this newspaper article are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC 54

NOT RECORDED

2 JUL 26 1968

59 AUG 2-1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. COURT REFUSES TO HALT SHAW TRIAL

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE #1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-23-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

11/22/63

Character: AFO

or
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

No Ruling On Validity Of Report

A three-judge federal court today refused to stop the trial of Clay L. Shaw, under indictment for conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The court also denied a motion by Shaw's attorneys for

a decree that the Warren Commission Report on Kennedy's death be "valid and binding on all courts."

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS indicated they may appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Attorney Edward F. Wegmann said no decision on further action will be made until he confers with his colleagues, but added:

"It is unlikely that I'm going to accept this as a final decision."

FIRST ASSISTANT District Attorney James L. Alcock said he would have no comment.

The ruling today came in

answer to a suit filed by Shaw seeking injunctive relief against prosecution by District Attorney Jim Garrison and his staff. Shaw has been scheduled for trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. No date has been set for the trial, pending further federal court appeals.

Two other Shaw motions were also denied, including a request that U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark be made a party to the suit.

The panel also denied a request that assistants of Garrison be required to answer

62-109060-6530
ENCLOSURE

questions put to them by Shaw's lawyers.

"NO AUTHORITY has been cited, nor have we found any that authorize this . . . " the panel said.

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the President. Garrison contends that Shaw conspired with Oswald, David William Ferrie and others in New Orleans to plot the assassination.

Shaw's attorneys had sought to include the entire Warren Report as part of the evidence in the case.

AT THE END of a 26-page decision released by the Clerk of Court's office, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth and District Judges James A. Comiskey Jr. and Frederick J. R. Heebe concluded:

"As a matter of law, plaintiff Shaw's request for relief in the Federal Court is premature, for under our system of Federalism in the circumstances presented here, he must first seek vindication of his rights in the state courts as to this pending prosecution."

In the unanimous decision, the federal judges ruled on a number of other points argued by the defense:

—SHAW HAS demonstrated no constitutional invalidity in the Louisiana conspiracy statute.

—No evidentiary hearing is required prior to the ruling, as requested by attorneys for Shaw.

—The court agreed that U.S. Attorney General Ramsay Clark should not be compelled to be made a part of the federal court action involving Shaw.

THE COURT disagreed with Shaw's contention that prosecution of the case in the state court has resulted in irreparable harm to him.

The judges concluded that stopping the trial would have serious effects on future law at the state court level.

"We entertain serious

doubts about the appropriateness of stopping a pending state court prosecution to consider a request of plaintiff (Shaw) for a declaratory judgement as to the constitutionality of . . . the conspiracy statute under which he is being prosecuted."

AT ANOTHER point, the court said, "Our doubt about the propriety of giving consideration to the request for declaratory relief in the circumstances of this case is based upon our concern that by permitting a defendant to interrupt a state court prosecution to challenge the statute under which he is being prosecuted, we would open the door to constant disruption of state court criminal proceedings."

The 55-year-old retired New Orleans businessman was arrested on the charge March 1, 1967, and a special three-judge state panel later ruled the state had sufficient evidence to bind Shaw over for trial following a preliminary hearing. Shaw was indicted on the conspiracy charge by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury March 22, 1967.

The federal court suit was filed following rulings denying Shaw's plea for a change of venue.

SHAW HAD charged in his suit that he was being prosecuted in bad faith by Garrison and that his constitutional rights were being violated because of the manner in which Garrison and his staff were conducting the investigation.

Shaw's attorneys had contended that the district attorney had Shaw indicted "solely and only for the purpose of using him as a vehicle to the forum which they (Garrison and his staff) sought for their attacks on the Warren Report."

Shaw's attorneys alleged that their client was being used as a pawn in a "false and fraudulent investigation of the Kennedy assassina-

tion."

But the court observed that Shaw's attorneys did not claim continuous harassment of their client, as was the case in other legal actions cited, where federal courts intervened to protect individual constitutional rights.

THE COURT noted that on the one hand, Shaw's attorneys say that Garrison is not motivated by any expectation of getting a valid conviction, and on the other hand that they fear their client may be convicted.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/23/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

Wals

WCS/m

62-109060-6531

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 23 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

452PM URGENT 7-23-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY TWENTYTHREE
INSTANT REPORTED THAT A THREE-JUDGE FEDERAL COURT TODAY REFUSED
TO STOP THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW WHO IS UNDER INDICTMENT
FOR CONSPIRING TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE
ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE COURT ALSO DENIED A MOTION BY SHAW'S
ATTORNEYS FOR A DECREE THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON
KENNEDY'S DEATH BE "VALID AND BINDING ON ALL COURTS." THE ARTICLE
STATED THAT THE RULING TODAY CAME IN ANSWER TO A SUIT
FILED BY SHAW SEEKING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST PROSECUTION
BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON AND HIS STAFF.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT TWO OTHER MOTIONS WERE
ALSO DENIED WHICH INCLUDED A REQUEST THAT U.S. ATTORNEY
GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK BE MADE A PARTY TO THE SUIT AND A REQUEST
END PAGE ONE

59 AUG 1-1968 COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REC 49 62-109060-6531

JUL 26 1968

5-1 Paul

PAGE TWO

THAT ASSISTANTS OF GARRISON BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO THEM BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT AT THE END OF THE TWENTYSIX PAGE DECISION RELEASED BY THE CLERK OF COURT'S OFFICE, FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, THE THREE JUDGES CONCLUDED "AS A MATTER OF LAW, PLAINTIFF SHAW'S REQUEST FOR RELIEF IN THE FEDERAL COURT IS PREMATURE, FOR UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF FEDERALISM IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES PRESENTED HERE, HE MUST FIRST SEEK VINDICATION OF HIS RIGHTS IN THE STATE COURT AS TO THIS PENDING PROSECUTION." THE ARTICLE STATED THAT IN THE UNANIMOUS DECISION THE FEDERAL JUDGES RULED ON A NUMBER OF OTHER POINTS ARGUED BY THE DEFENSE. NAMELY, SHAW HAS DEMONSTRATED NO CONSTITUTIONAL INVALIDITY IN THE LOUISIANA CONSPIRACY STATUTE, NO EVIDENTIARY HEARING IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE RULING AS REQUESTED BY ATTORNEYS FOR SHAW, THE COURT DISAGREED WITH SHAW'S CONTENTION THAT PROSECUTION OF THE CASE IN STATE COURT HAS RESULTED IN IRREPARABLE HARM TO HIM

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

STATING THAT A ACQUITTAL AT THE STATE LEVEL WOULD END AN Y
ALLEGED INJURY TO SHAW. THE JUDGES CONCLUDED THAT STOPPING
THE TRIAL WOULD HAVE SERIOUS EFFECTS ON FUTURE LAW AT THE
STATE COURT LEVEL.

THE FEDERAL JUDGES NOTED THAT SHAW IS ENTITLED TO FEDERAL
REVIEW OF STATE COURT PROCEEDINGS "AND RELIEF FROM ANY UNJUST
CONSEQUENCES WHICH HE MAY SUFFER DURING SUCH PROCEEDINGS."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEYS INDICATED
THE MAY APPEAL TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

MEMO
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

SLB

FBI WASH DC

17 01 22 61

CC MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 7/24/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN-FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS -
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 5/24/68, setting forth information concerning newspaper publicity appearing at New Orleans concerning the organization entitled "We The People Speak of America, Inc.", BALTZER J. CONRAD, President.

[redacted] Intelligence Division, Dallas PD, advised 7/24/68 that telegram received by Chief of Police 7/23/68, signed "We The People of America, WILLIAM F. GILLEN, JR., Vice President, ALFRED LUCICH, JR., Treasurer, as follows:

"We intend to be in the City of Dallas this coming week end with our mobile unit. We intend to solicit names on a national petition to the national government to open the closed Kennedy assassination file. Please advise us of any necessary permit or send same to P. O. Box 29426, New Orleans, 70129. Thank you for your help."

[redacted] advised he had received information on 7/24/68 that BALTZER JOHN CONRAD, a former house officer of the Hotel New Orleans and a former cab driver, both at New Orleans, was the head of an organization seeking to obtain signatures on a petition to have the assassination investigation reopened.

- ③ - Bureau
 2 - New Orleans (89-69) (info)
 2 - Dallas

WRH:jeg

(6)

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

53 AUG 2 1968

EX-105

REC-3

6 JUL 25 1968

DL 89-43

[REDACTED] ADVISED THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT HAD
STATED THAT CONRAD IS ALWAYS ARMED WITH A .38 SPECIAL REVOLVER.

[REDACTED] has been advised that Dallas files contain
no references to GILLEN or LUCICH, and of the information in
ref airtel.

[REDACTED] stated he would advise Dallas Office of any further
developments this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

Olson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 17, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Bishop

SUBJECT: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"
AUTHOR JIM BISHOP

Book

SYNOPSIS:

The last two installments, which concludes Mr. Bishop's book, have been reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, Laboratory Division, and the General Investigative Division. Bishop's usual technique of skipping from one scene to another to describe activities of principals involved is followed. He vividly describes the autopsy of the President and the descriptive narrative used regarding the embalming and dressing of the President is unusual. His book is concluded when he describes Mrs. Kennedy observing the President in the East Room of the Capital, snipping a lock of the President's hair and saying, "It isn't Jack."

The FBI and FBI personnel are favorably mentioned on numerous occasions. However, Bishop is inaccurate in several instances and corrections should be made. These are as follows:

(1) Page 524 concerning the autopsy, it is mentioned Dr. Humes collected 12 grains of metal from the President's head. It is not known whether this is accurate as only two particles of lead were delivered to the Laboratory. One weighed 1.65 grains, the other .15 grains, total 1.80 grains. This will be mentioned to Bishop.

(2) Page 530, Paragraph 1, Bishop refers to Lee Harvey Oswald's identification record showing the Marine Corps fingerprinted him on "October 24, 1965" and that he had been "honorably discharged on September 13, 1960, and had been arrested for distributing Free Cuba pamphlets on the streets of New Orleans on August 9, 1963." This statement is in error. "October 24, 1965" should read "October 24, 1956" "Honorably discharged" does not appear on Oswald's identification record and should be deleted. Oswald's arrest on August 9, 1963, in New Orleans was for "disturbing the peace by creating a scene arising out of a scuffle involving Oswald when he was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets. These will be clearly pointed out to Bishop.

ENCLOSURE ENC. BEHIND FILE

KMR:dcs

(9)

51 AUG 22 1968

REC 27

6 JUL 30 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

6-11-68

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

(3) Page 590, beginning Paragraph 1 and continuing to the middle of Page 591, Bishop discusses the President's autopsy. He mentions SAs Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., and James W. Sibert were ordered to draw up a summary of their observations, "even though they had no medical qualifications, they could not wait for word from Parkland Hospital." Bishop quotes O'Neill's and Sibert's report concerning the probing of the wound in the President's back saying "Further probing determined that the distance traveled by this missile was a short distance inasmuch as the end of the opening could be felt with the finger." Bishop said, "the use of the phrase 'end of the opening' was a conclusion. No one had called it 'the end of the opening.'" Bishop then said, "it is one thing to draw attention to a mystery; it is another to resolve the mystery without qualification. Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman followed FBI Agents into the trap." Bishop then explains how doctors believed the bullet worked out through external cardiac massage. Bishop is wrong in connection with these comments. Our Agents: (a) did not have to wait for word from Parkland Hospital. Their job was to observe the autopsy that night only. (b) Their report was a detailed report of oral comments furnished by the examining physicians. (c) They were not drawn into any trap. Bishop will be asked to delete these items or revise this portion referring him to the Commission Report, Page 89, which covers this matter since his comments are not accurate.

(4) Page 594, last paragraph and Page 595, Bishop describes how the assassination brought all the "nuts" out of the woodwork. He said "the funniest was the old lady who reminded the police that a partly eaten chicken sandwich had been found on the sixth floor. The suggestion was to examine Oswald's stool for the next few days and, if chemical analysis detected chicken, could be sure they had the right man. The policeman who took the call said that this would make Oswald the chicken S__t assassin." This certainly is considered in poor taste but will not be mentioned to Bishop.

(5) On Page 625, Paragraph 2, Bishop discusses Chief Curry furnishing the evidence to the FBI, and he referred to SA Vincent Drain, "the big smiler." In describing SA Drain in this matter, Bishop has utilized literary license to describe in his own words the pleasant personality of SA Drain. This is pointed out; however, it is not going to be mentioned to Bishop.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

(6) On Page 645, there is a footnote referring to number of grains of bullets located. Item (5) Bishop mentions fragments from President Kennedy's head as 1.65 and 9.15. This should be 1.65 and 0.15 and will be brought to his attention.

(7) Page 645, and 646, Bishop is discussing the examination of the Presidential limousine, Page 646, Line 3 and 4 he said, "a shortwave aerial on the left side was broken off. Robert Frazier guessed it might have happened when Clint Hill made a dash for the back of the car...." Bishop will be asked to remove "Robert Frazier guessed."

(8) Page 646, Paragraph 1, Line 4, continuing with the car examination and the crack in the windshield, Bishop said, "A receptacle was held under it, then Frazier ordered it carefully dusted with a camel hair brush." This should read, "A receptacle was held under it, then Frazier ordered it carefully scraped with a sharp knife blade." Bishop will be advised.

(9) On Page 646, last paragraph, Line 2, Bishop said, "the two limousine blankets, sealed in pockets in the doors, were removed, spread on the floor of the White House garage to be felt and dusted. On the back seat, and on the rug, FBI men picked up dry clots of blood and brain tissue." These two sentences are in error and should be corrected to read as follows: "The two limousine blankets, sealed in pockets in the doors, were removed and examined. On the back seat and on the rug, FBI men picked up clots of blood and brain tissue." These suggested corrections will be mentioned to Bishop.

On Pages 650 and 651, Bishop is discussing the evidence which was being flown from Dallas to Washington. In Paragraph 3, Lines 4 and 5, Page 650, he describes SA Drain boarding the military aircraft and that Secret Service Agent Lawson offered to help Drain with the packages. Bishop said, "The FBI man declined with thanks. He clutched the material because his function was to protect the chain of evidence." A check was made with Dallas and actually the packages were handed to a military representative for placing aboard the aircraft. This will be mentioned to Bishop for correction.

(10) On Page 651, Paragraph 2, in Item (2) he said, "Three spent shells, 6.5 millimeter, found on sixth floor...."

*deleted from
Bishop letter
he could twist
his draft to
indicate Drain
handed it over
since this is
unsubstantiated
it is not true
commented on!*

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

This should read, "Two of the three spent shells." In Line 12 he refers to a "6.6 millimeter bolt action rifle...." This should be a "6.5 millimeter...." These corrections will be brought to Bishop's attention.

(11) Beginning with the last paragraph on Page 671 and continuing on Page 672, Bishop is back discussing SA Drain aboard the military aircraft. He said, "The FBI Agent never traveled on a military plane before and, as he approached the ladder laden with packages of evidence, the military personnel had saluted him." He describes how SA Drain returned the salute and considered it a ridiculous gesture, and Drain did not know why he had done it. These comments by Bishop are not true as we checked with Dallas and determined that SA Drain has ridden military planes before and did not salute.

Continuing on Page 672, Paragraph 1, while describing SA Drain on the air force plane resting, he mentions a sergeant attempting to remove Drain's shoes because he appeared tired. A check with Dallas concerning this statement determined that this incident never happened. These items will be brought to Bishop's attention suggesting to him that appropriate corrections be made.

ACTION:

This concludes Bishop's book. If approved, these items will be mentioned in a letter to Bishop.

[Handwritten initials: b, R, R, R, and a signature]
DETAILS - OVER
[Handwritten initials: ds]

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

DETAILS:

The last two installments which conclude Bishop's book, "The Day Kennedy Was Shot" has been reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, Laboratory Division, and the General Investigative Division. These two installments include Pages 519 through 688.

Bishop describes the people waiting on the 17th floor of the Bethesda Naval Hospital and Mrs. Kennedy in her blood-stained clothing. He said the guests tried to become accustomed to the blood and brains and that it was impossible.

Bishop with his typical writing technique, skips from one scene to another to describe principals and their actions during the period of time which his book covers. He describes the Secret Service men examining the Presidential limousine and also describes FBI Agents examining it and obtaining their evidence.

Bishop has utilized information in these last two supplements which we previously furnished to him. Bishop reverts to Dallas, describes the actions of police officials in Dallas and also Lee Harvey Oswald when he was brought before the press reporters near midnight at the Dallas Police Department. In this respect, referring to this press conference, Bishop said the press made a fiasco of the interview following which Oswald was removed and District Attorney Henry Wade continued the press interview.

The last supplement which begins on Page 641, describes the problems involved in arranging for the President's funeral and the preparations being made for the receipt of the President's body in the East Room of the White House and that a decision was being made whether the President's casket would be opened or closed.

Again on several occasions, Bishop reverts back to Dallas and describes Oswald at the Dallas Police Department where he was locked up for the night but was allowed to keep his clothing on this occasion.

On Page 654, Bishop is describing Oswald and his activities in his cell. Paragraph 3 could be considered in

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

poor taste. Bishop said, "He went to his cell--the one in the middle--washed his hands in the chipped sink, urinated in the sloping basin built into the floor, and settled down for the night. Frequently throughout the book Bishop utilizes similar terminology, and this will not be brought to his attention.

Following the completion of the autopsy and the embalming of the President, both of which will be briefly described later, Bishop describes the movement of the President's body to the east wing of the White House and its placement in that room.

He then describes the quietness of the East Room and how Mrs. Kennedy came into the room on the arm of Robert Kennedy. He said of her, she looked exhausted, and therefore approached the casket.

Bishop said the Secret Service men lifted the lid high and stepped down, and the Attorney General helped the lady up the step. She stood looking in, still wearing his blood on her strawberry dress and dried on her stockings. She stared at the image and asked for scissors. Hill got them. She reached in and snipped a lock of hair. Robert Kennedy glanced at his brother and turned his glance down. Mrs. Kennedy held the snip of hair and the scissors. Then she turned away. "It isn't Jack," she said. This concluded his book.

In connection with the autopsy and the embalming, to give some idea of the extent to which Bishop describes these activities, on Page 539, Paragraph 2, he describes the examination of the President's brain and how the doctors were standing behind the President's head peering, whispering, and making notes. He said the cerebellum was fixed with formaldehyde because the brain, in its common state within the skull, does not lend itself to adequate examination. He described it, "like an intact walnut, the brain forms two complete hemispheres." He thereafter mentioned how more than half the right hemisphere was gone.

On Page 540, continuing with the description of the autopsy and those who were in attendance, Bishop said Humes and Boswell cut the scalp down to both ears. Bits of the skull continued to fall off, and fissure fractures ran like tributaries to a deep lake on top. The doctors required a

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

little saw work to remove the top of the skull. Studying the Xrays, they were able to locate and lift the two bullet fragments in the front of the brain. As they worked, the doctors must have reasoned that death from this wound would be practically instantaneous. This is the type of descriptive narrative that Bishop has utilized throughout his book.

In connection with the embalming of President Kennedy's body, on Page 657, Bishop refers to this action as "the final abuse of the body was underway." He describes how pumping leads were established under the armpits and how one forced a formaldehyde compound through the arteries of the body as the tube on the opposite side accepted the last of the body's blood. He described the reactions of the men who were performing the embalming as being efficient, silent, and trembling. Bishop describes how a cosmetician "studied the bloated face." Bishop then said the art of making the body presentable is no favor to the dead. It is designed to please the next of kin to assure the living that he sleeps. Bishop said the ultimate hypocrisy is jamming shoes on the dead.

Continuing with this process he describes how the morticians matched the President's hair and said, a slight curved mesh was fashioned for the missing part of the head. It had a malleable fabric. The scalp would be pulled tight over it.

Bishop describes how the casket was rolled in on a trolley, President's clothing brought in and placed on a chair. He then describes how touches of compound were placed on the President's eyelids to keep them closed, and the eye lashes were brought down. Bishop said white shorts were brought up over the legs. Black socks were peeled upward over the feet and ankles. The unresistant body began to take on the hue, the composed expression of John F. Kennedy. This descriptive narrative utilized by Bishop is certainly unusual and in many instances may be considered by readers as being somewhat ghoulish.

The FBI and FBI personnel are mentioned on numerous occasions throughout these last two installments. Much of the information he has utilized is that which has previously been furnished to him. Comments by Bishop are favorable;

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

however, there are instances of inaccuracies and errors, and corrections should be made.

On Page 524, in connection with the autopsy and in examination of the President's cranial vault, it is mentioned Dr. Humes collected 12 grains of metal from the President's head. It is not known whether this is accurate as only two particles of lead were delivered to the Laboratory. One weighed 1.65 grains, the other .15 grains, total 1.80 grains. This will be mentioned to Bishop.

On Page 530, Paragraph 1, Bishop refers to Lee Harvey Oswald's identification record showing the Marine Corps fingerprinted him on "October 24, 1965" and that he had been "honorably discharged on September 13, 1960, and had been arrested for distributing Free Cuba pamphlets on the streets of New Orleans on August 9, 1963." This statement is in error. "October 24, 1965" should read "October 24, 1956" "Honorably discharged" does not appear on Oswald's identification record and should be deleted. Oswald's arrest on August 9, 1963, in New Orleans was for "disturbing the peace by creating a scene" arising out of a scuffle involving Oswald when he was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets. These will be clearly pointed out to Bishop.

In this connection, Oswald had never been honorably discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps. He assumed a six year military obligation when he enlisted in the Marine Corps on October 24, 1956. On September 11, 1959, based upon his request for a dependency discharge and appropriate inquiries by Marine Corps personnel, Oswald was released from active duty and was transferred to the reserves for the remainder of his six year period ending 12/3/62. Following receipt of information by the Marine Corps that Oswald had traveled to Russia and attempted to renounce his United States citizenship, the case was reviewed by the Marine Corps, and on September 13, 1960, Oswald was given an undesirable discharge.

Concerning Oswald's arrest on August 9, 1963, in New Orleans, this was for "disturbing the peace by creating a scene." This arrest was made by local police when Oswald and a group of anti-Castro Cubans engaged in a scuffle on the street caused by Oswald distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

On Page 590, beginning with Paragraph 1 and continuing to Page 591, Bishop is again discussing the President's autopsy explaining that Xrays, colored photographs, and black and white photographs were being taken. In addition, each doctor had pressed a finger into the small hole at the base of the neck of the President and resistance was felt between the first and second knuckle. Bishop then says, "the FBI men Sibert and O'Neill, had been ordered to draw up a summary of their observations and, even though they had no medical qualifications, they could not wait for word from Parkland Hospital." In connection with this statement, Bishop is in error, as it was not the responsibility of SA Sibert and O'Neill to wait for word from the Parkland Hospital as they were there primarily to witness the autopsy of President Kennedy and to report the oral observations of the examining physicians and to promptly submit their report when the autopsy was completed at Bethesda Naval Hospital on 11/22/63. This was absolutely the limit of their responsibility.

Paragraph 2, Page 590, Bishop quotes direct from the FD-302 submitted by SAs Sibert and O'Neill concerning the opening in the President's back which was probed by Dr. Humes. Bishop said "this opening was probed by Dr. Humes with the finger, at which time it was determined that the trajectory of the missile entering at this point had entered at a downward position of 45 to 60 degrees. Further probing determined that the distance traveled by this missile was a short distance inasmuch as the end of the opening could be felt with the finger." Bishop said, "the use of the phrase 'end of the opening' was a conclusion. No one had called it 'the end of an opening.'" In connection with this statement, both Sibert and O'Neill reported the oral observations of the examining physicians and did not voice or reduce to writing their suggested opinions. Bishop will be advised and it will be recommended to him that these comments be deleted.

Bishop continues by saying, "It is one thing to draw attention to a mystery; it is another to resolve the mystery without qualification. Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman followed the FBI Agents into the trap." Bishop then discusses how the examining physicians were probing the wound in the President's back, they could not find an exit or lanes for an outlet of the entry wound. It was from this initial finding

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

by the doctors who indicated the pattern was clear, that one bullet had entered the President's back and had worked its way out of the body by external cardiac massage. This occurred when it was reported to Dr. Humes that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital in Dallas.

In connection with the latter statement that Agents were drawn into a trap, this is completely erroneous and a misleading statement on the part of Bishop. He apparently is trying to indicate there was some mystery about the President's wound. This would be misleading to the public. The President's Commission took this into consideration and when the facts were reported as indicated on Page 89 of the Commission's Report, the Commission said that during the early stages of the autopsy, the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. On the following day when Dr. Humes consulted with Dr. Malcom Perry at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, he ascertained that the exit wound had been obliterated when a tracheotomy was performed on the President.

Page 594, last paragraph and Page 595, Bishop describes how the assassination brought all the "nuts" out of the woodwork. He said, "the funniest was the old lady who reminded the police that a partly eaten chicken sandwich had been found on the sixth floor. The suggestion was to examine Oswald's stool for the next few days and, if chemical analysis detected chicken, could be sure they had the right man. The policeman who took the call said that this would make Oswald the chicken S__t assassin." This certainly is considered in poor taste but will not be mentioned to Bishop.

On Page 625, Paragraph 2, Bishop is discussing Dallas Chief of Police Curry turning over the evidence to the FBI for transmittal to Washington for examination. He said "In the name of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Vincent Drain, the big smiler, agreed. He phoned Gordon Shanklin, still in his office down the street that Jessie Curry had agreed to the lending of the evidence." SA Drain did accept the evidence for transmittal to Washington, and Bishop has taken literary license in describing SA Drain and his pleasant personality by using the descriptive narrative, "the big smiler." This will not be brought to Bishop's attention.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

On Page 644 continuing onto 645, Bishop describes the men of the Laboratory Division waiting to receive evidence for examination. He describes the metal grains that were received from the autopsy. By use of a footnote on 645, he describes the number of fragmented grains of bullets located, and in Item Number 5 mentions the two fragments received from President Kennedy's head as 1.65 and 9.15. This should be corrected to read 1.65 and 0.15, and Bishop will be notified.

The last paragraph on Page 645 and continuing on Page 646, Bishop describes the examination of the President's limousine by our Agents. On Page 646, Line 3 and 4, he said, "a shortwave aerial on the left side was broken off. Robert Frazier guessed it might have happened when Clint Hill made a dash for the back of the car...." Bishop will be asked to remove "Robert Frazier guessed."

Continuing on Page 646, Paragraph 1, Line 4, continuing with the car examination and the crack in the windshield, Bishop said, "A receptacle was held under it, then Frazier ordered it carefully dusted with a camel hair brush." This should read, "A receptacle was held under it, then Frazier ordered it carefully scraped with a sharp knife blade." Bishop will be advised.

On Page 646, last paragraph, Line 2, Bishop said, "the two limousine blankets, sealed in pockets in the doors, were removed, spread on the floor of the White House garage to be felt and dusted. On the back seat, and on the rug, FBI men picked up dry clots of blood and brain tissue." These two sentences are in error and should be corrected to read as follows: "The two limousine blankets, sealed in pockets in the doors, were removed and examined. On the back seat and on the rug, FBI men picked up clots of blood and brain tissue." These suggested corrections will be mentioned to Bishop.

On Pages 650 and 651, Bishop is discussing the evidence which was being flown from Dallas to Washington. In Paragraph 3, Lines 4 and 5, Page 650, he describes SA Drain boarding the military aircraft and that Secret Service Agent Lawson offered to help Drain with the packages. Bishop said "The FBI man declined with thanks. He clutched the material because his function was to protect the chain of evidence." A check was made with Dallas and actually the packages were

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

handed to a military representative for placing aboard the aircraft. This will be mentioned to Bishop for correction.

On Page 651, Paragraph 2, in Item (2) he said, "Three spent shells, 6.5 millimeter, found on sixth floor...." This should read, "Two of the three spent shells." In Line 12 he refers to a "6.6 millimeter bolt action rifle...." This should be a "6.5 millimeter...." These corrections will be brought to Bishop's attention.

Beginning with the last paragraph on Page 671 and continuing on Page 672, Bishop is back discussing SA Drain aboard the military aircraft. He said, "The FBI Agent never traveled on a military plane before and, as he approached the ladder laden with packages of evidence, the military personnel had saluted him." He describes how SA Drain returned the salute and considered it a ridiculous gesture, and Drain did not know why he had done it. These comments by Bishop are not true as we checked with Dallas and determined that SA Drain has ridden military planes before and did not salute.

Continuing on Page 672, Paragraph 1, while describing SA Drain on the air force plane resting, he mentions a sergeant attempting to remove Drain's shoes because he appeared tired. A check with Dallas concerning this statement determined that this incident never happened. These items will be brought to Bishop's attention suggesting to him that appropriate corrections be made.

It is noted we made a check with the Dallas Office concerning the statements relating to SA Drain and found that they were not true and, therefore, it is evident that Bishop has taken literary license in regard to these remarks.

As previously mentioned, Bishop concluded his book with this last supplement. If Bishop follows the recommendation previously sent to him, the Bureau should be favorably represented.

Rosen *Kut* *AS*

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

I am conducting some research on the Presidents Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (The Warren Commission).

I would feel deeply appreciative if you could supply me with some information on this subject. Could you please tell me what are the requirements to become an agent of your agency? Also, is the future agents background gone into in great detail?

Is there any way that I may obtain a copy of an F.B.I. report filed on December 9, 1963. The report is in connection with the weapon used by Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination, a Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5 Italian carbine.

Could you also supply me with the address of both the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secret Service.

Thank you very much for your kind and helpful assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Harrison Jr.

Dan Harrison Jr.
12603 Gradwell street
Lakewood, California.
90715

EX-103

REC-1

62-109060-653

25 JUL 31 1968



CORDEX. *Dir*

*mmh
ab 7-29-68
Rueper*

EX-103

RE-1

62-109060-6535

July 29, 1968

Mr. Dan Harrison, Jr.
12608 Gradwell Street
Lakewood, California 90715

Dear Mr. Harrison:

I received your letter of July 23rd, and I am glad to learn of your interest in the FBI.

Although I would like to be of help to you in connection with your research, we do not have any material to send you regarding the Warren Commission. All the data developed by this Bureau in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy was turned over to the Commission for its consideration, and the FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports or the reports themselves.

The addresses you requested are:

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Director
United States Secret Service
Washington, D. C. 20226

In answer to your question, a thorough background investigation is conducted concerning each Special Agent applicant. Enclosed is some literature setting forth the qualifications for the position of Special Agent of this Bureau. I hope it will answer any other questions you might have.

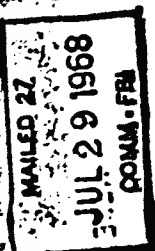
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Note and enclosures next page.

OVER



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

59 A Enclosures (2)

MAR 10 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

RWE:nrf (3)

Mr. Dan Harrison, Jr.

Enclosures
FBI Career Opportunities
SA Position Sheet

NOTE: No record Bufiles identifiable with correspondent.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 2 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW ORLS

1:49 PM URGENT 8-2-68 JKW

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC.
INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, AUGUST TWO INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CLAY U. SHAW'S ATTORNEYS FIXED NOTICE THURSDAY THAT THEY INTEND TO APPEAL TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT IN AN EFFORT TO BLOCK PROSECUTION OF SHAW ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE NOTICE OF APPEAL WAS FIXED IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ALSO FIXED A MOTION ASKING FOR THE SPECIAL THREE-JUDGE COURT WHICH RECENTLY HEARD ANOTHER SHAW APPEAL TO STAY STATE PROSECUTION UNTIL THE SUPREME COURT RULES ON THE NEWEST APPEAL.

MEMO
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

59 AUG 12 1968

F10

REC.

62-109060-6537

6 AUG 6 1968

5-*[Signature]*

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/2/68

Attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw at New Orleans, Louisiana, who is being charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/u
WCS/u

JFM

62-109060-6538

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 1 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4:12 PM URGENT 8-1-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST ONE
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY,
JR. TODAY SET SEPTEMBER TEN AS THE STARTING DATE FOR THE
LONG POSTPONED TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW, CHARGED BY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON WITH CONSPIRING TO MURDER THE LATE
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE POINTED OUT THAT THE
TRIAL COULD BE BLOCKED AGAIN IF SHAW'S ATTORNEYS DECIDE TO
APPEAL A DECISION BY A THREE-JUDGE PANEL THAT REFUSED TO BLOCK
GARRISON'S PROSECUTION OF SHAW.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPEAL HAD
NOT BEEN FILED BY TODAY BY DEFENCE ATTORNEYS BUT THAT SHAW HAS
UNTIL TOMORROW TO FILE WITH THE CLERK OF FEDERAL COURT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

REC 5

6 AUG 6 1968

END.

JTM

FBI WASH DC

59 AUG 9 - 1968

cc Lemhan

B. P. Ryan

*St. Be
Campbell*

J.

*R. E. Lemhan
advised
7:45 PM
8/1/68
just received call*

5- [Signature]

FBI

Date: 7/31/68

REC 102
al

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	V
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____

(Priority)

WCS phy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three (3) newspaper
 articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers on 7/30/68.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
 and Miami.

REC 102

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
 (6)

C. C. - Blisford

62-109060-653

4 AUG 1 1968

57 AUG 14 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

RECALAT + 1 new of enclosure to be done 8/8/68

RUI/40

Police Will Probe Case of Alleged Bertrand Use

Officer's Statement Brings Giarrusso Action

Police Supt. Joseph T. Giarrusso said Saturday that he has written an inter-office directive asking for an investigation surrounding the revelation by Ptn. Aloysius Habighorst that Clay Shaw once allegedly admitted he used the alias "Clay Bertrand."

In the memorandum, Giarrusso asked Assistant Chief William P. Stevens to investigate these points:

—If Ptn. Habighorst gave information to the district attorney's office, as he claimed in two television interviews Friday, why didn't the police department receive a copy of the statement?

—If Ptn. Habighorst made three copies of the report, as he noted on television, under what authority was he allowed to keep one for his personal file?

Giarrusso emphasized that the police department has no objections to statements being given to the district attorney's office by policemen, but he feels the department is entitled to have a copy of the statement.

Supt. Giarrusso, contacted Saturday afternoon, said he was having the arrest card brought to his office so that he can see what it contains. Asked if a Times-Picayune reporter can come to see it, Giarrusso said, "Anything that is evidence I am not empowered to release, and I assume this will be used as evidence."

Asked if Habighorst can possibly be arrested himself for violations regarding the incident, Supt. Giarrusso answered, "I don't know what the investigation will disclose. We will make the details of it public. We will take whatever appropriate action is called for."

Shaw was arrested March 1,

1967, and was booked with conspiracy to murder the late President John F. Kennedy. Habighorst told TV newsmen it was while Shaw was at police headquarters being booked that he, then handling the booking, asked whether Shaw ever used an alias. Habighorst showed on TV what he alleged to be his personal copy of the arrest record with the name "Clay Bertrand" on it.

Exhaustive checks of police records by newsmen not long after Shaw was booked failed to reveal any mention of the name "Clay Bertrand."

One of Shaw's attorney's, Edward F. Wegmann, immediately issued a statement calling Habighorst's claim "an absolute lie."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 8

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-30-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

11/22/63

Character: AFO

or
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6539.

Shaw Booking Sheet, Bertrand Alias Is Bared

The New Orleans Police Department has released a Central Lockup booking sheet and a Bureau of Identification fingerprint card for Clay L. Shaw which list his alias as Clay Bertrand.

Shaw, a 55-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. Garrison has claimed that Shaw used the Bertrand alias in dealings with co-conspirators.

POLICE SUPT. Joseph I. Giarrusso said both records released were compiled March 1, 1967, when Shaw was arrested and booked on the conspiracy charge.

Former policeman Aloysius J. Habighorst, who revealed the contents of the documents last week, helped compile the B of I card the night of Shaw's arrest.

The fingerprint card is signed by Shaw. Habighorst has stated that Shaw freely admitted he used the Bertrand alias.

Shaw has denied any knowledge of a Kennedy assassination conspiracy and stated flatly he never used any alias.

The Central Lockup booking sheet also carries the Clay Bertrand alias, but the only signatures on it are those of the desk sergeant and doorman. Giarrusso said the arrestee does not sign the booking sheet.

THE FINGERPRINT cards, he added, are identification

papers and require the arrestee's signature.

Giarrusso has possession of a fingerprint card also signed by Shaw, which carries the same alias but is on the Federal Bureau of Investigation form instead of the NOPD form.

Giarrusso said that when persons are booked, three fingerprint cards are made, one for the B of I, one for the state police and one for the FBI.

Giarrusso said both the state and federal agencies have their copies of the fingerprint cards and he, therefore, has to assume that Habighorst made more than the usual number of three fingerprint cards the night of March 1.

THE CARD Habighorst gave to Garrison is signed by Habighorst and Ptn. James Millet, who also helped compile the cards.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock yesterday released a copy of a signed statement given by Habighorst Jan. 23, 1968.

In addition to stating that Shaw admitted to the accuracy of the information on the cards, Habighorst stated that he and Millet compiled only three ID cards, all of which Shaw signed.

BECAUSE OF the way the Habighorst statement is worded, it is unclear whether Shaw signed his name to the cards before or after the cards were completed.

A police information officer said that the procedure followed is for the officer to type the card first and then have

the arrested subject sign them.

Giarrusso said the police records were locked up by Garrison as evidence after Shaw was booked and apparently no one who handled Shaw's booking remembered the alias and signature on the ID cards until Habighorst released the "extra" he had.

Giarrusso said he won't have a clear idea of what happened that night and how extra cards were made until an investigation into the matter is completed.

THE NAME Clay Bertrand first appeared in the Warren Commission Report in testimony

by New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews, who told commission lawyers that he had received a call shortly after the Kennedy assassination asking him to go to Dallas and defend the accused killer, Lee Harvey Oswald. The man who called, Andrews said, was Clay Bertrand.

Later, Andrews identified Clay Bertrand as New Orleans bar operator Eugene Davis. Davis denied that he used the alias. Andrews has been indicted and convicted for perjury in connection with testimony he gave to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury about Clay Bertrand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 7-30-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

11/22/63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

63 109060-6 39

Clay Laverne Shaw (alt.) 229-368
Alias Clay Bertrand

11 9 U O I I
22 U I O I

Residence 1313 Levee St. N. Orleans
 Occupation Unemployed
 Place of Birth N. Orleans
 Build Heavy
 Complexion Fair
 Hair Gray
 Eyes Blue
 Birth Date 3-17-13
 Age 53
 Height 225
 Weight 610

Date Taken 3-5-67
 Signature [Signature]
 Officer [Signature]

Charge & Intent: Conspiracy to Commit Murder of President John F. Kennedy

Bureau of Identification, Police Department, New Orleans, La.

THE FINGERPRINT CARD made for the police Bureau of Identification the night Clay L. Shaw was arrested shows an alias of Clay Bertrand and Shaw's signature.

Records Allegedly Linking Shaw, Bertrand Released

Consist of Booking Sheet, Fingerprint Card

The New Orleans Police Department released Monday the documents in which Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison claims Clay L. Shaw admitted he used the alias Clay Bertrand.

The NOPD records consist of a Central Lockup "booking sheet" and a Bureau of Identification fingerprint card. A Police Sgt. Joseph L. Giarrusso said both records were compiled when Shaw was booked the night of March 1, 1967, with conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Former policeman Aloysius J. Habighorst, who revealed the contents of the documents last week, helped compile the B of I card the night of Shaw's arrest.

"This card is signed by Shaw, and his signature also appears on the card Habighorst turned over to Garrison.

The Central Lockup booking sheet also carries the "Clay Bertrand" alias, but the only signatures on it are those of the desk sergeant and doorman. Giarrusso said the arrestee does not sign the booking sheet.

The fingerprint cards, he added, are identification papers and require the arrestee's signature.

THREE CARDS

He said during booking of arrestees, three fingerprint ID cards are made, one for the B of I, one for the state police

and one for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Giarrusso said both the state and the federal agencies have their copies of the fingerprint cards and therefore he has to assume that Habighorst made more than the usual number of three fingerprint cards the night of March 1.

The fingerprint card Habighorst gave to Garrison is on the FBI form and carries his signature, that of Ptn. James Millet, who also helped compile the cards, and Shaw's.

ture, that of Ptn. James Millet, who also helped compile the cards, and Shaw's.

This card, as well as the two NOPD records, carries the Clay Bertrand alias.

Also released Monday by Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock was a copy of a signed statement given by Habighorst on Jan. 23, 1968.

In addition to stating that Shaw admitted to the accuracy of the information on the cards, Habighorst stated that he and Millet compiled only three ID cards, all of which Shaw signed.

Because of the wording in the statement, it is unclear whether Shaw signed his name to the cards before or after they were completed.

A police information officer said the directions in the Manual of Procedure "indicate," by the order in which the words appear, that all cards should be typed first and then signed by the arrested. He said this is "indicated" twice on Page 227 of Section 9 in the manual, and this is the procedure that has been followed by officers.

Giarrusso said the police records were locked up by Garrison as evidence after Shaw was booked and apparently no one who handled Shaw's booking remembered the alias and signature on the cards until Habighorst re-

leased the "extra" he had.

He said he won't have a clear idea of what happened that night and how extra cards were

made until an investigation into the matter is completed.

However, Garrison charged Monday that one of Shaw's at-

torneys, Edward F. Wegmann, is making a big issue of the ID cards, "so I'll have to answer him."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE #1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-30-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63
AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Alias, Signature on NOPD Fingerprint Card

City Laverne Shaw (alt) 125-36
Alias Clay Bertrand

11-9-0-0 II
22 US 100 14/60

Residence 1313 Delphine St. New Orleans
Occupation Retired
Place of Birth N.C.
Build Heavy
Complexion Fair
Hair Gray
Eyes Blue
Birth Date 3-17-13
Age 53
Weight 225
Height 6'2"

Date Taken 3-1-67

Disc & Latent Print
List & Date: 2th list 3-1-67
Off. 1000
Let. L. J. von, A. J. A. & Lee
Conspiracy to Commit Murder of President John F. Kennedy

Signature

Bureau of Identification, Police Department, New Orleans, La.

BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION fingerprint card made the night Clay L. Shaw was arrested shows alias of Clay Bertrand (circle) and Shaw's signature (arrow). Initials at

lower left are those of Aloysius J. Habig-horst and Ptn. James Millet who compiled card.

Booking Sheet Also Contains 'Bertrand' Alias

SHAW, CLAY		8051		08051	
1313 DALPHINE ST.		M. IN 1-53		FINGERPRINTS COPY	
SAME AS ABOVE					
NEW ORLEANS, LA.		3-17-67		H.S. IN ART 26(50) RELATIVE TO CONSPIRING AND ENTERING INTO AN AGREEMENT OR COMBINATION WITH ONE OR MORE OTHER PERSONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMITTING THE CRIME OF MURDER OF JOHN F. KENNEDY	
2700 TULANE AVE.		C-466-67		25,000.00	
3-1-67 5-20 PM		8-40 PM		3-1-67	
3330 LOUISIANA AVE.					
BET. 4-24-63-11-22-63		LINK		C.R.C. NOT SET	
IVON, LOISEL, OSER, VOL. 2, ALCECK		705		NOT SET	
CLAY BERTRAND		6-4 225 GREY		BLUE FAIR HEAVY	
NONE					
K. U.S.		059-09-7123		286775	
RETIRED P.R.		NONE			
NONE					
NONE					
CENTRAL LOCKUP		ARRESTING 705		NONE	
SUBJECT COMPLAINED OF BACK INJURY.					
NONE					
SUBJECT ARRESTED AFTER AN INVESTIGATION REVEALED THAT HE HAD CONSPIRED AND ENTERED INTO AN AGREEMENT OR COMBINATION WITH ONE OR MORE OTHER PERSONS FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF COMMITTING THE CRIME OF MURDER OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.					
THE ABOVE BOND, \$25,000.00 WAS SET BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY A. OSER.					
<p><i>J. Duke</i></p> <p><i>George Voigt</i></p> <p>PATN. THOMAS DALEY</p> <p>GEORGE VOYT, III</p>					

CARBON COPY of Clay L. Shaw's booking at Central Lockup the night of March 1, 1967 shows Clay Bertrand alias on the 10th line.

Police Supt. Joseph L. Giarrusso said this copy is attached to the fingerprint card kept on file at the Bureau of Identification.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

Fingerprint Card Given DA by Habighorst

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		TYPE OR PRINT LAST NAME CLAY		FIRST NAME L. CLAY		MIDDLE NAME		AGE 25		SEX M	
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED <i>Clay Shaw</i>		CONTRIBUTOR AND ADDRESS POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70119		DATE OF BIRTH 17-19-10		PLACE OF BIRTH NEW ORLEANS, LA.		DATE OF PHOTO 17-19-10		PLACE OF PHOTO NEW ORLEANS, LA.	
SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>J. M. Millet</i>		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY	
FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY	
FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY	
FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY		FINGERPRINTED CLAY	

CLAY BERTRAND appears in alias blank (circle) of fingerprint card on form to be used by Federal Bureau of Investigation. Clay Shaw's signature appears at upper left. Below it are signatures of Habighorst and Ptn James Millet who compiled card. This

card was turned over to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison by Habighorst. Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso said Monday this card may be an extra card, indicating Shaw signed more than the usual three fingerprint cards compiled when a person is booked.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/6/68

Previous information obtained from news media reported that a New Orleans police officer claims Clay Shaw admitted using alias Clay Bertrand when arrested in New Orleans 3/1/67, and charged with conspiracy to murder President Kennedy. Fingerprint card of arrest in possession of Bureau discloses an alias for Shaw of Clay Bertrand. However, there is no indication Shaw admitted to such alias and it appears probable alias was used by arresting officers based on New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's claim. Shaw has publicly denied ever using alias of Clay Bertrand.

Attached relates to further developments concerning the fingerprint identification card for Shaw.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination will be made of same.

JFM:chs

WAB WAS/M

62-109060-6540

VIA TELETYPE
AUG 6 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach ☒ _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen ☒ _____
Mr. Sullivan ☒ _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

R-4

URGENT 8-6-68

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS
FROM NEW ORLEANS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS TEXAS

NOVEMBER TWO TWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISC - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS

NEW ORLEANS STATES - ITEM RED COMET EDITION, AUGUST SIX INSTANT,
REPORTED THAT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT JOSEPH P. GIARRUSSO HAS CONCLUDED

THERE WAS NO MISCONDUCT ON THE PART OF PATROLMAN ALOYSIUS HABIGHORST

RE HIS POSSESSION AND DISPLAY OF A FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION CARD

FOR CLAY L. SHAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GIARRUSSO SAID AN

INVESTIGATION OF HABIGHORST'S CONDUCT REVEALED THAT THE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE

OF THE INCIDENT WAS PRECIPITATED BY A TELEVISION REPORTER AND WAS NOT

INITIATED BY THE PATROLMAN, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OR THE DISTRICT

ATTORNEYS OFFICE.

THE ARTICLE SAID IN A STATEMENT RELEASED YESTERDAY

GIARRUSSO STATED THE REPORT REVEALED THAT HABIGHORST HAD

CLEARED HIS APPEARANCE ON TELEVISION THROUGH JAMES ALCOCK OF THE

END PAGE ONE

REC-51 62-109060-6549

EX-103

25 AUG 8 1968

59 AUG 19 1968

PAGE TWO

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE, AS WELL AS THROUGH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GIARRUSSO SAID THE INVESTIGATION HAD REVEALED THAT FIVE COPIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS FINGERPRINT FORM WERE MADE OF CLAY SHAW FOLLOWING HIS ARREST MARCH ONE, SIXTYSEVEN, INSTEAD OF THE REGULAR THREE COPIES. TWO SETS OF THE PRINTS THAT WERE TAKEN WERE NOT IDEAL FOR CLASSIFICATION AND IDENTIFICATION AND A COPY WAS RETAINED BY EX - OFFICER JAMES MILLET AND OFFICER ALOYSIUS HABIGHORST AS REFERENCE MATERIAL.

MEMO
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

RECIEVED 5:29 PM VLM

MAR 10 1968

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/7/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy in the killing of President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

W.S.M.

W.S.

62-109060-6541

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 7 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

636PM 8/7/68 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST SEVEN
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES
ALCOCK FILED A MOTION IN FEDERAL COURT TODAY OPPOSING A REQUEST
FOR A DELAY OF THE SEPTEMBER TEN CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF CLAY L.
SHAW. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT SHAW HAS REQUESTED A STAY OF
TRIAL PENDING A HEARING OF AN APPEAL TO THE U.S. SUPREME
COURT. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT IT WILL BE UP TO THE THREE
JUDGE FEDERAL PANEL TO GRANT OR REFUSE SHAW STAY OF TRIAL
PENDING THE SUPREME COURT'S HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT A STAY OF TRIAL WOULD MEAN A
DELAY OF AT LEAST TWO MONTHS SINCE THE HIGH COURT IS IN
RECESS UNTIL OCTOBER.

END P. 1

59 AUG 14 1968

REC-32

62-109060-6541

15 AUG 9 1968

11 2 DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI

11 2 DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI

11 2 DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI

67/100

P.2

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT ALCOCK'S MOTION FILED TODAY NOTED THAT IT HAS BEEN MORE THAN ONE YEAR SINCE SHAW WAS CHARGED. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT SUCH A DELAY IS "REASONABLE AND INJURIOUS TO THE STATE'S CASE." THE MOTION ALLEGED THAT TWO OF THE STATE'S KEY WITNESSES HAVE DIED. ONE JUST PRIOR TO THE FILING OF SHAW'S SUIT IN FEDERAL COURT AND ONE WHILE THE FEDERAL JUDGES WERE DELIBERATING.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE MOTION DECLARED A "SERIOUS OFFENSE" IS ALLEGED AND THE STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO PROCEED WITH THE TRIAL IN THE BEST INTEREST OF CITIZENS OF ORLEANS PARISH.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHEN RULING ON THE STAY REQUEST WOULD BE HANDED DOWN BY THE THREE JUDGE FEDERAL PANEL.

memo
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

LPT

FBI WASH DC

APR 11 1963

FBI

Date: 8/6/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned article.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

EX-103

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3) **ENCLOSURE**
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC-32

62-109060-654
AUG 9 1968

56 AUG 19 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

Another Delay Is Possible

Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today set Sept. 10 as starting date for the long-postponed trial of Clay L. Shaw, charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison with conspiring to murder the late President John F. Kennedy.

The September date was requested by Assistant DA James L. Alcock and approved by the judge today.

THE TRIAL DATE could be blocked again, however, if Shaw's attorneys decide to appeal a decision by a three-judge federal panel that refused to block Garrison's prosecution of Shaw.

Shaw originally had been scheduled to go to trial in February. When his attorneys filed a motion for a change of venue, the trial was postponed. After his plea to move the trial from New Orleans was denied, the trial was rescheduled for June.

THE DEFENSE then filed the injunction suit in Federal District Court here asking that Garrison be prevented from further prosecution of the case and that the conclusions of the Warren Commission Report be declared valid and admissible as evidence in all courts.

Federal Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe issued a temporary restraining order which blocked the trial once again, pending judgment in the suit.

Judge Heebe, District Judge James A. Comiskey and Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth denied Shaw's plea for relief in federal court July 21.

WHEN THE UNFAVORABLE ruling came down, Shaw's attorneys indicated they might appeal the decision.

Notice of intention to appeal had not been filed by today, but Shaw has until tomorrow to file with the clerk of federal court.

Shaw was arrested and charged with conspiracy March 1, 1967. Two weeks later, a three-judge Criminal Court panel declared at the end of the preliminary hearing that the state had shown sufficient evidence to bind over Shaw for trial. He was later indicted on the same charge by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-1-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-8542
ENCLOSURE

APPEAL NOTICE FILED FOR SHAW

Effort to Halt Charge of Plot Continues

Clay L. Shaw's attorneys Thursday filed notice that they intend to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court in an effort to block prosecution of Shaw on a charge of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The notice of appeal was filed in federal district court. Also attorneys filed a motion asking for the special three-judge court, which recently heard another Shaw appeal, to stay state prosecution until the Supreme Court rules on the newest appeal.

In an earlier development Thursday, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set Sept. 10 as a starting date for the long-delayed trial.

This date was requested by James L. Alcock, an assistant to District Attorney Jim Garrison.

The three-judge court—consisting of U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert R. Fainsworth Jr. and U.S. District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey—July 23 refused to block Garrison's prosecution of Shaw.

Appeals from decisions of a special three-judge court by-pass the Fifth Circuit Court and go direct to the Supreme Court.

APPEALS DELAY TRIAL

The Sept 10 date is one of several trial dates set by Judge Haggerty. Shaw was to have gone to trial in February but has filed a series of appeals.

The notice of appeal filed Thursday says that issues to be appealed include all of those included in Shaw's suit which either were denied or not ruled on by the special court.

The three-judge court denied Shaw's request for an injunction against prosecution and refused to declare the Warren Commission Report binding on all courts.

It also refused to order U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark into the case and refused to declare the Louisiana conspiracy statute unconstitutional.

However, it abstained from ruling on Shaw's attack upon a number of procedural statutes.

Shaw was arrested and was charged with conspiracy March 1, 1967. Later, a three-judge Criminal Court panel conducted a preliminary hearing and said there was enough evidence to bind the case over for trial. Shaw was later indicted on the charge by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

VENUE CHANGE DENIED

The case was allotted to Judge Haggerty, who subsequently denied several motions, including one for a change of venue.

This was upheld by the Louisiana Supreme Court, and Shaw's attorneys then went to Federal Court.

Through a temporary restraining order, Judge Heebe prevented prosecution of the case in June until the three-judge court could hear the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SECTION 1

PAGE # 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-2-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63
AFO

or

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Officer Clear On Shaw File --Giarrusso

Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso has concluded there was no misconduct on the part of Ptn. Aloysius Habighorst regarding his possession and display of a fingerprint identification card for Clay L. Shaw.

Giarrusso said an investigation of Habighorst's conduct revealed that the public knowledge of the incident was precipitated by a television reporter and was not initiated by the patrolman, the police department or the district attorney's office.

IN A STATEMENT released yesterday, Giarrusso said:

"The report revealed that Habighorst had cleared his appearance on television through James Alcock of the district attorney's office as well as through the police department."

Habighorst said in a statement made to the DA's office that Shaw told him he used the Alias of Clay Bertrand. That alias appeared on a fingerprint card made the night Shaw was arrested on charges of conspiring to murder President John

F. Kennedy. The card was signed by Shaw.

The card and a Central Lock-up booking sheet for Shaw, which also listed his alias as Bertrand, were released to the press last week by Giarrusso after Habighorst made an appearance on television.

Giarrusso said, "My initial inquiry into this matter was my concern for one of the three official cards (police department, state police and FBI) that are taken routinely when a set of fingerprints are taken from anyone arrested."

"THE INVESTIGATION further revealed that five copies of the department's fingerprint form were made of Mr. Clay Shaw, following his arrest March 1, 1967, instead of the regular three copies.

"In this particular instance, two sets of the prints that were taken were not ideal for classification and identification and a copy was retained by ex-officer James Millet and Officer Aloysius Habighorst as reference material.

"The retention of a copy of a report in a pending criminal matter by one of the officers involved in a case is not an unusual circumstance. This is done many times in order that an officer familiarize himself with the facts prior to the time he must testify in court," Giarrusso said.

The name Clay Bertrand was first mentioned in testimony to the Warren Commission by New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews, who said a man who used that name called him after the assassination of President Kennedy and asked him to go to Dallas and defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused killer of Kennedy.

Andrews later said Bertrand was New Orleans bar operator Eugene Davis. Davis denied the allegation and Andrews has subsequently been indicted and convicted of perjury in connection with testimony he gave to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury about the identity of Bertrand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 11

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-6-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63 AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-119111-6542

Name JAMES P. BOYD CRACKLEY

Box No. A-70570-A

Date 8-9- 1968

Sir:

I wrote The F.B.I. OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO RE-
TING COPIES OF THE FEDERAL INVESTIGATION Held
Me IN CONNECTION WITH A CRIME IN TEXAS. ON JULY
OF 1968 I ASKED FOR COPIES OF THE FILES AND WAS
INFORMED I COULD NOT BE FURNISHED WITH THEM
BY LAW THEY ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND CANNOT BE FURNISHED
TO ANYONE. I NEED THESE COPIES TO HELP ME IN MY
CASE TO PRESENT TO THE COURT TO HELP PROVE MY
INNOCENCE ON A STATE MURDER CHARGE I AM NOW
A 5 TO LIFE FOR. IF THESE FILES CANNOT BE PRESENTED
IN OPEN COURT THEN PERHAPS IN CLOSED CHAMBERS
THE D.A. THE JUDGE, MY ATTORNEY AND MYSELF. IN
THIS WAY THEY WOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC, ONLY THE ONE
PRESENT WOULD KNOW WHAT THEY CONTAIN, AND IF NEEDED
A FEDERAL AGENT COULD BE PRESENT ALSO. I HAVE NO
IDEA WHAT THE FILES CONTAIN AND I WOULD PREFER
THEM NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC MYSELF. SINCE I WILL BE
LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR REPLY TO MY REQUEST.

REC-30

62-109060-6543

VERY TRULY YOURS,

12 AUG 12 1968

James P. Crackley

SAC, SF
8/13/68
J/CJ

100

TRUE COPY

Name James Boyd Mackey
Box No. A-90510-A
Date 8-9-1968

Sir:

I wrote the F.B.I. Office in San Francisco requesting copys of the Federal investigation held on me in connection with a crime in Texas. On July 31st of 1968 I asked for copys of the files and was informed I could not be furnished with them because by law they are confidential and cannot be furnished to anyone. I need thes copys to help me in my case to present to the court to help prove my innoceance on a state murder charge I am now doing a 5 to life for. If these files cannot be presented in open court then perhaps in closed chambers with the D.A. The Judge, My Attorney and myself. This way they would not be made public, only the ones present would know what they contain, and if need be a Federal Agent could be present also. I have an idea what the files contain and I would prefer for them not to be made public myself. Sir I will be looking forward to your reply to my request.

Very Truly Yours,

/s/James B. Mackey

SAC, San Francisco (89-58)

August 13, 1968

Director, FBI (62-10960)

1 - Mr. Raupach

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Texas

Enclosed herewith for each office is a true copy of a letter received at the Bureau from James Boyd Mackey, Box A-90510-A, Soledad, California. Letter is self-explanatory.

It would appear Mackey has made the same request previously of the San Francisco Office and has been appropriately informed that the files of this Bureau are confidential. He is to be contacted by an Agent of your office, receipt of his letter orally acknowledged, and it should be reiterated to him that the files of this Bureau are confidential and cannot be furnished.

Advise Bureau and Dallas results of contact.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (Info)(89-43)(Enclosure)

OTJ:ctj
(5)

NOTE: Mackey is currently serving a sentence in California State Prison after conviction for manslaughter in Los Angeles County. He was previously interviewed by us when he alleged association with Lee Harvey Oswald but upon interview, admitted his entire story of association with Oswald was a complete fabrication. He now writes that he needs copies of information furnished to us in order to prove his innocence on a state murder charge.

MAILED 27

AUG 13 1968

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

58 AUG 21 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F.B.I.

Date: 8/9/68

REC-1

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Bureau may desire to reference the following
previous communications concerning JEAN LOLLIS HILL for
information:

Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/18/64; Dallas
airtel to Bureau dated 8/24/65, entitled LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka,
IS - R - CUBA, Bufile 105-82555; Dallas airtel to Bureau dated
4/24/64; and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 4/26/66, under
above caption.

Mrs. JEAN LOLLIS HILL, 9402 Bluff Creek, Dallas,
Texas, telephone EV 1-2271, telephonically contacted the
Dallas Office at 12:20 PM, 8/8/68. She advised an individual
identifying himself as TOM BETHEL from District Attorney's
Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephoned her this morning
requesting that he and his assistant a man named OSTER (PH).

DL 89-43

a man on the "grassy knoll" above Dealey Plaza. She also said she had taken a Polaroid picture during the time of the assassination which may have been of importance to the investigation. She stated she feels certain this is what the New Orleans District Attorney's Office wishes to talk to her about. She does not want to testify in New Orleans and is upset over this matter.

Mrs. HILL stated it is a strange coincidence that these men contacted her today as just night before last two men attempted to break into her home, however, she saw them, they were both white males, and she called the police. She does not know if this had any connection with this matter, but she has considered the possibility.

Mrs. HILL desired to know if TOM BETHEL and his assistant are legal representatives of the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans prior to her appointment with them at 4:00 PM. She also requested certain legal advice as to her rights in this matter, primarily as to whether she would have to appear in New Orleans to testify.

Mrs. HILL was advised that these individuals were unknown to this office and that it was her prerogative as to whether she submitted to an interview by the above individuals and that the FBI could give her no advice on this matter. Mrs. HILL further stated that BETHEL had asked her the question "Have you ever been intimidated by the FBI". Mrs. HILL stated that she was going to make some excuse and not be available for the 4:00 appointment with these two individuals. She volunteered that if she were contacted by them at some other time she would notify the Dallas office as to the complete results of their inquiry.

The Dallas office determined from the New Orleans office that TOM BETHEL and JOE OZER are representatives of the District Attorney's office in New Orleans.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau and the New Orleans office.

FBI

Date: 8/6/68

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (62-NEW)(C) F Kennedy

Assassination of C/R President John F. Kennedy

HARRY C. NASH, III
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Norfolk)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM entitled "AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION," which are being submitted for possible dissemination at the Bureau. Copies have been disseminated locally to OSI, NISO, MIG, USA and SS.

The representatives at NISO were [redacted] 5/7/68, and [redacted] 8/6/68, both of whom were contacted by SA LEMUEL W. KERR.

The representative of the other Government agency, which is 109th MIG, is [redacted], who furnished the information to SA KERR. The Norfolk indices contain no additional information other than that contained in the LHM except the fact that HARRY C. NASH, JR., was a contact of the Norfolk Office who had been canceled.

NASH has on very few occasions been joined by another young man in picketing in front of the U. S. Post Office, Norfolk.

[redacted] MIG, said that one of the people in his office contacted NASH and was furnished the two pieces of material. NASH reportedly was unaware of the official connection of the MIG representative.

Norfolk Division does not contemplate any further in regard to this matter.

2- Bureau (Enc. - 11)
5- Norfolk (62-NEW; 100-5975; TROPUS; 44-268, MYRKANG 9 1968
62-871, KENSALT; 66-820)

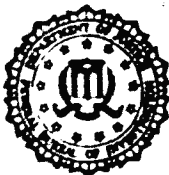
LWK:kfk
(8)

Approved: 818 9-5-68
Special Agent in Charge

66 AUG 21 1968

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

SEC



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Norfolk, Virginia

August 6, 1968

RE: AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION
OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

In February, 1968, a white male began picketing in front of the United States Post Office Building, Norfolk, Virginia, with a placard.

On February 27, 1968, [REDACTED] Norfolk Police Department, advised that the person picketing in front of the United States Post Office is Harry Nash, son of the former Associated Press Correspondent in the Norfolk area. [REDACTED] said that Harry Nash, the Associated Press Correspondent, died in 1967. [REDACTED] said that a Norfolk police officer interviewed this man, who appeared to be about 25 - 30 years old and this man, who [REDACTED] identified as Harry Nash, Jr., formerly lived in Norfolk in the Belvedere area with his father. [REDACTED] said that this person's father, the former Associated Press Correspondent, reportedly moved to North Street, Portsmouth, Virginia, where he was living when he died.

[REDACTED] said that the police officer who interviewed this young man determined that he was against the Vietnam War and he claimed that the United States had not been truthful about the war in Vietnam. [REDACTED] said that this person told the police officer that he was going to picket the Post Office at his lunch hour every day until his aims which were not clear were met.

On May 7, 1968, Mrs. [REDACTED] Avenue, Virginia Beach, Virginia, telephonically advised the FBI, Norfolk, that an advertisement was observed in the Norfolk newspaper "Virginian-Pilot," on the previous Wednesday (May 1, 1968), announcing that if anyone was interested in the reopening

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 10 1968

62-109060-6545

ENCLOSURE

AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION
OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

of an investigation of the Kennedy assassination, please contact a certain number in Virginia Beach. [REDACTED] said that she telephonically contacted the number and a man identifying himself as H. C. Nash, an ex-United States Navy Lieutenant, and another man whose name she did not know, came to visit her as a result of her telephonic contact prompted by the advertisement in the newspaper. She said that the other man was a friend of Nash and claimed to be a former Ensign in the United States Navy from New York City and was a local automobile salesman. She said that she learned that Nash was the leader of the group and he lived on Seaman Road, Virginia Beach. She said that Nash indicated that he had attended the University of Houston in 1965 and had been involved in the civil rights movement in Texas in 1965. Nash also reportedly informed Mrs. [REDACTED] that his wife was a school teacher in the public schools in Virginia Beach. She said that Nash was enlisting people to enter into a picket for the reinvestigation of the Kennedy assassination.

On May 10, 1968, [REDACTED], Retail Merchants Association Credit Bureau, Portsmouth, advised that she had a credit record for Harry C. Nash, Jr., wife Helen D., which had been in file since 1929. His employments were reporter for the "Ledger-Star" newspaper and correspondent for the Associated Press in Norfolk. His addresses were listed as 617 London Street and 421 North Street, Portsmouth.

On May 13, 1968, [REDACTED] Retail Merchants Association, Credit Bureau, Norfolk, made available a credit record for Harry C. Nash, III, wife Margaret, which credit had been in file since January 4, 1966.

Te [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION
OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION**

On May 16, 1968, Nash was carrying a placard with this painted on it: "Why did the FBI say before the assassination that Oswald was all right?: The Warren report is the most dangerous threat in American history."

Also similar signs have been carried by this person, one of which contained the following: "The forces that killed JFK are still at large in the U.S."

The May 28, 1967, issue of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Telephone Directory has a listing for Harry C. Nash, III, Lieutenant, whose address was 409 Gotham Road, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

The current Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Directory dated May 26, 1968, has a listing for Lieutenant Harry C. Nash, III, address 421 Seeman Road, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

On May 7, 1968, and August 6, 1968, representatives of the Naval Investigative Service Office, Norfolk, advised they had no information in their files identifiable with a Lieutenant Harry C. Nash, III.

On August 1, 1968, a representative of another United States Government agency made available two leaflets, one carrying the caption "Who Killed Kennedy and Why" which indicates if one desired to join the picket, contact Americans for Reinvestigation of the Kennedy Assassination (ARKA), 421 Seeman Road, Virginia Beach, Virginia, H. C. Nash, Chairman, and one being a blank petition of the ARKA.

Copies of the above petition and leaflet are attached to this memorandum.

This representative said that Nash furnished this material to one of the personnel of this agency.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Who Killed Kennedy And Why ?

- We are among literally tens of millions of Americans who do not believe in the Warren Report's conclusion that John Kennedy was killed by Lee Oswald acting alone.
- We are convinced that JFK was slain by a political conspiracy (of which Oswald was only a part) with roots deep in American life.
- We are convinced that the administration of Lyndon Johnson is deliberately and viciously withholding from the people crucial information about Oswald and the assassination, and is doing its best to torpedo the Garrison investigation in New Orleans.
- We are convinced that the unanswered question of Kennedy's murder is, in the long run, the most dangerous issue facing the American people, and one that is directly related to the resolution of many of the major domestic and foreign policy challenges now so urgently before us.
- Most emphatically, we are convinced that a citizenry's resignation to public doubt and cynicism in such a great question marks the beginning of the end of a free and honorable society.

WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS ?

IT IS TO PRESS FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION
BY AN INDEPENDENT BODY WHOSE OBLIGATION IS TO THE TRUTH--HOWEVER SHOCKING--
AND NOT TO THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS
IN POWER.

ACT NOW BY JOINING THIS PICKET, OR BY
CONTACTING:

Americans for Reinvestigation of
The Kennedy Assassination (ARKA)
421 Seeman Road
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23452

(H. C. Nash, Chairman)

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, are convinced that the Warren Commission did not conduct a thorough, aggressive, and open-minded investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, and did not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone, or without political motivation. We are further convinced that the widespread public doubt and cynicism relative to the findings of the Warren Report directly contributed to the growing climate of national violence in which Dr. Martin Luther King and Sen. Robert Kennedy have now lost their lives. We believe that violence as an individual and/or conspiratorial political weapon in the United States will not subside until there is a new investigation into all the facts and all the leads in the murder of John Kennedy. We believe that the stability and viability of democratic processes in this country cannot be fully restored until there is a new investigation of the events of November 22, 1963: an investigation by an independent body whose obligation is to the truth--no matter how shocking--and not to the protection of persons in power, in government or otherwise.

NAME (print) _____

DATE _____

SIGNATURE _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE* _____

*so that verification of your identity may be made if a legal referendum-petition drive develops either in Norfolk or Virginia Beach.

THIS PETITION DRIVE IS SPONSORED BY AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION (ARKA), AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION OF DEEPLY CONCERNED CITIZENS. OUR GOAL IS TO COLLECT 1,000 NAMES IN SUPPORT OF THE POSITION STATED ABOVE PRIOR TO AUG. 15, 1968. WHEN WE HAVE REACHED THIS GOAL, WE WILL PRESENT THE PETITION TO APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES AS A CHALLENGE TO THEIR OWN SILENCE AND TO THE NATIONAL CONSCIENCE

THERE ARE MANY OTHER WAYS YOU CAN HELP. FOR INFORMATION, WRITE TODAY TO ARKA, 421 SEEMAN ROAD, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA. 23452.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/13/68

Attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw at New Orleans, Louisiana, who is being charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFF:chs

WAB
enc

62-109060-6546

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 13 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

530 PM URGENT 8/13/68 JDM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 & DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE,

DALLAS, TEXAS;

MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING OO-DL

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUG. THIRTEEN,
SIXTYEIGHT, REPORTED SPECIAL THREE-JUDGE PANEL TODAY BARRED DA'S
OFFICE FROM PROSECUTING ACCUSED CONSPIRATOR, CLAY L. SHAW, UNTIL
US SUPREME COURT RULES ON APPEAL FROM LOWER COURT RULING THAT HE
CAN BE TRIED IN STATE COURT, NEW ORLEANS.

MEMO
NO-LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

DLB

FBI WASH DC

SLB

FBI WASH DC

55 AUG 2 1968

REC 36

Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

R. Lefebvre

y

District Attorney

La

REC 36

62-109060-6546

EX-105

16 AUG 15 1968

REC'D DE FOVCH

8 35 PM '68

5/Red

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/30/68

Attached teletype reports news media in New Orleans report that a New Orleans police officer claims Clay Shaw admitted using alias Clay Bertrand when he was arrested in New Orleans 3/1/67, and charged with conspiracy to murder President Kennedy. Fingerprint card of arrest in possession of Bureau discloses an alias for Shaw of Clay Bertrand. However, there is no indication Shaw admitted to such alias and it appears probable alias was used by arresting officers based on Garrison's claim. Shaw has publicly denied ever using alias of Clay Bertrand.

Inasmuch as data in the attached teletype appears in news media, no dissemination will be made of it.

REL:chs
WCS/m

62-109060-6547

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 30 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

SS 530 PM URGENT 7-30-68 GLM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE AND NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

HAVE CARRIED ARTICLES REPORTING THAT PATROLMAN ALOYSIUS

HABIGHORST, NEW ORLEANS PD, ^{Police Dept} HAD ADVISED NEWSMAN THAT AT THE

TIME CLAY SHAW WAS ARRESTED MARCH ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN

AND WAS BOOKED WITH CONSPIRACY TO MURDER THE LATE PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY, HE ADMITTED HE USED ALIAS CLAY BERTRAND.

ACCORDING TO NEWS ARTICLES, WHILE SHAW WAS AT POLICE

HEADQUARTERS BEING BOOKED, HABIGHORST ASKED SHAW WHETHER HE

HAD EVER USED AN ALIAS AND ACCORDING TO HABIGHORST STATED

THAT HE HAD USED THE ALIAS CLAY BERTRAND. THE NEWS ARTICLES

REPORTED THAT ONE OF SHAW'S ATTORNEYS, EDWARD F. WEGMANN,

IMMEDIATELY ISSUED A STATEMENT CALLING HABIGHORST'S CLAIM

AN ABSOLUTE LIE.

END PAGE ONE

51 AUG 21 1968

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-7

REC-7

57 *Laichman*

AUG 15 1968

62-109060-6547

A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, SUNDAY, JULY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, REPORTED THAT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO, NEW ORLEANS PD, STATED HE HAD WRITTEN AN INTEROFFICE DIRECTIVE INSTRUCTING ASSISTANT CHIEF WILLIAM P. STEVENS TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE REVELATION BY PATROLMAN HABIGHORST THAT CLAY SHAW ONCE ALLEGEDLY ADMITTED HE USED THE ALIAS CLAY BERTRAND AND INSTRUCTED THAT THE FOLLOWING POINTS BE COVERED BY THE INVESTIGATION:

ONE. IF PATROLMAN HABIGHORST GAVE INFORMATION TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AS HE CLAIMED IN TWO TELEVISION INTERVIEWS, WHY DIDN'T THE PD RECEIVE A COPY OF THE STATEMENT?

TWO. IF PATROLMAN HABIGHORST MADE THREE COPIES OF THE REPORT AS HE NOTED ON TELEVISION UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY WAS HE ALLOWED TO KEEP ONE FOR HIS PERSONAL FILE.

SUPERINTENDENT GIARRUSSO EMPHASIZED THAT THE PD HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO STATEMENTS BEING GIVEN TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE BY POLICEMAN BUT HE FEELS THE DEPARTMENT

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

IS ENTITLED TO HAVE A COPY OF THE STATEMENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, JULY THIRTY INSTANT REPORTED THAT THE NEW ORLEANS PD HAS RELEASED A CENTRAL LOCKUP BOOKING SHEET AND A BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION FINGERPRINT CARD FOR CLAY L. SHAW WHICH LISTED HIS ALIAS AS CLAY BERTRAND. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO SAID BOTH RELEASED WERE COMPILED MARCH ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN WHEN SHAW WAS ARRESTED AND BOOKED ON THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT FORMER POLICEMAN ALOYSIUS J. HABIGHORST WHO REVEALED THE CONTENTS OF THE DOCUMENTS LAST WEEK HELPED COMPILE THE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION CARD THE NIGHT OF SHAW'S ARREST. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE FINGERPRINT CARD IS SIGNED BY SHAW. IT WAS REPORTED THAT HABIGHORST HAS STATED THAT SHAW FREELY ADMITTED HE USED THE BERTRAND ALIAS.

END PAGE THREE.

PAGE FOUR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW HAS DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF A KENNEDY ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY AND STATED FLATLY HE NEVER USED ANY ALIAS.

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED THAT THE CENTRAL LOCKUP BOOKING SHEET ALSO CARRIES THE CLAY BERTRAND ALIAS BUT THE ONLY SIGNATURES ON IT ARE THOSE OF THE DESK SGT. AND DOORMAN. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GIARRUSSO SAID THE ARRESTEE DOES NOT SIGN THE BOOKING SHEET.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GIARRUSSO SAID THAT FINGERPRINT CARDS ARE IDENTIFICATION PAPERS AND REQUIRE THE ARRESTEE'S SIGNATURE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON HAS POSSESSION OF A FINGERPRINT CARD ALSO SIGNED BY SHAW WHICH CARRIES THE SAME ALIAS BUT IT IS ON THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FORM INSTEAD OF THE NEW ORLEANS PD FORM.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE CARD HABIGHORST GAVE TO GARRISON IS SIGNED BY HABIGHORST AND PATROLMAN ~~JAMES MILLET~~ WHO ALSO HELPED COMPILE THE CARDS.

END

New Orleans, La
Police Dept.

PAGE 5

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES L. ALCOCK YESTERDAY RELEASED A COPY OF A SIGNED STATEMENT GIVEN BY HABIGHORST JANUARY TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT. IN ADDITION TO STATING THAT SHAW ADMITTED TO THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION ON THE CARDS, HABIGHORST STATED THAT HE AND MILLET COMPILED ONLY THREE ID CARDS, ALL OF WHICH SHAW SIGNED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BECAUSE OF THE WAY THE HABIGHORST STATEMENT IS WORDED, IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER SHAW SIGNED HIS NAME TO THE CARDS BEFORE OF AFTER THE CARDS WERE COMPLETE.

PRESS INQUIRIES BEING RECEIVED
RELATIVE TO FINGERPRINT CARDS AND BEING ANSWERED "NO COMMENT."

Memo
NO ~~MEMO~~ BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

SLB

FBI WASH DC

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO :

MR. TOLSON

DATE: 7/30/68

FROM :

C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan

SUBJECT:

MARK LANE
(Use of anonymous letter
containing derogatory
information re FBI)
PRESS CONFERENCE,
Los Angeles, California, 7/30/68

Shirley
Ref: S/John

SAC Grapp called in at 4 p.m., 7/30/68. He stated that Mark Lane, the author of "Rush to Judgment," a book containing many errors regarding the assassination of the late President Kennedy, had held a press conference in Los Angeles a short time before Grapp's call, and at the press conference had highlighted a letter which he claimed "FBI personnel had sent to the Attorney General."

Lane claimed that his life was in danger because of possessing information contained in the letter. He then presented to the reporters several excerpts from the letter, including the fact that the Director suffers from megalomania; the Director is Senile; Grapp is hated by the agents of the Los Angeles Office; Grapp mishandled the Young Kidnaping Case; Grapp was incredibly stupid; and that Cartha D. DeLoach, of the FBI in Washington, deliberately leaked information to Congressmen and Senators during the Warren Commission investigation to keep this commission from heavily criticizing the FBI.

Lane also told the press conference that he had been working with District Attorney Garrison in New Orleans and that he and Garrison had ascertained there was a huge conspiracy which had caused the death of both the late President Kennedy and Martin Luther King. Lane claimed there had been over 100 threats to his life. He stated he had no faith in the FBI or the CIA. He claimed that the CIA wanted to put him on the spot and kill him. He also told reporters that he plans to write two articles for publications within the next several weeks, which will be based upon the letter in question.

CONTINUED-----OVER

56 AUG 26 1968

CSH (4)

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 19 1968

AUG 16 1968

PERG REC UNIT

SIX
THREE

Assessment of President

Mr. Tolson

SAC Grapp desired to counter Lane's allegations by indicating to the press that all of the allegations were absolutely false. I asked him how many press inquiries he had received. He replied that two radio stations and two reporters had called within one hour's time.

I told Grapp that under the circumstances we should not dignify Lane's statements by making any comment from the FBI. I mentioned also that Lane's tie-in with Garrison, as well as Lane's [REDACTED] general bad reputation were fairly well known among reporters in the U. S. I told Grapp we should just sit still and watch the situation very carefully. Grapp was instructed to get back in touch with me in the event the allegations seemed to be building up to any great extent in the Los Angeles area. He indicated he would be guided accordingly.

The letter that Lane used in his press conference is an old anonymous letter originally prepared back in October, 1967, and one which was later sent to the AG by Former SA William W. Turner, who as you know was dismissed with prejudice from the FBI [REDACTED]. We have a copy of this letter in Turner's file.

Lane's press conference was obviously instigated by Lane and Turner, in order to assist Garrison, Lane and Turner in their efforts to discredit the FBI. It is believed no comment should be made concerning Lane's statements at this time.

ACTION:

As indicated above.

[Handwritten signature] *[Handwritten signature]*

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/14/68

Attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw at New Orleans, Louisiana, who is being charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

SSC:chs
*[Handwritten initials]**W/S*
W/B
62-109060-6548

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 14 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

610PM URGENT 8-14-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST
FOURTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM
GARRISON SAID TODAY THAT HE WILL CHALLENGE THE RIGHT OF
CHIEF JUSTICE EARE WARREN AND ASSOCIATE ABE FORTAS TO PASS
ON EFFORTS OF CLAY L. SHAW TO AVOID TRIAL ON CHARGES OF
CONSPIRING TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID WARREN SHOULD
BE BARRED BECAUSE OF HIS ROLE IN HEADING PRESIDENT LYNDON
B. JOHNSON'S COMMISSION WHICH INVESTIGATED THE CASE. FORTAS,
GARRISON SAID, SHOULD BE RULED OUT BECAUSE HE IS A "LONG
TIME PERSONAL FRIEND OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID "ONCE AGAIN THE
FEDERAL COURT HAS REACHED DOWN AND PREVENTED US FROM GOING
TO TRIAL IN THE CASE OF CLAY L. SHAW. WE DO NOT AGREE

END PAGE ONE 8 53 14 21

61 AUG 26 1968

14 AUG 19 1968

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC 54

REC 54
AUG 14 1968

REC 54
62-109060-6548

PAGE TWO

WITH THE COURT'S POSITION THAT THERE IS ANY BASIS FOR MORE
FEDERAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE PROCESSES OF JUSTICE IN THIS
CASE."

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GARRISON CHARGED THAT PRESIDENT
JOHNSON "HAS PARTICIPATED ACTIVELY IN CONCEALING VITAL EVIDENCE
WITH REGARD TO THE MURDER OF HIS PREDECESSOR."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID FORTAS "PLAYED
AN ACTIVE ROLE IN HELPING TO CONCEAL THE TRUTH FROM THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE, FOR IT WAS HE WHO HELPED WORK OUT FOR THE
PRESENT THE CREATION OF THE WARREN COMMISSION WHOSE FINDINGS
HAVE NOW BEEN TOTALLY DISCREDITED."

GARRISON SAID FORTAS "WOULD NOT BE FREE TO LOOK AT THE
CASE OBJECTIVELY, NOR WOULD ANY OTHER MAN WHO HAD RECEIVED
HIS JUDGE'S ROBES FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON."

GARRISON SAID WARREN "PLAYED CORNER LINBACKER AND
CAPTAIN OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENSIVE UNIT BACK IN NINETEEN
SIXTYFOUR. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE STILL TRYING TO FIND
THE BALL."

memo
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LPT

FBI WASH DC

WIC 14 11 20
FBI 11 20

Barred Until Appeal Decided

Shaw Trial Snagged Again

A special three-judge federal panel today barred the district attorney's office from prosecuting accused conspirator Clay L. Shaw until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on an appeal from a lower court ruling that he can be tried in the state court in New Orleans.

Judges Robert A. Ainsworth Jr., James A. Comiskey and Frederick J. R. Heebe granted the appeal staying the prosecution of Shaw pending the outcome of the appeal.

SHAW, ACCUSED of conspiring with others to assassinate President John F. Kennedy,

had asked the federal court to prevent District Attorney Jim Garrison from prosecuting him in Criminal District Court. The three judges denied the request for an injunction against Garrison. Attorneys for Shaw, after the decision, filed a notice with the court announcing

their intention of appealing the ruling.

Meanwhile, Garrison's office had set Sept. 10 as the date for the long-delayed trial of Shaw, who was indicted on the conspiracy charge in March, 1967, by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

TODAY'S DECISION by Judges Ainsworth, Heebe and

Comiskey means that the trial cannot begin in September because the U.S. Supreme Court is in summer vacation and does not return until October.

Shaw was the first person indicted in connection with Garrison's investigation into the November, 1963, assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Tex.

PAGE # 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-13-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6549

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Trial Is Delayed For Appeal

The conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw has been postponed pending outcome of an appeal by Shaw to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The trial, which had been set for Sept. 10, was put off by a three-judge federal court. The same court's decision not to enjoin District Attorney Jim Garrison from prosecuting Shaw is the subject of the appeal.

District Judge James A. Comiskey and Frederick J. R. Heebe and U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. said it is obvious that Shaw's appeal cannot be considered and disposed of by the high court before Sept. 10. The Supreme Court is in recess until October.

The judges said that unless the trial was delayed, Shaw's appeal would become moot without being considered by the high court.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 4

STATES ITEM

NEWORLEANS, LA

Date: 8-14-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6549
ENCLOSURE

SHAW GRANTED STAY OF TRIAL

Prosecution Halted Until Appeal Is Heard

A federal court Tuesday halted further prosecution of Clay L. Shaw on a state court charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy until the U.S. Supreme Court can act upon Shaw's appeal from the federal court action dismissing his suit aimed at permanently enjoining the prosecution.

The injunction pending appeal was granted by the same special three-judge court which on July 23 dismissed the suit for injunction brought by Shaw against Garrison and his aides.

Following that decision by Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey, Shaw's attorneys filed a notice of appeal to the Supreme Court and asked for a stay until the high court can act.

Shortly after the special federal court ruling, Garrison's office set the state court trial for Sept. 10.

In granting the stay of the prosecution, the federal court said, "... It appearing to this court that the relief herein granted is necessary to preserve the plaintiff's rights pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States ... It is ordered therefore, that until such time as the appeal has been decided ... the defendants are restrained from further prosecuting the case entitled 'State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw.' "

The court said that it is obvious that Shaw's appeal to the Supreme Court cannot be considered and disposed of prior to the Sept. 10 trial date, and that unless the prosecution is stayed, Shaw's appeal will become moot without having a chance for its consideration by the Supreme Court.

In effect, the court said, Shaw will be deprived of an appeal from the court's decision.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-14-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63

AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

42-107060-5149

ENCLOSURE

Dear Mr. Hoover,

August 8, 1968

I am a 15 year old junior at Abraham Lincoln High School in Philadelphia. The past two years of my life have been devoted to investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. My research has turned up many news aspects of the case. In fact I am planning to write a book detailing my theories by the end of this summer.

Recently, in an effort to terminate my research as soon as possible, I became convinced that I had come across two points which deserve the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Of the greatest importance is the matter relating to the discovery of a bone fragment found on Elm St. by William Haysen on November 23, 1963 and subsequently identified as having come from the occipital region of skull. This skull matter was photographed and two 35mm color slides were given to Dr. Jack Haysen, uncle of William. Dr. Haysen made these slides available to the F.B.I. with the intent of having them returned.

My source of information are documents printed on pp. 301-302 Six Seconds in Dallas, by Josiah Thompson. Recent correspondence with Dr. Haysen indicates that the F.B.I. never returned his slides although he does not wish to make an issue of it. However, I am sure that the matter should be looked into and the slides returned.

REC-1562-109060-6550

ST-101

AUG 12 1968

The second matter of importance concerns the testimony of F.B.I. Ballistics expert Robert A. Frazier before the Warren Commission on March 31, 1964 (Vol. 3, pp. 390-441). On page 430, Mr. Frazier testified that the weight of the "stretcher bullet", Commission Exhibit 399, was 158.6 grains. He then stated that the weights of 3 other bullets of the same caliber were 160.85,

specify whether the bullets weighed were fired or unfired
projectiles. This is significant because in firing some of the m^e
is scraped off the bullet which would tend to decrease the w^e

As I have stated before, I feel that both of these matters
ought to be cleared up by the F.B.I. Of course, I mention
Dr. Harper's slides only in the interest of having them return
to him. However, I would greatly appreciate it if you could
inform me as to whether or not the projectiles ~~from~~ weighed &
Mr. Frazier were fired or unfired as the Warren Report or
Frazier's testimony itself provides no clue.

Many thanks

Howard P. Gray
8829 Blue Grass Rd.
Phila., Pa. 19152

August 8, 1968

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am a 15 year old junior at Abraham Lincoln High School in Philadelphia. The past two years of my life have been devoted to investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. My research has turned up many new aspects of the case. In fact, I am planning to write a book detailing my theories by the end of this summer.

Recently, in an effort to terminate my research as soon as possible, I became convinced that I had come across two problems which deserve the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Texa-
Of the greatest importance is the matter relating to the discovery of a bone fragment found on Elm St. by William Allen Harper on November 23, 1963 and subsequently identified as having come from the occipital region of skull. This skull matter was photographed and two 35mm color slides were given to Dr. Jack Harper, uncle of William. Dr. Harper made these slides available to the F.B.I. with the intent of having them returned. My sources of information are documents printed on pp. 301-302 of Six Seconds in Dallas, by Josiah Thompson. Recent correspondence with Dr. Harper indicates that the F.B.I. never returned his slides although he does not wish to make an issue of it. However, I do feel that the matter should be looked into and the slides returned.

The second matter of importance concerns the testimony of F.B.I. Ballistics expert Robert A. Frazier before the Warren Commission on March 31, 1964 (Vol 3, pp. 390-441). On page 430, Mr. Frazier testified that the weight of the "stretcher bullet," Commission Exhibit 399, was 158.6 grains. He then stated that the weights of 3 other bullets of the same caliber were 160.85, 161.5, and 161.1 grains. Unfortunately, Mr. Frazier did not specify whether the bullets weighed were fired or unfired projectiles. This is significant because in firing some of the metal is scraped off the bullet which would tend to decrease the weight.

As I have stated before, I feel that both of these matters ought to be cleared up by the F.B.I. Of course, I mention Dr. Harper's slides only in the interest of having them returned to him. However, I would greatly appreciate it if you could inform me as to whether or not the projectiles weighed by Mr. Frazier were fired or unfired as the Warren Report or Mr. Frazier's testimony itself provides no clue.

Many thanks,

- Copy -
Howard Roffman
8829 Blue Grass Rd.

1-Mr. Rosen, Att.: Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier, 7410
1-Office, 7133

August 19, 1968

62-109060 - 6550

REC-75
ST-101
X
Mr. Howard Roffman
8829 Blue Grass Road
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19152
B approx 1953

Dear Mr. Roffman:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 8, 1968, requesting information concerning certain items connected with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Your letter noted a variation between the weights of the "stretcher bullet," Commission Exhibit 399, and other bullets of the same caliber. The bullets with which the "stretcher bullet" was compared in this instance were unfired bullets.

It is true that bullets lose a fraction of a grain in weight due to abrasion by the barrel of the weapon from which they are fired. The amount lost, however, would not be significant since bullets vary in manufactured weight more than in weight loss as the result of firing. Further, the "stretcher bullet" was slightly mutilated which could account for the difference between its recovered weight and the weight of a pristine bullet.

The 35 mm slides to which you refer were obtained at the request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and were turned over to the Commission upon receipt. Dr. Harper will be contacted concerning this matter.

I trust that the above information will be of assistance to you.

NOTE: No record Bufiles ident with addressee. This matter has been coordinated with Gen. Invest. Div.

Sincerely yours,
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1-Dallas (with copy of incoming) - See page 2 for note to Dallas

RHJ:fch (7)

54

AUG 28 1968
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 2
AUG 19 1968
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED
AUG 21 1968
FBI

Mr. Howard Roffman

NOTE TO DALLAS: Contact Dr. Jack Harper and advise him of matter referred to in addressee's letter (copy attached) relating to the 35 mm slides. These slides were obtained at the request of the President's Commission by the Dallas Office and forwarded to the Commission by Bulet 7/21/64. The Commission was advised of Dr. Harper's desire to have them returned. If they have not been returned to him by the Commission and if he wishes to pursue the matter further, he should be advised of Public Law 89 - 318 and that he may wish to correspond with the Attorney General regarding this matter.

FBI

Date: 8/16/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers, 8/14/68 and 8/15/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

REC-81

EX-100

AUG 19 1968

61

AUG 26 1968

Spec. Del.

Sent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

LBJ Links Cited by Garrison

District Attorney Jim Garrison said today he will challenge the right of two U.S. Supreme Court justices to pass on efforts of Clay L. Shaw to avoid trial on charges of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Yesterday, a three-judge federal panel barred Garrison from further prosecution of Shaw in state court until the high court can rule on Shaw's appeal. Shaw is seeking a permanent halt to the prosecution on grounds Garrison has violated his civil rights.

GARRISON TODAY said Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justice Abe Fortas should take no part in hearing the appeal.

Warren, Garrison said, should be barred because of his role in heading President Lyndon B. Johnson's commission which investigated the case. Fortas, he said, should be ruled out because he is a "longtime personal friend of President Johnson."

Garrison said "Once again the federal court has reached down and prevented us from going to trial in the case of Clay Shaw. We do not agree with the court's position that there is any basis for more federal interference with the processes of justice in this case."

HE CHARGED that President Johnson "has participated actively in concealing vital evidence with regard to the murder of his predecessor."

Fortas, Garrison said, "played an active role in helping to conceal the truth from the American people, for it was he who helped work out for the President the creation of the Warren Commission whose findings have now been totally discredited."

He said Fortas "would not be free to look at the case objectively, nor would any other man who received his judge's robes from President Johnson."

WARREN, SAID Garrison, "played corner linebacker and captain of the President's defensive unit back in 1964. The American people are still trying to find the ball."

The Warren Commission reported that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in assassinating Kennedy. Garrison charges that Shaw, Oswald and others conspired to kill the President.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

STATES ITEM

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-14-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX
11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA
☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6551

ENCLOSURE

BAN ON WARREN, FORTAS AIM--D.A.

Will Challenge Right to Rule in Shaw Case

District Attorney Jim Garrison declared Wednesday he will challenge the right of Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice Abe Fortas of the U.S. Supreme Court to pass judgment on his Clay L. Shaw presidential assassination conspiracy case.

Garrison, who has charged Shaw with conspiring to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy, made the declaration in the aftermath of a federal court order here delaying the Shaw trial pending Shaw's appeal to the high court.

A federal three-judge panel ordered another delay Tuesday in the trial which had been scheduled for Sept. 10. Shaw is appealing to the Supreme Court the same panel's earlier refusal to grant a permanent injunction against further prosecution by Garrison. Shaw is maintaining that Garrison has violated his civil rights.

PLAYS ROLES IN CASE

In a prepared statement, Garrison said Warren and Fortas should take no part in hearing the appeal.

He said Warren should be barred from the case because of his role in heading President Lyndon B. Johnson's commission which investigated the death of Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Said Garrison: "He (Warren) played corner linebacker and captain of the President's defensive unit back in 1964. The American people are still trying to find the ball."

On Fortas, Garrison said: "Justice Fortas is a long-time personal friend of President Johnson and the President has participated actively in concealing vital evidence with regard to the murder of his predecessor."

"Furthermore, Justice Fortas himself played an active role in helping to conceal the truth from the American people, for it was he who helped work out for the President the creation of the Warren Commission whose findings have now been totally discredited."

"Besides turning out to be an excellent device for falsifying the truth, it prevented the appointment by Congress of its own investigating committee. This could have been catastrophic for the government, because a committee appointed by Congress — rather than by Lyndon Johnson — might have dug into the truth."

ASSAILS RULING

Garrison asserted that Fortas would not be free to look at the case objectively, nor would any other man who "received his judge's robes from President Johnson."

On the latest federal court action taken in the Shaw matter, Garrison said:

"Once again the federal court has reached down and prevented us from going to trial in the case of Clay Shaw. We do not agree with the court's position that there is any basis for more federal interference with the processes of justice in this case."

The Warren Commission reported it could find no credible evidence of a conspiracy and named Lee Harvey Oswald as the sole assassin of Kennedy. Garrison contends, however, that Shaw was involved in a New Orleans-based plot with Oswald and others to assassinate Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-15-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

11/22/63

Character: AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-107060-6551
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 8/10/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DL

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are tax copies of
 an LHM suitable for dissemination.

Two copies of this LHM are being furnished for the
 information of the Dallas Office.

In view of the fact information contained in LHM
 was orally furnished to U. S. Secret Service, San Antonio,
 Texas, on 8/9/68, one copy is being furnished to that office
 for confirmation purposes; and one copy to U. S. Secret
 Service, Austin, Texas.

San Antonio indices were checked with negative
 results concerning VAUGHN MITCHELL and the California
 license plate appearing on the vehicle driven by the unknown
 person referred to in LHM.

3 - Bureau (Enc-10)
 2 - Dallas (Info)(Enc-2)
 2 - San Antonio
 (1-89-67)
 (1-66-1620)

DAW:iat

(7)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

50 SEP 1 1968

REC 562-109060-6552

1cc of LHM to Dept
USSS

8-22-68

JCC:das
AUG 13 1968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas
August 10, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On August 9, 1968, Vaughn Mitchell, 2815 Albin Road, San Antonio, Texas, an employee of the W. R. Craig Construction Company, 114 West Allenvue, San Antonio, Texas, telephonically contacted the San Antonio Office of the FBI with the following information:

On August 9, 1968, at approximately 7:50 a.m., Mitchell stopped by the Stewart Title and Guarantee Company located in the El Jardin Building which is located near North Loop 410, San Antonio, Texas. Due to the fact the office was not open, Mitchell sat in his car waiting for the office to open for business. He noticed a white over green DeSoto automobile bearing California License ECV 137 parked near his vehicle with an unknown white male and unknown Negro male sitting in this car.

The unknown white male got out of the DeSoto and walked toward Mitchell's car. When the unknown man approached Mitchell, he asked how long the building they were parked in front of had been located at that particular address. Mitchell stated the unknown man pronounced the name of the building as "El Jordan".

Mitchell stated he answered the man's question stating, "El Jardin" was a Spanish word for "The Garden". Without any further reference to the building, the unknown man asked Mitchell if he thought Jack Kennedy was actually dead. Mitchell, being startled at this question, asked if the man was referring to the late President and stated he did believe the President had been killed. The unknown man then stated he did not believe President

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

62-109060-6552

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Kennedy was dead as the "whole assassination was just something on film which had been made to make the people believe it actually had happened."

The unknown man also indicated Senator Robert Kennedy was also alive and the story concerning his death was also a product of the same type.

Mitchell stated the man continued talking but he did not recall the subject matter of the remainder of the conversation as he was too shocked by the man's opening statements. The unknown man continued talking for approximately two minutes then walked back to his car and he and the unknown Negro male drove off in the direction of Loop 410.

Mitchell stated the foregoing information was being furnished to the FBI as he felt this information would be of interest.

Mitchell described the unknown white male as being 5'10" - 6', approximately 175 pounds, in his 40's, and with brown hair. He stated the man was dressed in slacks and a sport shirt; he was clean-cut and had no visible scars or marks.

The only descriptive data available concerning the unknown man's Negro male companion was that he was considerably older than the man Mitchell had talked with.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-10960)

DATE: 8/22/68

FROM :

W SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) -RUC-

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet, 8/13/68.

On 8/21/68, SA THOMAS P. DOWD contacted JAMES BOYD MACKEY, Inmate A90510A, State Prison, Soledad, California, and acknowledged receipt of his letter dated 8/9/68. It was reiterated to him that the files of this Bureau are confidential and the information requested by him cannot be furnished.

ad

② - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info.)
1 - San Francisco
TPD/bja
(4)

REC-19

62-109060-6553

AUG 26 1968

Jy
AUG 29 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 8-23-68

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype: ^{PT} ☐ IMMEDIATE ☒ URGENT

To: ☐ THE PRESIDENT

FIELD DISSEMINATION

☐ SECRETARY OF STATE☐ DIRECTOR, CIA☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM, ATT.: SECRET SERVICE (PID)
(For disseminating classified data to Secret Service)

☒ SECRET SERVICE (PID) BY PLAINTEXT TELETYPE☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)☐

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
184 AUG 28 1968

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, TWO
THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

(Text of message begins on next page.)

17 AUG 27 1968

Approved _____

ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒ Sent _____ M Per _____

61 SEP 4 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109276-788

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

710 822 0000

FBI WASH DC

510AM PRIORITY 8-23-68 SVM

TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE - INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

UNCLASSIFIED - UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, TWO THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATES

STEVE ROWLAND, FOUR THREE ZERO THREE GILLHAM ROAD, KANSAS CITY,
MISSOURI, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HE AND HIS FATHER, ROBERT ROWLAND,
ONE ONE ONE FIVE EAST FOUR FOUR TERRACE, NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.,
ON SUNDAY, EIGHT EIGHTEEN SIXTYEIGHT BETWEEN TWO AND FOUR P.M.
OVERHEARD TWO MEN CONVERSING OVER CITIZENS BAND RADIO AS FOLLOWS;
YOUNGER UNKNOWN SUBJECT TO OLDER UNKNOWN SUBJECT, "DO YOU KNOW
THEY GOT FIFTY THOUSND DOLLARS FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF ROBERT F.
KENNEDY, THEY GOT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF
JOHN F. KENNEDY TOO." THEN THE YOUNGER UNKNOWN SUBJECT SAID, "DO YOU
KNOW MC CARTHY IS NEXT?" ROWLAND BELIEVES HE THEN SAID, "DEAN RUSK IS
NEXT.
IN LINE AFTER HIM."

ROWLAND STATES UNKNOWN SUBJECTS THEN DROPPED THIS DISCUSSION AND
BEGAN TO DISCUSS MOVIE STARS.

END PAGE ONE

62-109060

PGE TWO UNCLASSIFIED

ROWLAND ADVISED NO NAMES USED OR LOCATIONS MENTIONED AND DID NOT BELIEVE IMPORTANT AND THEREFORE DID NOT REPORT IT ON DAY IT HAPPENED.

KANSAS CITY, MO. POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED. SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ADVISED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. AND FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

↑
BEING ADVISED.

END

710 822 0000

Bob White, W.V. 25028
August 23, 1968

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20505

Sirs:

Could you give me the following information?

Who ordered the closing of all records concerning the assassination
of John F. Kennedy?

For how long are they to be closed?

At whose request was this done?

What was the reason given?

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Opal F. Adkins
Opal F. Adkins

REC-41 62-109060-6554

16 AUG 23 1968

ack 8/28/68
DCY
mmh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-51

62-109060-6554

August 28, 1968

Miss Opal F. Adkins
Bob White, West Virginia 25028

ASSASSINATION OF
President John F. Kennedy

Dear Miss Adkins:

Your letter of August 23rd has been received.

In reply to your inquiries, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

You may wish to communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 6

AUG 28 1968

COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles on the basis of information furnished.

DCL:lvc

(3)

59 SEP 4 - 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 3/23/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (175-0)
SUBJECT: UNSUBS, (2)
THREAT AGAINST
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

CHS

Re Kansas City teletype to Director and Chicago,
dated 8/22/68.

ASSASSINATION OF J.F. Kennedy

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five (5)
copies of letterhead memorandum, which has had appropriate
dissemination in the Kansas City Division, and two (2)
copies of FD-376 for information of Bureau.

62-109060

NOT RECORDED

140 AUG 26 1968

C. C. - Bishop

*2 cc. 4/1/70
Secret Service
PH/AL
8-26-68*

17 AUG 27 1968

2 - Bureau (Encs. 7)
2 - Kansas City
TJC:VSA
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

6 per

Approved: _____

50 SEP 5 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Kansas City, Missouri

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 23, 1968

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS (2)
THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATE

On August 22, 1968, Steve Rowland, 4303 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Missouri, advised that on Sunday, August 18, 1968, he and his father, Robert Rowland, 1115 East 44 Terrace, North Kansas City, Missouri, between 2:00 and 4:00 pm, overheard two men conversing over two General Electric walkie-talkie type radios with which they were experimenting. Rowland advised that they were outside of his father's home at the above address when they heard an older man and younger man conversing. The younger man said, "Do you know that they got \$50,000 for the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. They got \$50,000 for the assassination of John F. Kennedy, too?" Then according to Rowland the younger man also said, "Do you know Mc Carthy is next?" Rowland believes he then said, "Dean Rusk is next in line after him."

Rowland states the unknown subjects then dropped this conversation and discussed Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton and other movie stars in general conversation nothing specifically recalled. Rowland advised a woman broke into the conversation and asked some questions of these two men about Elizabeth Taylor going to the hospital.

Rowland advised that they monitored the conversation of these two men for approximately 45 minutes to one hour and felt that they were just rambling on in general conversation and although they did not feel that it was right to talk like this he did not think it serious enough to contact any authorities until discussing it with his parish priest, who

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI.
It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

advised him to get in touch with the FBI.

Rowland advised that no names or locations were used by the individuals when they were conversing over the radios.

SA Jerry Lamb, U.S. Secret Service, Kansas City, Missouri, was informed of the above at 9:11 pm, August 22, 1968, Gerald Duvall, Military Intelligence, Kansas City, Missouri, was advised of the above at 9:41 pm, August 22, 1968, both by SA Thomas J. Connolly.

Harold W. Bourell, Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, was advised of the above at 9:15 am, August 23, 1968 by SA Robert V. Harman, Jr.

FBI WASH DC

FBI KAN CITY

11:59P.. URGENT 8-22-68 CAS
TO DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO
FROM KANSAS CITY (175-NEW) 2P

UNSUBS, TWO. THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

STEVE ROWLAND, FOUR THREE ZERO THREE GILLHAM RD., KANSAS CITY,
MO., ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HE AND HIS FATHER, ROBERT ROWLAND,
ONE ONE ONE FIVE EAST FOUR FOUR TERR., NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.,
ON SUNDAY, EIGHT EIGHTEEN SIXTYEIGHT BETWEEN TWO AND FOUR P.M.
OVERHEARD TWO MEN CONVERSING OVER CITIZENS BAND RADIO AS FOLLOWS;
YOUNGER UNSUB TO OLDER UNSUB, "DO YOU KNOW THEY GOT FIFTY THOUSAND
DOLLARS FOR THE ASSASINATION OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY, THEY GOT FIFTY
THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE ASSASINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY TOO."
THEN THE YOUNGER UNSUB SAID, "DO YOU KNOW MC CARTHY IS NEXT?"
ROWLAND BELIEVES HE THEN SAID, "DEAN RUSK IS NEXT IN LINE" AFTER 28133

ROWLAND STATES UNSUBS THEN DROPPED THIS DISCUSSION AND BEGAN TO
DISCUSS MOVIE STARS.

END PAGE ONE

HENRY CULLINAN,
WATCH OFFICER,
STATE DEPT.
ADVISED
2:55 AM
8-23-68
HJZ

CONTENTS SENT
TO SECRET SERVICE
BY TELETYPE
8-23-68

62-109060
[initials]

65
54 SEP 5 - 1968

KC 175-NEW

PAGE TWO

ROWLAND ADVISED NO NAMES USED OR LOCATIONS MENTIONED AND DID NOT BELIEVE IMPORTANT AND THEREFORE DID NOT REPORT IT ON DAY IT HAPPENED.

LOCAL PD ADVISED. SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ADVISED LOCALLY AND FCC BEING ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

SLB

FBI WASH DC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6555

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

161

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 8/26/68

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

ReBulet to Mr. HOWARD ROFFMAN, 8829 Blue Grass
Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated 8/19/68.

On 8/20/68, Dr. JACK C. HARPER, 526 East Jefferson
Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, was contacted by Supervisor ROBERT P.
GEMBERLING concerning the 35 mm slides he had furnished to this
Bureau during the investigation of captioned matter.

Dr. HARPER was advised that these slides were obtained
at the request of the President's Commission and had been for-
warded to the President's Commission. He was further advised
of Public Law 89-318, and instructed to communicate with the
Attorney General concerning the return of such slides if he so
desired.

Dr. HARPER stated that although the slides may be of
some historical significance, he did not at this time believe
he would further pursue the matter.

Bureau
Dallas

PG:jeg

REC-562-109060-6556

EX 109

15 AUG 27 1968

SEP 6 - 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

COPIES
EX-109

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6557

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

161

CIA

REFERRAL

JFK

SW

62-109060

SECTION 162

COPY 2

SUMMARY FROM GERMAN

In a series of "factual reports on America today," which appeared in "Freie Echo," issues of 6/2/67, 6/23/67, 8/25/67 and 10/3/67, Tom C. Burns and Robert A. Wegner contend that the "murderers" of Dallas were not Americans; that the persons suspected by Jim Garrison of being involved in the Dallas assassination are innocent; that there were two "Oswalds," Lee Oswald was only covering up the trail of the real murderer; that Oswald's Russian-born wife received \$145,000 for Christmas, 1963, from a Swiss bank; that Kennedy's murderers escaped from Dallas to Zurich by way of Mexico City and Argentina; and that the real murderer of Kennedy "uses the initials M. N. and does not come from the U. S. A."

The writers go on to say that the "final decision to murder J. F. Kennedy" was reached in August, 1963, at a "conference of two women and four men held at an inn" located on one of the European lakes. (A picture purporting to show the inn indicated by an arrow appears in the 6/23/67 issue.), and that they "are in possession of important information" - which they "cannot reveal for security reasons" - making them assume "that the world will find out the real reasons for this foul murder even before the fourth anniversary of the Dallas assassination (November 22, 1967).

ASSASSINATION of
President John F.
Kennedy

RESEARCH SATELLITE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED DE TEXAS

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED

EX-105

44 JAN 16 1973

SUMMARIZED BY:

IHOR MYCHALUS:cjs

August 28, 1968

57 SEP 10 1968

62-109060-6558

NOT RECORDED

P2 SEP 5 1968

FBI

Date: 8/9/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

EX-100

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
 (6)

22 AUG 12 1968

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 10 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Files Move To Bar Delay In Shaw Trial

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock filed a motion in Federal Court today opposing a request for a delay of the Sept. 10 conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw.

Shaw, who is accused of plotting to kill President John F. Kennedy, has requested a stay of trial pending a hearing of an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS have filed notice they intend to appeal a decision by a three-judge federal court which refused to block the state's prosecution of Shaw.

After the federal panel gave the go-ahead to the state to prosecute, the September trial date was set by Alcock and Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

It will be up to the three-judge federal panel to grant or refuse Shaw a stay of trial pending the Supreme Court's hearing of the appeal.

A stay would mean a delay of at least two months, since the high court is in recess until October.

Alcock's motion filed today noted that it has been more than a year since Shaw was charged. Shaw was arrested March 11, 1967, and later ordered bound over for trial by a three-judge Criminal Court panel.

The state said that such a delay is "unreasonable and injurious to the state's case."

THE MOTION alleged that

two of the state's key witnesses have died, one just prior to the filing of Shaw's suit in federal court and one while the federal judges were deliberating.

A "serious offense" is alleged and the state has a right to proceed with the trial in the best interests of citizens of Orleans Parish, the motion declared.

There was no indication when a ruling on the stay request would be handed down by the three judges—U.S. District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey and U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

STATESITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-7-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11/22/63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6559

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALCOCK AGAINST DELAYING TRIAL

Shaw Attorneys Request
Trial Is Opposed

A request that a special three-judge federal court delay the Sept. 10 trial of Clay L. Shaw on a charge of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy was opposed Wednesday by assistant district attorney James L. Alcock.

Shaw's attorneys have asked the federal court to issue a stay of the state court trial until they can appeal a decision of the court which refused to issue an injunction against the prosecution. They have filed a notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The September trial date was set by Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., shortly after the federal court ruled against Shaw's suit for injunction.

In his motion filed Wednesday, Alcock said that the district attorney's office is opposed to any further stay in the case because Shaw has been charged for over a year and a half and such delay is "unreasonable and injurious to the state's case."

He added that the state has lost two key witnesses by death, one just prior to the filing of the federal suit and the other while the case was under submission.

"The state has alleged a serious offense and it has a right and a duty to proceed to trial with it. The citizens of Orleans Parish are entitled to at least that much," the motion said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-8-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS

11/22/63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

67-1090-6559

SAC, Buffalo

9/4/68

Director, FBI (62-109060) - 6560

- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Gordon
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for receiving offices one copy each of a letter from J. W. Madigan, Corning, New York, dated 7/27/68 with one copy each of three enclosed diagrams. Also enclosed for Buffalo one copy each of two original Polaroid photographs forwarded with Madigan's letter.

The above-mentioned material was made available to a Bureau official by Columbia Pictures Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

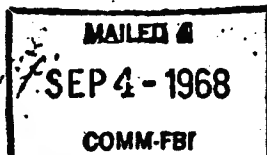
Bureau indices and Bureau mental indices contain no record identifiable with Joseph W. Madigan, 175 Cutler Avenue, Corning, New York, 14830. Dallas and Buffalo promptly search your indices regarding Madigan. Dallas immediately furnish results of your indices check to Buffalo, whereupon Buffalo is to arrange to have Madigan interviewed concerning enclosed material.

Buffalo furnish results of your investigation to Bureau and Dallas.

Enclosures (6)

2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures 4)

JCG:rpr
(8)



0 2 DELI OL 10211CL

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

RECEIVED SECTION

SEP 4 1968
FBI
RECEIVED SECTION

53 SEP 13 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

infb
The enclosed letter, three diagrams, and two Polaroid photographs, was received from Mr. J. Raymond Bell, Columbia Pictures Corporation, New York, who sent them to Mr. DeLoach. This material pertains to the area in Dallas, Texas, of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Madigan's letter deals with Columbia Pictures Film "John F. Kennedy, Man Of Courage," and talks about re-editing film which he attempts to explain in his diagrams.

The search of mental indices was made by Miss [REDACTED] Crime Records Division, and the search of Bureau indices by [REDACTED], Service Unit, on 8/29/68.

From the desk of -
J. RAYMOND BELL

C. D. DeLoach
(Personal)

I Don't Know The
Sender - But Thought
This Might Interest You.
See You In N.O. -

Regards
Ry

File

B

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORP. 711 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

REC-108

62-109060-6560

22 SEP 5 1968

Rothwell
SIX

ENCLOSURE

July 27, 1968
175 Cutler Ave.
Corning, N.Y. 14830

Columbia Pictures Corporation
721 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y.

Gentlemen:

On March 23, 1967 I sent you a letter explaining how I thought your film "JOHN F. KENNEDY MAN OF COURAGE" inadvertently showed the president being fired upon from the roof of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Today would you please accept with my compliments the accompanying viewer containing said film which I have re-edited to make this point clear. The enclosed drawings will show you what I have done and why. Of course this end of the Building where I claim the "ACTION" takes place is on the opposite end of the building from Oswalds window. Please note also the enclosed Polaroid copies which show how the HERTZ sign looks without the puff of smoke.

Thanks for your attention.

Sincerely,
Joseph W. Madigan

*1 cc of letter to
Columbia Pictures Corp
111 W. 4th St
New York, N.Y.*

*Let to BU + DL
9-5-68
JC 1/1/68*

*9/3/68
2 Polaroid
copies
sent to
BU + DL*

62-109060-6560
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 8/30/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (89-17) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

(OO: DALLAS)

On 8/29/68, Mr. RICHARD TROWBRIDGE, Advertising Department, "Ledger Star," a Norfolk, Virginia, daily newspaper, advised as follows:

Under date of 7/29/68, Mrs. [REDACTED], Post Office Box [REDACTED], Houston, Texas, directed a letter to the "Portsmouth Star" newspaper, Portsmouth, Virginia, enclosing an article with a request that it be printed as an advertisement.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE related that under date of 8/7/68 "The Virginian-Pilot," and "Ledger-Star" newspapers, Norfolk, Virginia, directed a letter to Mrs. [REDACTED] advising her as to what it would cost to publish her letter as an advertisement.

Under date of 8/20/68, Mrs. [REDACTED] replied and instructed that an associate, Mr. [REDACTED] Norfolk, Virginia be contacted and that he might arrange for the financing of the ad.

- ③ - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Dallas (RM) (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Houston (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Norfolk

HAW:jst
(8)

REC-35

aka [REDACTED]

Mexico

Kc

C. C. Bishop
ST-103

REC-35

6 SEP 1968

51 SEP 13 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NF 89-17

Mr. TROWBRIDGE stated that the two Norfolk newspapers have decided not to run the ad inasmuch as it is felt it would not be in the public interest.

A copy of Mrs. [REDACTED] ad, captioned, "The Truth of Kennedy's Assassination from a Mexican Prison," is enclosed herewith for the Bureau and each office. In it, she claims that she was accused of falsifying a credit card, and that she was incarcerated in a Mexican prison for five years for a crime which she did not commit. She claimed she was accused of the crime as a frame-up when it was learned that she had information of a plot to assassinate President KENNEDY, et al. As noted, the "advertisement" proceeds in a very rambling style, and she mentioned that she had furnished information to the FBI, presumably the Houston Division.

The Bureau's attention is directed to airtel to Bureau from Legat Mexico City, 5/10/63, and letter from Legat Mexico City to Bureau dated 6/17/63, and captioned, [REDACTED] aka; ITSP, Bufile 87-71197. [REDACTED] had been charged with a hotel fraud in Mexico City for fraudulent use of American Express Credit Card amounting to \$3,200.00. She was incarcerated in Women's Prison in Mexico City. She claimed she was in Mexico attempting to set up a corporation.

The Norfolk files indicate that in 1960 Mrs. [REDACTED] had run up a telephone bill in the amount of \$2,700.00, and that she continued long distance calls after her telephone was disconnected. The facts were discussed with the AUSA in Norfolk, who declined prosecution.

On 5/28/63, the files of the Norfolk Retail Merchants Association indicated that [REDACTED] used the name [REDACTED]. She was alleged to be president of Banpar Diversified, Inc., 109 West City Hall Avenue, Bankers Trust Building, Norfolk. She was reportedly well informed in various phases of the law. Numerous complaints had been received concerning her passing worthless checks in the Norfolk area. She had numerous judgments against her in file over a period of time.

NF-89-17

The Houston Division is requested to review its files concerning Mrs. [REDACTED], noting that she apparently already has been contacted by your office. If she has not been interviewed, consideration should be given toward such interview.

310-6 pg
3300
660 lines
1320 lines
14

1320. 50 PM) 462.00
1320. 50 SUN) 660.00

THE TRUTH OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION FROM A MEXICAN PRISON
by

(This is a paid advertisement)

948"

I am the American white lady who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison for five years after having been sentenced for a crime which I did not commit. I was accused of supposedly falsifying a credit card which was not true. I was accused of this as a frame-up when it was learned that I had fell knowledge of the plot to assassinate the late President of the United States, Mr. John F. Kennedy; the Governor of Texas, Mr. John Connally; and, a third party in Dallas, Mr. Robert G. Story.

I had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in company with a strange looking dark skinned person, his wife, and baby in company with a very prominent government official in San Antonio, Texas, the first Friday night in 1963; I later saw Mr. Oswald, his wife and child with the strange looking dark skinned person at the office of a very, supposedly prominent attorney in Del Rio, Texas, the following Sunday. Later I was told by this attorney that this group were to invade Cuba and pick off Castro; that the man who I had seen was to be the gunman. I requested to hear no more nor see no more because to kill is a sin in any man's language. Later in Mexico I was to have reason to meet Mr. Oswald and the strange man who I learned was a Cuban negro--- and that they were a plot of which was paid for by one of the highest politicals of the United States; that this plot was a part of a conspiracy with those of Mexico who were considered to have been the highest in the political life of Mexico who with the Cubans

62 1961-6561

ENCLOSURE

involved were those who were working for financial gain as were all others except those who were forced into it under threat of harm to their loved ones in Cuba -- or was Oswald threatened with the death of his mother. Oswald had refused to have killed any one; he only agreed to set it up with the help of the Dallas police chief, as per the words of Mr. Oswald to me in person as well as the word of the Cuban who was stabbed to death later by one certain American-Mexican person. The Mexicans who participated were not representative of the Mexican people; the country of Mexico, as such; the Cuban exile movement, as such nor the wonderful people of Dallas were in no manner involved with this awful crime. The Cuban people had already suffered more than is humanly possible for God's children to suffer and it is my determination to remove from off the unborn generation of the Cuban exiles; the country of Mexico, as such all blame in this awful crime. Those whose names I will reveal in the book which I have written need to account to their country for the shame and disgrace brought to bear on the name of Mexico in the secret whispers that a foreign power participated in this. True--very true-- but it was only those persons who were seeking self-aggrandizement in one manner or another and those who were forced into it as Cubans. It was the most beautiful act of the Warren Commission in that "a little white lie" was allowed to have circulated rather than a half truth which would have done unrepairable damage to the Country of Mexico which has required the two countries more than one hundred years to establish. Surely it was best to have waited until the whole truth can be revealed. ... in our neighbor

was and is a great thing; certainly the Country of Mexico, as such, is making every effort to live peacefully with all nations of the world. My records will say that it was a Mexican Military officer--artillery who was to have fired the first shot into the lead of the late President, Mr. John F. Kennedy -- and not as a representative of the Mexican government.

It was I who confiscated the now famous seven letters from Kennedy to Khrushchev, the one from Khrushchev to Kennedy and a sound micro-film tape of the supposedly Missile settlement of Cuba -- of which there was at no time any settlement -- this was a private deal and the wonderful American people, as such, were highly misled -- I was in position to have gotten the pictures of the assassins, their names and the movie tape to my good friend, the late Mr. Adlai Stevenson, who parlayed this information to the proper government agencies who were to have aborted this assassination which was to have occurred in the month of May, but, it was seemingly only delayed until November -- after the first attempt in Miami, Florida in the autumn of 1962 had failed due to the representative from Del Rio having, supposedly, embezzled the pay-off money -- "no money no shootie" -- then the plot was escalated from the possibility of a pistol deal by gunmen to a bigger deal as rifle-men -- there were six assassins in complete formation exclusively of Oswald -- there are some as yet alive and who were forced into it. It was I who took Oswald to a Catholic Priest in Mexico to seek help -- when the plot was supposedly aborted, there were those who suspected that the Cuban and I had made certain information available to the United States which was true -- we did -- they stabbed the Cuban to

death just outside my door and later returned for me -- only God preserved my life -- I have no other fears -- my life belongs to God -- Mr. Oswald knew that he was to be killed as were the other eleven from Miami and New Orleans when they were not to be used in the future plot was where they were to have been used in the first plot for Miami-- I only saw one killed but I was almost in hysteria for months afterwards-- Oswald told me of the others. The plot was to train them to shoot scientifically as per trigometry--hence the set-up in Dallas--the car was to move at a given speed after entering the "zone" and the firing was to be gauged from that time and distance. How strange is sin and crime--it is my understanding that one of the gunners who shot Kennedy was one and the same man who was contacted to murder Mr. Jimmy Hoffa during the years in which Mr. John Kennedy was a candidate for the Presidency. "That which ye sow, so shall ye reap".

After I was sentenced I remained silent because I had seen the one and same American consulman of the American Embassy with the group of killers at the Hotel Alameda who was assigned to represent me; I feared receiving life for nothing. After I was sentenced for five years I was so happy that I wanted to hug and kiss every one -- as per the charges by the Hotel Alameda for whom the very same attorney was prosecuting me with my records and words of mouth of Oswald and the dead Cuban as well as a Mexican executive is that this attorney is one and the same as he who was in the plot and who was the recipient of the pay-off money. I could have received as much as twenty-two years. By the time I was eventually sentenced there were those in very high political position who were the original plotters with this very high

government official -- of the United States. I began contacting the F.B.I., CIA and others including congressmen, Senators and various

television stations including the members of the Warren Commission. --

(COP) One other person who I contacted was ~~one of the~~ Mr. Russel Long in New Orleans -- later I read much of what I had written to him in the reports of another person in New Orleans who was reporting these facts or reports as those of his own investigation but I thought that was good because he, apparently, was making an effort to protect me. Nevertheless, I then wrote two or three very lengthy letters to this person and asked for help -- but I received no reply to my correspondence -- but again I read this same information in his reports as that of his very own investigations -- while I was supposedly rotting in that Mexican prison. I had sent this to the N.B.C. Television station and later when this person was continuing to use my data, I contacted the N.B.C. people to ask if they would please broadcast the facts and protect me -- apparently they could not do so, but, they did, however, challenge this person and offer the person free time on their station to defend himself -- this time was refused by the New Orleans person. Later I decided to play a trick on him -- I suspected that my letters were being sold -- so, I wrote a letter to a fictitious person and address in Geneva, Switzerland in which I enclosed an authorization to "BEARER" to receive the box which they had for me with the data of the assassins in it -- be careful, I said, don't lose the pictures and names of the assassins --- but use the \$40,000.00 dollars cash to defray all expenses to bring to me this data in Mexico -- I then paid the little social service worker and asked her to be very careful with this very important letter because it was for my money and Kennedy

data in Geneva --- Ag---ha---then I sat back to see who went to Geneva --
Yep -- you guessed it---the papers said that Mr. Jim Garrison was in
Geneva and was on the T.V. broadcast -- to this I nearly died laughing.
There is fun even with the worst of it.

All prisoners are contained in prison just prior to release by
communists in one manner or another for indoctrination -- so, this was
my case -- we will dispense with the whys and wherefores of this incident
until you read my book but -- I was approached on May 3rd or 4th just
before I was to be released as of May 9th -- by a real good Communist
operator -- she was from the University of Mexico and was working towards
her doctorate in psychology while at the same time this gave her an "in"
with the sick and wretched so as to convert them to communism -- this
was her job with me -- she worked through the fact that I loved children
and wanted to work with crippled children and that I was making an attempt
to adopt a crippled Mexican child. She used various approaches which
we will learn later but the crux of it was that she thought that I needed
money and was for "hire" against my great and wonderful US -- rather than
to pay me from \$50.00 to \$100.00 as a marcher in the supposedly racial
rioters program -- I was apparently worth much to them -- I imagine
this was because they had confiscated many of my letters to those who
I have now learned since I have been home are believed to be communist
infiltrated into the American government -- anyway, my part was to assist
for a fee the kidnapping of the daughter and the granddaughter of the
President of the United States, Mr. L. B. Johnson, and the First Lady,
Mrs. Johnson. This was to force the President, Mr. Johnson and the
Vice-President, Mr. H. Humphrey, to resign office so as to protect the

lives of the children -- but there was to be a double-cross, they were to only pretend to release the children unharmed -- the children were to be dropped a human fire torch over the White House Dome as a demonstration of Vietnam war; the City of Washington was to set a blazing inferno -- the City of Miami was to be a fire of bombs and torches, especially the area in which many Cubans are known to be residing; the City of New York was to be set on fire with all old sections burned to the ground -- as well as all departments of records which were of no value to the communists that were to take over --. Now, when all was in hysteria with the dead mother and child and the cities on fire, the communists who had been operating the pentagon in the absence of the President and Vice-President, were to demand that Congress draft the services of a certain American political figure for the presidency and the services of another political figure for the vice presidency and there would be no election now or ever -- I went along with this supposedly but it took her off guard when I at the last moment told her to let me think it over AFTER I reached the US. -- where could I get in touch with her -- she was so dumbfounded that I had all the story and was not victimized that she was foolish enough to write her name and apartment address where she had already told me the children were to be kept in Mexico until what time they were to be flown into the US and Washington -- that after the great US fall, Mexico would be taken within a couple of years or sooner because the psychological effect of the American take-over would leave the Mexican people afraid to fight and with a feeling of hopelessness --- but, of course this had not been mentioned to the most of the 25000 (C.R.P.) Latin Americans who were to infiltrate the US by and through Mexico with the falsified

Mexican employees' civil service cards made from a plate that this same attorney had obtained many years ago -- it was and had been my understanding that this political figure and attorney's services were for sale in and to the underworld in politics, or crime -- he was a communist however who had infiltrated into the wonderful F.B.I. great political party -- but, the communists in no way were responsible for death of the late President Kennedy -- bad as they are, this they did not do. This lady related to me that her famous uncle from Cuba was the chief organizer in the U.S. under the disguise of the POOR PEOPLES MARCH ---that 50,000 American communists from colleges and factories were to be ready for the 25,000 from Latin America. She described the activities of her uncle and that he was the forerunner of the Cuban take-over and that he had been the one to organize the Cuban "squatters" against the plantation owners in coffee and rubber; that before Castro took over the people in Cuba were so hungry that the snakes came in droves to eat the people. I almost lost my grip and laughed then but I was able to say "Oh-- the poor snakes -- God's creatures and that hungry-- She surely thought that she had it made with me -- I later was all shook but I talked with the other American there and laughed about the "man eating snakes" but I related nothing of the communist story to her -- that was for my country -- I left Mexico on the late evening flight of Pan Am -- for Houston -- I was able to "get hold of myself" and became calm enough to speak with the F.B.I. after having been in prison for five long years -- let it be said that Houston should be called the Holy City -- of the City of Love -- because no one knew me nor from where I came, yet I was treated by every one who I contacted for assist-

the man of the street when I inquired for directions to eat - the sales ladies ---Houston is the or one of the most beautiful and clean cities in the U.S. All cities should send representatives to Houston to study skyline and building structure before they plan to remodel and clean out the old sections of the City -- I dearly love Houston now -- of course, my first love was and is dear old wonderful Norfolk -- but here I got with my money and here I am and I like it -- As soon as I called the F.B.I. in the afternoon of May 10th Mr. Whaler, the manager, visited me at which time I related this story -- but in more detail -- he seemed to think I might be mentally ill until I mentioned the work of this particular Cuban organizer and then he sat up and really listened -- he left immediately for Washington as it is my understanding. Nevertheless, I could not sleep all night thinking that it might require much time to organize the proper guard service to protect the Johnson family and I feared that they might act more quickly now that I knew -- so, I sent a wire to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Johnson -- after walking through the rains that awful day of rain and hail in Houston all day on May 11th -- I began to read that all was set for a communist take-over and that, as per one speaker on the radio and T.B. there was not enough time to prevent it at this late date -- but I smiled to myself and kept the faith that our great nation could and would defend its self from within and from without. As I read of the plans I realized that not all was made known -- I saw one week's extension for Resurrection City and I thought -- we shall see --please God--IN GOD WE TRUST -- those were lonely days for me here -- I was exhausting my funds and the people who had agreed to assist me were making every effort to discourage me in printing my book - were

trying to get all information and that they were even making it impossible for me to pay the hotel bills because they withheld the funds that had been promised to me unless I "cooperated" -- that meant giving up all proof of my work and surrendering all to them -- this I refused to do -- I wept only a few times -- then I felt so good to know that I was a modern Paul Revere -- "The Communists are coming. The Communists are coming and by golly they are here" -- I kept the silent faith -- and prayed -- Never let it be said that any communists are great enough to take this nation -- like the power in the night all support of the Poor Peoples March was removed through any political agent and they were without warning left to themselves and they had no leader -- No, then, our secret service men moved into that area and took over -- with the powder guns just across the Potomac River in addition to all that was there at the entrance of the Resurrection City -- we had no need for the wonderfully trained marines and National guards when there was not a communist dared to show their head and Fight -- never let it be said that the riots are not squashed -- true the police did it -- true it was an order from L.B.J. but it was not wholly the effect of L.B.J. as direct action --- but it was in part that their leader was no longer available to serve them, and they had no reason for the take-over at that time without one to follow through. It is not that L.B.J. acted only after his own hide was in jeopardy and not before -- all the acting that he could have done before unless the nation did as this time -- went into all out plans for the riots, he could have done nothing -- he had unseen and unapproachable competition -- now, all riots will abate and we will be more at peace with the nations armed

services ready to act. I had a wonderfully nice 4th of July -- No - I did not have watermelon and ice cream - but I heard the silence of Houston -- saw the flags flying and could say "Thank you God -- for this purpose I might have been burned" -- I knew my Norfolk was safe -- that all the streets were intact and there were no fires -- I do love you so -- much, my Norfolk.

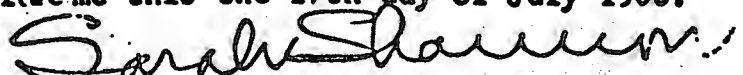
How true it is -- "There's only one nation strong enough to destroy it -- and that is America itself." (Photo of the telegram to LBJ)

I need assistance financially until what time I can prepare the prospectus for my book so as to receive an advance on it for operating expenses -- I have no family -- I am appealing to the people of my country to assist me -- I will go with anyone in person to the office of the Houston F.B.I. and prove that I did contact the office and that my story of report is as I have related it herein. I will greatly appreciate any and all contributions -- and watch for the magazine in which my story is to be serialized in the middle of September or October -- the magazine is BANPAR PRESS MAGAZINE. Ask your newstands to please have your copy -- \$5.00 retail price -- there will be three editions -- thirty days consecutively. Please send all donations to me at this address and thank you.

Mrs. 

Post Office Box
Houston, Texas U.S.A.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me this the 17th day of July 1968.



Notary Public in and for Harris
County, Texas

SENDING BLANK

Please Type or Use **SOFT LEAD PENCIL** or **HEAVY**

INK PEN. Both available at Clerk's Desk in Lobby.

NO. OF COPIES	NO. OF COPIES	DATE	CHARGE	TIME FILED
<p>Telex: Lydon B. Johnson</p> <p>Address: White House United States Government</p> <p>Washington, D.C.</p> <p>I am not your friend but your grandchild is in grave c danger-- fire demonstration for Viet Nam-- take over by the Communist both National and International in the poor folks march. Stop the March. I have re- ported this to the Houston B.B.I.</p>				

Send the above message to [redacted] which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

Sender's Name and Permanent Address Room Number

1275 (210-67)

FBI

Date: 9/3/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLA MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Norfolk airtel to Bureau, 8/30/68, containing information concerning Mrs. [REDACTED]

For the information of the Bureau and Houston, attention is called to Dallas teletype to Bureau, Houston and New Orleans dated 5/11/68, containing a listing of references to [REDACTED] who appears to be a mentally unstable person.

For the information of Norfolk, Dallas teletype of 5/11/68 related that on the night of 5/10/68 an individual identifying himself as [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, telephone [REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Dallas FBI Office indicating he [REDACTED] who he believed to be mentally disturbed. He requested that his identity not be revealed concerning the information furnished, but stated he had [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Houston, Texas, who told him she was going on local AM TV and radio on Saturday, 5/11/68, to tell the whole truth about the assassination, claiming she was the one giving District Attorney JAMES GARRISON all his information but that GARRISON was taking all the credit.

③ - C. C. Bishop

1 - Bureau

1 - Houston (62-2115) (info)

1 - Norfolk (89-17) (info)

2 - Dallas

RPG:jeg

(7)

airtel to AF 8/5/68 mfr

REC-35

12 SEP 4 1968

Approved: _____

Sent _____

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DL 89-43

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] had just been released from jail in Mexico where she had been confined for the past six or seven years on some type of fraudulent loan activity. He described [REDACTED] as being a white female, about 55 years of age.

In view of the foregoing information, it is recommended that Houston give no further consideration to an interview of Mrs. [REDACTED]

F.B.I.

Date: 9/6/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

ReBulet to Buffalo dated 9/4/68, instructing Dallas
to promptly search indices regarding JOSEPH W. MADIGAN and
furnished results of such check to Buffalo. US

The general indices of the Dallas Office, as well as
the special indices relating to captioned case, contain no
identifiable information with JOSEPH W. MADIGAN.

3 - Bureau
2 - Buffalo (62-1827)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

REC-34

EX-101

OCT 25 1968

FBI

OCT 1 1968

OCT 1 1968

OCT 1 1968

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

56 SEP 11 1968

Special Agent in Charge

9/5/68

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Gordon

TO: SAC, Norfolk (89-17)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6542

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Reference Norfolk airtel 8/30/68 and Dallas airtel 9/3/68.

For background information of receiving offices, [redacted], who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison since May, 1963, for defrauding an innkeeper, has now apparently been released. It is noted this date is prior to the date of the assassination of President Kennedy. She has written numerous rambling and incoherent communications to the Bureau, Government officials, and State Chambers of Commerce alluding to the fact she had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. She is considered mentally unstable and has delusions of grandeur. Communications previously received from her have been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Norfolk and Houston are to comply with the recommendation set out in referenced Dallas airtel 9/3/68 that [redacted] is not to be interviewed due to her mental condition.

Norfolk is to submit the information furnished in referenced airtel and enclosure in LHM suitable for dissemination.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F. B. I.

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.00

MAILED 22
SEP 5 - 1968
FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

2 - Dallas (89-43)

1 - Houston (62-2115) (Info)

JCG:mfd

(7)

61 SEP 11 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to Norfolk
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109080

Dallas submit information set out in referenced
Dallas airtel in LHM suitable for dissemination.

NOTE: Referenced Dallas and Norfolk communications furnished information regarding Mrs. [REDACTED] Houston, Texas, who has written numerous rambling and incoherent communications to the Bureau and other parties alluding to the fact she had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Dallas recommended she not be interviewed and Bureau concurred. Attached communication instructs Norfolk and Dallas she is not to be interviewed and they are to submit information in LHM suitable for dissemination.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memo

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 8/30/68

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (62-455)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: Dallas)

MARK LANE

For the information of the Bureau and recipient offices on 8/27/68, an individual identifying himself as ALFRED GARREN, 1229 Arlington Avenue, St. Petersburg, Fla., advised the Resident Agency in St. Petersburg, that he had become incensed over remarks of MARK LANE in his guest appearance on an "Open Mike" program on Station WLCY, St. Petersburg, on 8/26/68. The program lasted from 10:00 P.M. until 12:30 A.M.

It will be noted that MARK LANE has been in the St. Petersburg area making guest appearances before various groups.

For the information of the receiving offices, Mr. GARREN said that MARK LANE in the aforesaid program attacked the integrity of the President of the United States, the CIA, and the FBI. He said the moderator of the program was an individual named HARRY SHELTON, who was replacing the regular moderator, ROBERT BURKE. He said SHELTON is a self-pronounced intellectual who appeared to help LANE in presenting his viewpoint, and did not afford the rebuttal the time they should have had. (The Open Mike program is the type of program where listeners call into the station and ask questions.)

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)
- 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info)
- 1 - Tampa
- JFS:em
- (5)

REC-52 62-109060-6564

REC-D 121100

E O T

EX-101

SEP 3 1968

FBI
REC-D CIA 112

56 SEP 17 1968

EXP-2300

TP-62-455

GARREN described LANE as an associate of Prosecuting Attorney GARRISON of New Orleans and as the author of a book entitled, "Rush to Judgment". He said that LANE contended that the death of President KENNEDY was a plot on the part of the CIA, and that in a nebulous way, he tied in the FBI.

GARREN said that one of the listeners called in and asked LANE if he was not afraid of being killed because of his position and accusations, and asked if he had reported the matter to the FBI. GARREN said LANE's reply was, "Why call the FBI?" "That would be like CUSTER calling for more Indians."

GARREN also avers that LANE discredited the FBI in the JAMES EARL RAY case, saying that the FBI did nothing to find him and that it required Scotland Yard to locate him.

To illustrate some of the falsehoods which GARREN felt LANE made: GARREN said that on 3/28/68, on a TV interview in California, he heard ROBERT KENNEDY asked if he were to become President whether he would reopen the assassination case. ROBERT KENNEDY answered that he had carefully reviewed the findings of the Warren Report, and he was solidly behind its findings, and that he would definitely not reopen the matter, nor would he require that the archives be made public.

On the other hand, LANE in the aforementioned program said, according to GARREN, that JIM GARRISON of New Orleans had received a secret message from ROBERT KENNEDY just prior to his assassination telling GARRISON that he believed GARRISON was doing a fine job and that he would give him every assistance. GARREN could not believe that ROBERT KENNEDY would change his position in such a short period of time.

FBI

Date: 8/28/68

Transmit the following in _____

AIRTEL

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DL

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of LHM dated and captioned as above.

Two copies of LHM are being furnished the Dallas Division.

Due to the nature of the information appearing in the LHM no further action is being taken in this case at this time.

- 13 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas (89-67)(Enc. 2)
1 - San Antonio
JMK/dte
(6)

Let to SA
RMP me
9/9/68

cc maintained in
rm 2256

1 cc maintained in
+ DEPT (CRIM)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 9/23/68

M

Per _____

6-100

REC-33-2-109060-4565

9-11-68
6 AUG 31 1968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Antonio, Texas

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 28, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On August 23, 1968, the San Antonio Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received the following letter which was signed [REDACTED]. It should be noted that the files of the San Antonio Office failed to locate any information identifiable with [REDACTED].

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 JAN 16 1973

(1)
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-6565
ENCLOSURE

II

to the Cafe. This young man was a stranger to me. He came in to use the restroom, but then he stayed to drink a cup of coffee and I had a conversation with him of about 500 words on his part. He stayed about 10 minutes, and after he had left I couldn't figure him out - thinking he was either a crack-pot or a con man.

One week later on Friday afternoon Nov. 22, 1963, while listening to the radio and reading in the newspaper extras of the descriptions of the wanted young man in Dallas, it suddenly dawned on me of the similarity of the description of the man in Dallas and the man who had been in the cafe here a week before. I quickly put this down as probably being just a coincidence. But I also started to recollect about the

III

young man's visit of the week before - how he looked, the way he acted, and word for word the conversation I had with him. I memorized all of this until it was chiseled in my mind - so to speak - where it has remained to this day. I also read every word I could find in the newspapers and magazines about the assassination. But it was not until Mar. 20, 1964, when I read a copy of Life Magazine for Feb. 21, 1964, that all doubts disappeared. There was an article in the magazine entitled, "The Evolution of an Assassin!" When I had finished reading that article I was convinced beyond all doubts that the assassin in Dallas and the young man to whom I had served a cup of coffee and had a conversation with were one and the same person.

III

To fully report how the
young man looked and how
he acted and the conversation
I had with him would ~~it~~
take several thousand words -
much too long for this letter.

Yours Truly
V

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

San Antonio, Texas

SAC, San Antonio (89-67)

September 10, 1968

REC-33

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6565

1 - Mr. Raupach

EX-109
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
OO: DL

ReSAairtel 8/28/68.

Referenced San Antonio airtel enclosed a letterhead memorandum which was a letter received from [REDACTED]

In view of the information he furnished in his communication, he should be interviewed. The results of his interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, a copy of which should be furnished to Dallas Division for the completion of its file. Based on information furnished, Bureau files contain no reference identifiable with the correspondent. Handle promptly.

1 - Dallas (89-43) (info)

KMP:ms
(5) *ms*

see note page two

MAILED 3

SEP 10 1968

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SEP 24 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

[REDACTED] correspondent, wrote a letter to the San Antonio Office, in which he indicated that on 11/15/63, while employed at a bar in San Antonio, a young man came in for a cup of coffee, had a short conversation, and then left. He thought this individual was a crackpot, or a con man and then one week later on the afternoon of 11/23/63, following the assassination of President Kennedy, he believed that the description of Lee Harvey Oswald fitted the description of the individual who visited the bar. The correspondent read the 3/20/64 issue of "Life" magazine entitled "The Evolution of an Assassin." Following this, he was convinced both Lee Harvey Oswald and the individual in the bar were one and the same. In view of this, correspondent should be interviewed for all information, following which dissemination will be made to the Department and U. S. Secret Service.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(9/5/68)

The attached was sent to the
Director by Walter Winchell.

Apparently it was sent to him
because he enclosed an
envelope addressed to him
which is postmarked Los Angeles,
California.

MR. TOLSON ✓
MR. DELOACH ✓
MR. MOHR ✓
MR. BISHOP ✓
MR. CASPER ✓
MR. CALLAHAN ✓
MR. CONRAD ✓
MR. FELT ✓
MR. GALE ✓
MR. ROSEN ✓
MR. SULLIVAN ✓
MR. TAVEL ✓
MR. TROTTER ✓
MR. JONES ✓
TELE. ROOM ✓
MISS HOLMES ✓
MRS. METCALF ✓
MISS GANDY ✓

EX-100

10

REC-30

67-104060-6

1 SEP 1968

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy

54 SEP 19 1968

This conclusion is correct. The reasons advanced by Mr. Garrison as to why the President was killed, however, are incorrect.

"President Kennedy died because he wanted peace." This is the basic premise upon which District Attorney Jim Garrison and "Rush To Judgement" author Mark Lane base their speculations as to why President Kennedy was assassinated. Within the framework of that premise are the following points: President Kennedy had reached a detente with Fidel Castro; Kennedy had reassessed the American commitment in Vietnam and had concluded that the United States should withdraw its military forces; and Kennedy was working for a reconciliation with the rest of the Communist world.

There is no question that President Kennedy desired peace, as do all sane human beings. It is absolutely absurd, however, to suggest that Kennedy, in the aftermath of such treacherous activities as the Berlin Wall, the test ban treaty violation, the Bay of Pigs, and the Cuban missile crisis, was willing to make a "peace at any price" pact with the Communists. Instead, there is every reason to believe that he was hardening his attitude toward the Communist bloc.

On the evening of Monday, November 18, 1963, a scant few days before he was killed, President Kennedy, in a major foreign policy address before the Inter-American Press Association at Miami Beach, Florida, all but invited the Cuban people to overthrow Fidel Castro's regime. In this same speech, President Kennedy promised prompt U.S. aid if they did. Prior to that time Attorney General Robert Kennedy had actually been involved in a CIA plot to assassinate Fidel Castro. In February, 1967, Drew Pearson wrote in his syndicated column that "the CIA hatched a plot to knock off Castro," and "That Bobby, eager to avenge the Bay of Pigs fiasco, played a key role in the planning." Is there anything in the preceding facts to indicate that the Kennedy brothers were overflowing with a desire to embrace Castro? Most emphatically, NO!

With respect to Vietnam, we have the statements of Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and Gore Vidal--men who were intimately associated with Kennedy--to the effect that the Kennedy administration was on a determined course in Vietnam. In April, 1968, Schlesinger stated that the Kennedy administration made the decision to intervene militarily in Vietnam--that it was the Kennedy administration that transformed the Vietnam problem from an advisory political matter to enlarged and direct military intervention. At about the same time Gore Vidal stated on Los Angeles television (the Les Crane show) that President Kennedy had informed Senator Albert Gore and other members of Congress that he (Kennedy) had to "go all the way" in Vietnam because of the drastic failure at the Bay of Pigs. Vidal added that, if necessary, he would name the other members of Congress to substantiate his statement.

Another indication that President Kennedy was hardening his attitude toward the Communist bloc is the fact that sources close to JFK have revealed since his death that he had given approval to a plan aimed at determining how Red China's then infant nuclear research projects could be sabotaged.

To conclude, therefore, that President Kennedy was killed because he was "turning toward peace" is to fly in the face of a great deal of objective evidence to the contrary. Why then was President Kennedy's head blown off in the streets of Dallas? And why did an agency of the Federal Government actually plan and carry out the assassination?

To answer these questions we must go back in history approximately two decades.

In 1947, the Congress of the United States authorized the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency. In 1949, Harold Adrian Russell (Kim) Philby, one of the highest ranking officials in British intelligence arrived in Washington to help organize the CIA. At that time, Philby was a Soviet intelligence officer, and had been one for 16 years. For two years Philby performed prodigiously as one of the chief architects of the CIA.

In 1949, the same year Philby arrived in Washington, Congress voted to keep itself in the dark about the CIA, thereby giving a completely free hand and an unlimited supply of U.S. dollars to a monster that was to be shaped to the desires of a Soviet agent.

From 1951, when Philby left Washington, to 1963, when the world was finally to learn that Philby had been a master spy since 1933, Philby-planted traitors in the CIA were free to perfect their cover and to add to their ranks in the creation of numerous spy cells within the rapidly growing organization (nearly 25,000 people now work for the CIA).

In addition, they were free to work effectively against the United States.

1. The U-2: A plane that was supposed to fly so high it couldn't be shot down; a plane with foolproof destruct mechanisms that didn't function at the crucial moment. The result? A captured American spy, a plane with all of its highly secretive equipment, and a major propaganda victory for the Soviets.

2. The Pueblo: The defense department posted the spy ship, U.S.S. Pueblo close to enemy waters under orders not to resist seizure. CIA traitors relayed this information concerning the Pueblo and other spy ships to Soviet intelligence.

3. The Bay of Pigs: Part of the CIA's job in this ill-fated adventure was to alert anti-Castro guerrillas in Cuba by radio of the date of the invasion so they could join the freedom fighters. The guerrillas were never alerted, Castro was alerted, however, and his forces were waiting to slaughter the invaders as they waded ashore.

4. The support of dictators around the world: Kasser; Sukarno; Castro; Ben Bella; pro-Communist Juan Bosch in the Dominican Republic; a coalition government including communists in the Congo.

5. The U.S. government with an immense intelligence agency at its disposal seems to be eternally surprised at every major international event: The Berlin Wall "surprise"; the Panama riots "surprise"; the Khrushcheff fall from power "surprise"; the Russian missiles in Cuba "surprise".

6. The betrayal of pro-Western men and nations: The kidnapped Tshombe, who now languishes in an Algerian dungeon; the use of Radio Free Europe to pipe Hungarian Freedom fighters out to be butchered; the destruction of Nato; the sellout of Laos; the sellout of Israel whose arms requests always end up "under consideration" while Arab requests are almost always granted immediately; the sellout of MacMillan (CIA influence was apparent when the Kennedy administration pulled the rug out from under Britain's government by arbitrarily cancelling the Skybolt missile on which Britain had based their entire nuclear defense system).

7. The Vietnam betrayal: The CIA murder of President Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam resulted in such chaos that President Kennedy was faced with two choices, pull out (another Bay of Pigs), or involve the U.S. militarily. He chose the latter, massive American involvement in Vietnam is one of the best things that ever happened to the Communists. The Vietnam war is draining America of wealth and manpower and splitting America asunder at home. In addition, from 1964 to 1968, while Americans concentrated their attention on Vietnam, the Russians pursued a crash program of missile-building and more than doubled their stock of intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Russians are now expected to surpass the U.S. in long-range land-based missiles in 1969.

8. Assassinations: Che Guevara, far more important to the Communist cause as a dead revolutionary hero than as a guerrilla hiding in some remote jungle; Dr. Martin Luther King, whose brutal murder is valuable to the Communist cause (the footprints of a CIA "Executive Action" have taken shape in Memphis); Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, who was killed in a mysterious plane crash in the Congo; Robert Kennedy. There is reason to believe that Robert Kennedy, as President of the United States, would have vigorously investigated the murder of his brother. Through emissaries Robert Kennedy informed Jim Garrison that he agreed with Garrison that a conspiracy had taken the life of his brother. His message to Jim Garrison: "There are guns between me and the White House." Without doubt, CIA guns!

9. The manipulation of immense sums of money within the United States: The CIA budget is classified, but it's believed that at least 70% of that budget is spent in America. Only in totalitarian countries do intelligence agencies spend so much time operating against their own people. Why would the CIA spend countless millions of dollars to infiltrate an organization like the National Students Association? The answer is obvious if we think of the CIA as an arm of the NKVD. To quote Jim Garrison, "The CIA behaves like a cross between the Gestapo and the NKVD."

This is only a partial list of the incredible activities of the CIA, any one of which would lead an intelligent, alert observer to question the organization. Indeed, following the Bay of Pigs, one man did stop to take a searching look at the CIA. President John F. Kennedy indicated in the strongest possible language that he was fed up with the CIA, that he wanted it splintered, and he ordered a group headed by General Maxwell Taylor to thoroughly investigate the agency.

For the first time in its wide-ranging career, free from Congressional investigation or questioning of any time, the CIA was on the spot. Fearful of the investigation the CIA sucked Robert Kennedy into an intriguing little game in which Bobby was seemingly allowed "to call the shots"—the object being to deflect or postpone the investigation until plans could be made to successfully deal with it.

The game that Bobby Kennedy so eagerly entered into with the CIA was a plot to assassinate Fidel Castro—a plot destined to fail because an alerted Castro would be

waiting for the assassins. (According to Drew Pearson, it is alleged that "three hit assassins were caught in Havana.") This would obviously mean, however, another key failure on the CIA books; one more reason for JFK to press for his investigation. There was only one sure way to stop President Kennedy. Employing some of the same forces involved in the Castro assassination plot--which, in turn, served to neutralize Robert Kennedy because he had been directly involved in putting those forces in motion--the CIA assassinated JFK.

For the average American, living in an apathetic and delusionary world where the guys never get away with anything, this story will be incredulous to the extreme. For those Americans who are yet willing to listen, however, here are some facts of life.

In 1961 a top-ranking Soviet official defected to the United States, bringing with him the news that Kremlin agents had infiltrated the highest echelons of every allied government. As a result of this infiltration, Soviet spies have stolen, over the past 25 years, secrets of the atom bomb, nuclear submarines, intercontinental missiles, and the most sensitive secrets of NATO. During the Korean war they helped formulate the policies that prevented General MacArthur from winning the Korean war. They were able to tell Stalin in 1944 that Churchill regarded the Soviet Union as the greatest post-war threat.

The Russian is identified only by the code name "Martel" and his information has since been verified. "Martel" blew the covers of at least 200 KGB agents including Sweden's Colonel Stig Wennerstrom who worked for 15 years as a Soviet agent at the heart of NATO's northern flank defence system, and Heinz Felfe, ex-head of West Germany's Federal Intelligence Agency. Moreover, on "Martel's" tip, U.S. counter-intelligence uncovered at least one Soviet agent inside the ultra-secret National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Maryland, the coding and ciphering service of the U.S. government. "Martel" also blew the whistle on super-spy Kim Philby who fled to Moscow when warned by CIA traitors that Western intelligence had been tipped off.

Why have battalions of spies been able to loot the Western world? Why are Americans so incredibly naive, so contemptuous of security precautions? Colonel Oleg Penkovskiy, a high-ranking Soviet intelligence officer who revealed Russian secrets to the West, constantly stressed that the governments of the free world have little concept of the real scope of Soviet intelligence. "Espionage", he wrote, "is conducted by the Soviet government on such a gigantic scale that an outsider has difficulty comprehending it."

Philby, for example, easily penetrated U.S. security. These words are not the result of witch-hunting fantasies. It's a historical fact that super-spy Philby was the master architect in the formulation and shaping of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. Philby penetrated to the very heart of secret CIA and FBI operations in Washington as the top British Intelligence Officer detailed to coordinate Britain's and America's anti-Communist spy network.

Now from the safety of Moscow, Philby, writing his memoirs in a book entitled "My Silent War" and published by Grove Press, arrogantly mocks the stupidity of the cultured, intelligent, liberal leaders of the Western world who wallow in the delusion that no one who maintains "a consistently liberal intellectual framework" could ever be a traitor.

Philby's answer: "The first duty of an underground worker is to perfect not only his cover story but also his cover-personality."

In conclusion, therefore, I state unequivocally that Kim Philby's carefully planted and covered traitors in the CIA--IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE MOST IMPORTANT SPY CELLS IN THE WORLD--engineered the slaughter of President John F. Kennedy.

Wake up, America. It's far, far later than you think.

258 Broadway
N.Y. 10007



MR WALTER WINCHELL
C/O THE NEW YORK DAILY COLUMN
NEW YORK, N. Y.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

SEP 5 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

828PM URGENT 9-5-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, SEPTEMBER FIVE
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE FRANK SHEA
CONTINUED THE CASE AGAINST PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR WILLIAM
GURVICH CHARGED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON WITH THE
THEFT OF NINETEEN DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE
SHEA HEARD TECHNICAL PLEADINGS TODAY INCLUDING MOTIONS BY
DEFENSE ATTORNEYS MILTON BRENER AND FRANK KLEIN TO DISMISS
THE CHARGE. THE DEFENSE ALSO ASKED FOR COPIES OF ALL WRITTEN
STATEMENTS INCLUDING A TRANSCRIPT OF ALL GRAND JURY TESTIMONY
BY GURVICH. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ALSO FILED AN APPLICATION
FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS SEEKING TO HAVE THE STATE SPECIFY
TIME, DATE AND PLACE OF THE REPORTED THEFT.

ND PAGE ONE

56 SEP 17 1968

REC-9 62-109060-6567

REC-9

EX-100

14 SEP 10 1968

516

PAGE TWO

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES ALCOCK ASKED JUDGE SHEA TO DENY THE MOTIONS AND CONTENDED GURVICH FAILED TO RETURN THE FILES WHEN HE SEVERED HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GURVICH WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE HEARING AND HIS ATTORNEYS SAID HE IS IN A HOSPITAL AT WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

JUDGE SHEA ORDERED THE STATE AND DEFENSE TO SUBMIT LEGAL MEMORANDA ON THE MOTIONS WHEN GURVICH RETURNS AND DEFERRED RULING ON THE MOTIONS UNTIL THE MEMORANDA ARE IN HAND.

^{memo}
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

JTM

FBI WASH DC

U

11-11-64

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date September 5, 1968

William Gurvich is former Chief Investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Garrison and some time ago Gurvich defected from Garrison's staff, indicating he and his brother were intending to expose Garrison.

Attached relates to further developments in that matter, and since same was obtained from news media, no dissemination being made.

JFM:jms

DAB

was/n

FBI

Date: 9/9/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Norfolk, 9/5/68, with copies to
Dallas and Houston, and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/3/68, with
copies to Houston and Norfolk.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM concern-
ing [REDACTED] together with 2 copies of FD-376, for
use by the Bureau in disseminating to U. S. Secret Service head-
quarters.

Two copies of LHM have been furnished U. S. Secret
Service, Dallas, via FD-376. One copy of LHM is being furnished
each of the Houston, Norfolk and New Orleans Offices for their
information.

The source reflected in LHM who requested his identity
be protected is [REDACTED] who
specifically requested his identity not be revealed as the source
of the information furnished.

- 3 - Bureau (encls-12)
1 - Houston (encl-1) (info) (62-211)
1 - Norfolk (encl-1) (info) (89-17)
1 - New Orleans (encl-1) (info) (89-69)
1 - Dallas

RPG/jeg
(7)

cc usss + DA PT (RAO. CRM sec.)

9/23/68

U. C. - Bishop

cc LHM

50 SEP 24 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

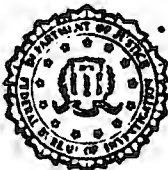
M

Per

4 SEP 11 1968

BEC-33

62-109060-6568



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

September 9, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director

United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: ~~ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT~~
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
(Letterhead memorandum dated
September 9, 1968, at Dallas, Texas.)

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

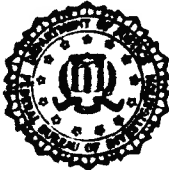
Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (2)
U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas

Enclosure(s) 1

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 9, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re: [REDACTED]

On the night of May 10, 1968, an individual who requested that his identity be protected, and contact with whom has been insufficient to determine his reliability, advised that [REDACTED] was believed to be a mentally disturbed person. This individual related that [REDACTED] had been in telephonic contact with [REDACTED] Texas, telephone [REDACTED] on May 10, 1968, at which time she reportedly told her son she was at Houston, Texas, and was going on local television and radio on Saturday, May 11, 1968, to tell the whole truth about the assassination of President Kennedy. This source indicated that [REDACTED] had indicated to her son that she was the individual giving District Attorney James Garrison all of his information but that Garrison was taking all the credit.

The above source indicated that [REDACTED] had recently been released from jail in Mexico where she had been confined for the past six or seven years on some type of fraudulent loan activity. [REDACTED] was described as being a white female, about 55 years of age. 01/14/1913

The files of the FBI reflect that [REDACTED] was incarcerated in a Mexican prison in May, 1963, for defrauding an innkeeper and apparently has now been released. She was incarcerated prior to the date of the assassination of President Kennedy. She has written numerous rambling and incoherent communications to the FBI, government officials and state Chambers of Commerce alluding to the fact she had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. She is considered mentally unstable and has delusions of grandeur.

62 109060-6568

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Joachim Joesten's 19011 LERICK is primarily designed to keep the

17

The Writings of JOACHIM JOESTEN
about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy

I Trade Books

<u>How Kennedy Was Killed</u> , 192 pages, paperback Peter Dawney Ltd., London, April 1968	\$ 3.50
<u>The Garrison Enquiry</u> , 158 pages, paperback Peter Dawney Ltd., London, October 1967	\$ 3.00
<u>Marina Oswald</u> , 165 pages, clothbound Peter Dawney Ltd., London, August 1967	\$ 5.00
<u>Oswald: The Truth</u> , 372 pages, clothbound Peter Dawney Ltd., London, July 1967	\$ 7.50
<u>Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?</u> (rare book - out of print) Marzani & Munsell, Inc., New York, June 1964 The Merlin Press, London, January 1965	\$10.00
<u>Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord</u> (in German) 366 pages, clothbound, Zurich, September 1966	\$ 6.00
<u>La vérité sur le cas de Jack Ruby</u> (in French) 176 pages, paperback (large format), Paris, May 1967	\$ 5.50

Forthcoming (early September 1968)

<u>The Dark Side of Lyndon B. Johnson</u> (with a large section about his role in the assassination of his predecessor) about 300 pages, clothbound, Peter Dawney Ltd., London	\$10.00
---	---------

II Mimeographed publications, issued by the author himself:

<u>The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson</u> (2 vols.), 1967	\$30.00
<u>The Case Against the Kennedy Clan</u> , May 1968	\$15.00
<u>The Biggest Lie Ever Told</u> (four-part series), 1968-69	\$20.00

All prices in US dollars

Note: Prices for the above-mentioned trade books (I) refer to
signed copies which can be obtained only direct from the author

Address all orders to: Joachim Joesten, Munich 23, Dreschstr. 5, Germany
If your order is not promptly acknowledged, send follow-up letter to:
Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 11432, New York, USA

Ask for the printed 16-page catalogue "A List of Books by Joachim
Joesten about the assassination of President Kennedy" in which all
of the above books and pamphlets are described in detail.

62-109060-6569

ENCLOSURE

Vol. II just published

THE BIGGEST LIE EVER TOLD

(The Kennedy Murder Fraud - And How I Helped Expose It)

by JOACHIM JOESTEN

This is the inside account, told in the first person, of a hitherto unknown story that will make headlines some day:

How Joachim Joesten, with his book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" published three months before the Warren Report! - got the train of disclosures started that has been rolling ever since, gathering momentum from year to year as others joined in the battle for the truth; how the official fabric of deception was torn apart, step by step and book by book; how Joesten outwitted the CIA, the agency primarily responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy (and of Sen. Robert Kennedy as well); how he put the finger on Lyndon B. Johnson as the power behind the murder (both murders); how he carried on psychological warfare against the perpetrators of the Kennedy Murder Fraud and triggered some surprising reactions; how he piled "first" upon "first" in the gradually evolving destruction of the official mythmaking and the exposure of the shocking truth; and, how it felt to be in the middle of all it.

The author does not claim sole credit for exposing the Kennedy Murder Fraud, or even claim a major share of the credit - Jim Garrison is entitled to that - but he is conscious of the fact that he did the spadework for the big demolition job now in progress.

"The Biggest Lie Ever Told" is being published by the author himself in the form of a mimeographed series of four volumes.

Vol. I - The Long Uphill Fight for the Truth was published in April 1968. Chapter headings: (1) Are the Critics Mad? (2) Confessions of a Ghoul (3) The Bad Book (4) The Warren Commission and I (5) The CIA Retaliates (6) The Mock Trial That Never Came Off. - About 15,000 words.

Vol. II - Adventures in Zurich (in connection with the publication in 1966 of the author's German-language book on the Kennedy Murder Fraud) was published in August 1968. Chapter headings: (1) This Scaring Obsession (2) The Challenge (3) The Austin Sniper (4) Of Cloaks and Daggers (5) The Deserters (6) Insano for 36 Hours (7) The Press Conference. About 14,000 words.

Vol. III - My War Against the Newsmakers is scheduled for late 1968 and Vol. IV - It's a Ghoul's Life will follow in the spring of 1969. Contents of these two volumes to be announced later.

This detailed record of Joachim Joesten's personal involvement in the battle for the truth about the Kennedy murder and of his varied experiences in the case, some of them very strange, is intended primarily as library material. It should be very useful to future historians as well as to students of current affairs. All those who have read Joachim Joesten many trade books on the subject will want to have this, too.

The price of each volume is U.S. \$ 5.00 or \$ 20.00 for the set of four. Please order direct from the author as follows: Joachim Joesten, Munich 23, Dreschstrasse 5, Germany. If your order is not promptly acknowledged, send a follow-up letter to Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street Jamaica 11432, New York, USA.

A shocking eye-opener you can't afford to miss: Joachim Joesten's devastating new book The Dark Side of Lyndon B. Johnson. - To be published in mid-September 1968 by Peter Dammay Inc., London. \$ 10 a copy (signed)

ENCLOSURE

62-109000-4569

Reprinted from THE BOOKSELLER, JUNE 22, 1968

JOHN KENNEDY assassinated November 22, 1963

ROBERT KENNEDY assassinated June 5, 1968

COINCIDENCE?

Who benefited most from the first assassination?

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till the year 2039?**

Who had most to fear from another Kennedy in the White House?

Who appointed the Warren Commission?

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in four books published within the last year: *Oswald: the truth*, *Marina Oswald*,
The Garrison Enquiry and *How Kennedy was Killed*. He now announces
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THE DARK SIDE OF

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

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The roots of illegitimate power—The wealthiest President ever—Wholesaler-Dealer's
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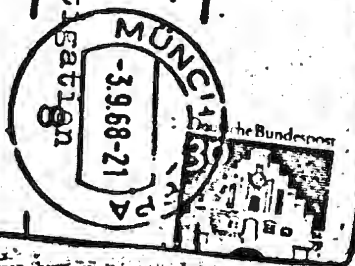
All orders to: Calder & Boyars Ltd., 18 Brewer St. London W.1.

ENCLOSURE



Drucksache / Luftpost
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

U.S.A.



9-4-63

REC-23

airtel

62 109060

San Francisco

From: Director, FBI

RE: MURKIN
1111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
MURKIN 9-4-68

Handwritten: Information of interest John F. Kennedy

Handwritten: VENEZ

Attached are two copies of a letter from captioned individual postmarked August 20, 1963, together with two copies of an English summary of it. Source is not identifiable in Bufiles and his communication has not been acknowledged. Since he indicates he submitted a report to your office approximately two years ago, you should advise the Bureau of pertinent facts contained in your files concerning him, together with your recommendation for handling his current letter. Submit reply, under above caption, to reach the Bureau no later than 9-9-63.

Enclosed (4)

SB:kas (7)

NOTE: Correspondent, who came to America in 1949, states he developed a penchant for being a detective and an individual led him to desire work with a private detective agency. This never materialized, however, he was employed by a steel company which sent him to work in Venezuela. While in that country, he became fascinated by the political turmoil there, and conceived a theory that deposed dictator, Marcos Perez Jimenez, and his henchmen were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. Approximately two years ago, correspondent allegedly submitted a report to the San Francisco Office concerning these allegations. He now believes he was wrong and wishes to withdraw his accusation and theory since he has no evidence to back them up. He apologizes profusely for his actions and states he will never again do such a thing unless asked to by the authorities.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51

SEP 20 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signatures and initials: J. Edgar Hoover, T. J. [unclear], [unclear]

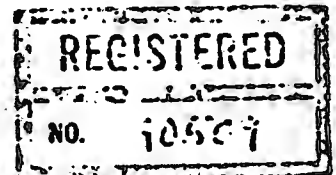
SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

The airmail, registered communication is addressed to the Director.

It bears the postmark of South San Francisco, California, dated August 26, 1968.

The writer is:

Jose H. Puentes
437 Huntington Avenue
San Bruno, California 94066



Unintelligible

About two years ago, the writer "submitted an accusation" against a large group of persons whom he had investigated in the city of Puerto Ordaz, Bolivar State, Venezuela.

He feels sure that his report, submitted to the FBI office in San Francisco, was forwarded to the Director.

After giving a great deal of harrowing thought to the matter, the writer states that he wishes to withdraw his accusation.

He goes on to explain at very great length how he developed a taste for detective work. It all started back in 1949, when he came to the United States from Mexico as a "bracero" (farm hand). He blames his penchant for playing detective on a man ("an Anglo-Saxon"), who dangled before his eyes the prospects for him to find work with a private detective agency.

This never materialized, but a few years later the writer found work with a Venezuelan steel company that sent him to work in Venezuela.

Once in Venezuela, fascinated by the political turmoil in that country, which had just deposed dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez and was still shocked by the exposure of his megalomaniac conspiracies and machinations, the writer conceived a theory that Perez Jimenez and his henchmen were also involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

SEP 6 1968

SUMMARIZED BY:

RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:cjs

August 29, 1968

NOT RECORDED

100 SEP 13 1968

After many months of playing detective to the extent of exposing himself to risks that no professional would run, the writer compiled the report mentioned at the outset of his letter and sent to the FBI office in San Francisco.

This is the report he wishes to withdraw, stating that he has absolutely no evidence to back up his accusations and theories.

The writer closes with profuse apologies and promises to live the life of a law-abiding citizen, ready to cooperate with the authorities only if and when asked to do so.

FBI

Date:

9/10/68

REC-64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Dallas (89-69) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

REC-64

NOT RECORDED

6 SEP 12 1968

59 SEP 24 1968

56 SEP 19 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Assistants, Attorneys for Gurvich Present Arguments

Assistants of District Attorney Jim Garrison and attorneys for former Garrison aid William Gurvich Thursday presented arguments on motions pertaining to a charge that Gurvich stole certain files in Garrison's Kennedy death probe.

However, Criminal District Court Judge Frank J. Shea concluded the session by ordering both sides to file memoranda

supporting their arguments, and said he would defer his ruling until he gets the memoranda.

Gurvich was not present at the hearing. Defense attorneys Milton Brener and Frank Klein said he is in a hospital at Wichita Falls, Tex.

The defense asked for copies of all written statements, including a transcript of all Grand Jury testimony by Gurvich.

In an application for a bill of particulars, the attorneys sought the time, date and place the crime is alleged to have occurred.

Asst. DA James Alcock asked Judge Shea to deny the mo-

tions, contending that Gurvich failed to return the files when he severed his relationship with the DA's office last year.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE #14

SECTION 1

TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-6-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXA

Character: 11/22/63
AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-104260-6570
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE WHITE WASH IS OVER! NOT THE WHO, BUT THE WHY OF J. F. K. ASSASSINATION

Texas Law

NOT WHO, WHY

BY JACK MARTIN
and DAVE LEWIS

Correspondents

The Houstonian

(Copyright 1968, The Houstonian)

(continued from a previous issue)

(This story was written by Jack Martin and Dave Lewis, for THE HOUSTONIAN. Martin is the person who triggered the Garrison investigation. Since then both he and Lewis have worked with Garrison on the probe. Martin and Lewis are two of the few remaining original Banister agents alive. There have been numerous books written about the investigation, and it is this editor's opinion that Martin and Lewis know more about the inside of this case than any of these numerous authors. — The Editor.)

Philby had come up with an explanation to sidestep the original issue, the "spy investigation," and convinced all, on how we must heal the Latin-American wounds, of ill-will!

Because of Philby's instigation, Bobby tore into the steel companies, the drug firms, and many others, thus securing "donations" to meet Castro's demands for their "repatriation". So we the people of the U.S. paid over \$100,000 each for the return of these poor Cubans, and let our own people go to blazes... Yes, the Americans are still imprisoned to the best of our knowledge. To make matters worse, Bobby instituted an additional remedy of much discontent, which sure gave us a lot of conflict

here at home. Maybe it was on purpose by Philby's suggestion, perhaps not. This was the "Fair Employment Plan For Cubans".

Bobby's enforcement agencies saw to it that all small businessmen in Florida and areas elsewhere, who had say two employees, had to fire one, to hire at least one poor Cuban. In short, there must have been an even number of Cuban workers compared to the number of other employees.

It made no difference if those on these payrolls were white or black, the number of Cubans had to equal the sum total of the others. White and Negro employees were fired to make way for Cubans... All over the nation, to comply with this forced edict.

However, this was nothing... The Cuban Refugee Act later on

forced by Bobby made it possible for employers to acquire a refund from the government of up to \$100 per month for each Cuban, thus subsidizing Cuban salaries. Therefore, in effect, we Americans were paying taxes so that we might be fired, and others could work! And this practice is still in operation!

In the next bit of "puppet-sophistry, Bobby at the stroke of a pen immediately disbanded all of the anti-Castro-Commando training camps throughout the country.

This was a low blow. For now it was forbidden to fight Castro, or even attempt to resist the communist plague on our doorstep.

Inasmuch as, dear Bobby secretly headed the C.I.A. over Dulles, and commanded the other Federal Enforcement Agencies, as Attorney General of the United States, he could do this...

And he damn sure did.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE HOUSTONIAN

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-13-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX
11-22-63

Character: AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107-160-6570

In fact, the Cuban fishing camp over the lake from New Orleans, in St. Tammany Parish (county), was raided by none other than the Cuban's former old friend and associate, F.B.I. Agent Regis Kennedy. A "fellow" who like Bobby, can talk out of both sides of his head at the same time. This shouldn't be too difficult for him though. Several people of good reputation have told us that he has 2 faces.

During all of this time, we have evidence that the Bobby Philby-Dulles clique had implemented a recruiting drive amongst young college students to fill the ranks of a "personal" gestapo right here within the U. S. proper. This is in violation of the legal-legislative intents and purposes of the C.I.A. function. They are to maintain security outside the U. S., as the F.B.I. is to use such protective measures within the nation's boundaries.

However, these secret "gestapo-units" still function in most universities, colleges, and student unions here within our country as well as abroad. On numerous and sundry occasion our "student-agents" attending local universities which were employed by Guy Banister Associates, reported to us that they had been from-time-to-time approached by these people. One of our young men told them to go to hell, that he worked for Banister, and that he was a Banister Agent. Moreover, he further stated that he intended to include their threatening approach in a report to his office. For some

reason, they left him alone after this, which is more than others can say.

Then too, the local "C.I.A. Bag-Man" around New Orleans, who "plays-lawyer" as a cover, "Agent-Steve" donated money to numerous opposition political candidates on many occasions, in the same casual manner that he had contributed directly and indirectly to the student-union funds before. Moreover, if they'd do it in New Orleans, they'd do it throughout the entire state, or

even the whole country.

In this case (just mentioned), they backed up several opposing candidates, just to gang up on one incumbent candidate. To make sure he didn't win in the pending election. That office-holding incumbent was none other than District Attorney Richard (Dick) Dowling. His entire opposition received large political donations to make certain Dowling could not, and would not, make the grade!

Guess who did make that seat? Jim Garrison, with the help of C.I.A. money! We have spoken of this many times to Jim, and he intends to bring this out later during the Probe to prove the point. That maybe they even elect presidents!

Along about this time we underwent the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Berlin clash with the communists of the ~~East~~ World. This is to say nothing of what was going on right here in our own back-yard, in industry, and of course the civil rights field.

Things had just about come to a head. There were far too many unhappy citizens at hand. Moreover, these people were trained in professions which were very capable in handling certain situations with the utmost poise, and Philby knew it. It was some of these, who had at that moment organized into tight little groups and were to cooperate with one another at the "proper-time" at Philby's discretion.

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Philby figured he'd set the wheels in motion, and did. With this in mind, he made the necessary plans, before dropping behind the Iron Curtain.

Surprisingly enough, proof of this lies in a document known as "The Homme Report". This damning instrument was authored by H. G. Homme, assistant legal counsel of the U.S. Senate's Committee Of The Judiciary.

We last saw a copy of it in the

of New Orleans attorney Johnson, formerly of Yes. This is the same Commander Johnson who was Banister's liaison contact during our numerous operational activities a few years before.

Now the Philby stratagem was of 3 facets, and was ready to spring from his "princely-trick sack", for Bobby was a "GO-FOR" (trade jargon, pronounced gopher, like the rodent), 'cause he'd go for anything. For now he'd snapped eagerly at the "Philby-fishing-line-bait", the one end left open, that one which set the fuse!

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It was not particularly any Gangland Syndicate or Cuban element; neither Castro, nor anti-Castro. But it was Philby's little groups which struck from within, before Bobby's could move from without.

From his retreat behind the Iron Curtain, Philby bore witness to this fact, that he'd planted his seeds of hate well: His plan was in motion, the last stroke, the grand finale of it all, was now in the making. An entire nation was stunned, and confused, by the operational escalation of his little groups, in addition to their handywork already completed.

As with the Homme Report, the evidence of the next and final move lies within the files of our country itself. These are open for all to read, and they should. If they want to know the truth!

We refer to the "NATIONAL EMERGENCY - REORGANIZATION-PLAN", found in Volume 27, Number 35, Subheaded Title 3, of February 20, 1962, which is listed in the Federal Register, National Archives, under Presidential Documents, Executive Order #10995, to #11005 ff, #11051, and Part One, Section 101-d; which is indeed a malediction, the totalitarianistic brain-child of Bobby-Philby and com-

ANNOUNCEMENT

"Not The Who, But The Way,"
A series behind the acts of the
Garrison probe were discontinued
last April 26.

Our reason for doing so was
based upon a demand made by
one George O. Wyatt, who at the
time identified himself as an
agent of the U. S. Justice Dept.

Amongst other things Wyatt
told us was, "Your reporter, Jack
Martin, will be killed if these
are continued." He also stated
that we'd "Be Sorry" that the
first of these were ever published,
as Bobby (R.F.K.) didn't like
them, etc.

However, as we have since
learned Wyatt is a complete
FRAUD, we are continuing these
last installments, for all to read.

Frank Floyd Mancuso, son of
City Councilman and Mrs. Frank
Mancuso, observes his birthday
August 27.

Attorney Phil D. Woodruff,
former county, district and ap-
peals court judge who retired to
go back into private practice, ob-
serves his birthday Aug. 27.

County Commissioner and Mrs.
V. V. Ramsey observe their
wedding anniversary Aug. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Casas
of the Santa Anita Mexican Rest-
aurant, observe their wedding
anniversary Aug. 26.

William Scott III, son of Attor-
ney and Mrs. W. H. Scott Jr.,
observes his birthday Aug. 21.

Attorney and Mrs. George D.
Gordon observe their wedding an-
niversary August 20.

Ellicia Elaine Everett, daughter
of Attorney and Mrs. Charles B.
Everett, observes her birthday
Aug. 20.

Linda Lee Dawson, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde O. Dawson,
observes her birthday Aug. 20.

Cathy Reina, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Frank Reina, 1812 Ma-
son, observes her birthday Aug.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/5/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (72-111)
(89-69)

SUBJECT: ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
TESTIMONY OF EDWARD GRADY PARTIN
COJ; CIVIL RIGHTS (72-1840)
(OO: NEW ORLEANS)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (62-109060)
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies
of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum which sets
forth results of information furnished by GEORGE OWEN
WYATT to Bureau Agents on 9/4/68. One information copy
also being furnished Dallas.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 13 1968

ENCLOSURE
(2) - Bureau (Enc. 9) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (INFO)
3 - New Orleans (2 - 72-111)
(1 - 89-69)

FJC:mak
(6)

17 SEP 10 1968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 5, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
TESTIMONY OF EDWARD GRADY PARTIN

George Owen Wyatt appeared in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 4, 1968, and furnished the following information:

Mr. Wyatt advised that he was visiting at the residence of Jim Ness, Port Way Acres, Brownsville, Texas, on Labor Day, September 2, 1968. Wyatt stated that Jim Ness is an old family friend and that Ness, having been a long-time friend of his father, Wyatt has known Ness since Wyatt's childhood days.

Wyatt contacted Ness primarily because he had heard that Jack S. Martin and Raymond Ruiz had been trying to convince Ness that Ness should come to Louisiana and furnish an affidavit to the effect that Wyatt became involved in troubles with law enforcement agencies on many occasions while Wyatt was a young boy.

Wyatt stated that he knows Jack Martin as an individual who has assisted both the Louisiana Labor-Management Commission of Inquiry (LMCI) and Teamsters Local Number 5, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in an investigative capacity. Wyatt stated that he knows Raymond Ruiz to be an investigator for the LMCI.

Ness informed Wyatt that Martin and Ruiz have been telephonically contacting Ness at his residence for the past several weeks and that in these telephone conversations, Martin has indicated that he and Ruiz possess a letter proving that Wyatt is involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and that this involvement also shows that the President of Mexico was associated with Wyatt in connection with the murder of President Kennedy.

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

**ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
TESTIMONY OF EDWARD GRADY PARTIN**

Ness, according to Wyatt, also advised that Martin in his telephone calls has made claims that Ruiz is an FBI Agent. On one occasion, Martin furnished the New Orleans telephone number 525-4205 to Ness, stating that this number was the office of Joe Oster. Martin instructed Ness to call Oster to make arrangements relative to when Ness would come to New Orleans to furnish an affidavit; further, that arrangements would be made upon the arrival of Ness at Oster's office to have Martin, Ruiz, and a representative from the office of Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison. Martin allegedly told Ness that if Ness would not come to New Orleans, then he should call Oster's office and arrangements would be made for Ruiz, Martin, and a representative from Garrison's office to come to Ness' residence in Brownsville, Texas, for the purpose of obtaining an affidavit from Ness.

Wyatt stated that he can only assume that Martin's reference to a representative from Garrison's office is explained by Wyatt's suspicion that Martin has been and is currently an employee of Garrison's office.

Wyatt, while at the Ness residence on Labor Day, called the residence of Jack Martin in New Orleans, telephone number 943-0813, and charged the telephone call to Wyatt's personal phone in New Orleans, number 283-4448. Wyatt identified Ness' telephone number as TE1-4339.

When Martin answered the telephone Wyatt, without comment, put Ness on the line, and Wyatt thereafter listened in on the conversation by putting his ear close to the receiver held by Ness. Wyatt heard Martin tell Ness that he and Ruiz would be coming to Brownsville, Texas. When Ness stated that that would not be necessary and that he could just drop into the local FBI Office in Brownsville, Texas, Martin told Ness that he should not contact the FBI in Brownsville because there would be some Agents coming down to Ness' residence to take his affidavit relative to the assassination of President Kennedy and also relative to the childhood problems experienced by Wyatt.

**ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
TESTIMONY OF EDWARD GRADY PARTIN**

Wyatt stated he was bringing the above information to the attention of the FBI because he felt that Martin and Ruiz were possibly impersonating themselves as FBI Agents in connection with their telephone calls to Ness.

Wyatt stated that in his judgment Martin undoubtedly is not only working for District Attorney Jim Garrison, but is also working for the office of the Louisiana State Attorney General and that he, Wyatt, is convinced that Martin retained this association with the office of the State Attorney General even during the period that Martin was working with Wyatt and Teamsters Local Number 5 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Wyatt advised that Jim Ness is 69 years of age and is a retired pipe fitter.

No investigation is contemplated in connection with the above matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9/6/68

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-58643)
SUBJECT: JOSE H. PUENTES
437 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
SAN BRUNO, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED: 9/9/68

*Assassination of
President John
Kennedy*

Rebualtel 9/4/68

Bureau is advised that on 3/20/67, above captioned individual telephoned this office and stated he had some information of interest to the Bureau which he had picked up on a recent trip to South America and requested that an Agent contact him.

On 3/21/67, he was contacted by an Agent at which time he stated he was suspicious of three cars situated in a parked condition near his home and he felt that these men had been watching him. During the interview the Agent noted that he exhibited a furtive and hesitant manner, indicating a possible mental problem, and was unable to state where the FBI would have any jurisdiction in his complaint, and he was so advised.

The following day he again appeared at the San Francisco Office and advised that he was convinced that the three cars noted by him as parked by his home had probably been sent there by the FBI but was told that this was definitely not the case. He then said he had been reading of the GARRISON investigations in New Orleans and would like to help solve the case and wondered if perhaps some of his fellow Koppers Company employees who had been with him in

Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco
RGF/cmp
(5)

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 13 1968

51 SEP 18 1968

SF 100-58643

RGF/cmp

Venezuela might be involved. He said he had no basis for his comments and presented a rambling and unconnected story.

No further contact has been had with him, and it is suggested that in view of his apparent make-up that the Bureau merely reply to his current letter acknowledging its receipt and advising him that the information contained therein has been made a matter of record in the FBI files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 13

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(72-1840)

DATE: 9/4/68

FROM

SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (72-111) (P)

SUBJECT

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NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
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(OO: Dallas)

ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
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OOJ
(OO: New Orleans)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) copies of
a letterhead memorandum concerning information which relates
to the credibility of witnesses in the case entitled "ALLEGED
EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE TESTIMONY OF EDWARD GRADY PARTIN; OOJ"
Copy of memorandum submitted for information of Dallas.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) additional
copies of the newspaper article referred to in the memorandum.

ENCLOSURE

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 1-Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
- 2-New Orleans
- DLH/cam
- (5)

9.17.68
1- RPA Crim. 0.6-P
Attn. E. Sullivan
2- RPA Civil Rights 0.6-P
Attn. J. H. Jones
1- pchris 22/18 (REC 13)
WAT EX-100

SEP 17 1968

1 cc encl returned
8/8 9.0 REL

EXP. PROC.

62-109060-6571

SEP 17 1968
J. H. Jones
R. J. Jones



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 4, 1968

ALLEGED EFFORTS TO
INFLUENCE TESTIMONY OF
EDWARD GRADY PARTIN

On August 28, 1968, George Owen Wyatt, 5327 Cameron Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the August 13, 1968, edition of "The Houstonian", a weekly newspaper published by Nat Terence, Houston, Texas. This edition contains a feature article written by Jack Martin and Dave Lewis, correspondents, under the caption, "The White Wash is Over! Not the Who, but the Why of J. F. K. Assassination." The article relates some of the activities of the two correspondents, as well as their opinions on the reasons for the assassination.

A companion article relates that the newspaper discontinued on April 26, 1968, a series of stories concerning the facts behind the probe of Jim Garrison, Orleans Parish District Attorney. The article states, "our reason for doing so was based upon a demand made by one George O. Wyatt, who at the time identified himself as an agent of the U. S. Justice Department". Further, Wyatt reportedly told the editor, "your reporter, Jack Martin, will be killed if these are continued". The article continues, "we have since learned Wyatt is a complete fraud", and the series has been resumed.

Wyatt advised Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 28, 1968, that he has never impersonated an agent of the U. S. Justice Department, and has never showed any type of credentials or letterheads to support such a claim. He has never referred to himself in connection with the federal government in any manner other than as an under cover informant of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. He stated the newspaper article is obviously the work of his former associate, Jack S. Martin, Sr., who claims to have money due from his services with Wyatt for Teamsters Local 5, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

SEP 17 1968
XEROX

62-109060-6571
ENCLOSURE
(1)

**ALLEGED EFFORTS TO
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EDWARD GRADY PARTIN**

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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SEP 17 1968
62-129042-6571

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"Not The Who, But The Way."

A series behind the facts of the Garrison probe were discontinued last April 26.

Our reason for doing so was based upon a demand made by one George O. Wyatt, who at the time identified himself as an agent of the U. S. Justice Dept.

Amongst other things Wyatt told us was, "Your reporter, Jack Martin, will be killed if these are continued." He also stated that we'd "Be Sorry" that the first of these were ever published, as Bobby (R.F.K.) didn't like them, etc.

However, as we have since learned Wyatt is a complete FRAUD, we are continuing these last installments, for all to read.

Frank Floyd Mancuso, son of City Councilman and Mrs. Frank Mancuso, observes his birthday August 27.

Attorney Phil D. Woodruff, former county, district and appeals court judge who retired to go back into private practice, observes his birthday Aug. 27.

County Commissioner and Mrs. V. V. Ramsey observe their wedding anniversary Aug. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Casan: of the Santa Anita Mexican Restaurant, observe their wedding anniversary Aug. 26.

William Scott III, son of Attorney and Mrs. W. H. Scott Jr., observes his birthday Aug. 21.

Attorney and Mrs. George D. Gordon observe their wedding anniversary August 20.

Elicia Elaine Everett daughter of Attorney and Mrs. Charles B. Everett, observes her birthday Aug. 20.

Linda Lee Dawson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde O. Dawson, observes her birthday Aug. 20.

Cathy Reina, daughter of Mr.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (89-17) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

00: Dallas

DATE: 9/17/68

Re Bureau airtel dated 9/5/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM.

One copy of LHM being furnished to Houston for information.

Two copies of LHM being furnished to Dallas and it is requested that one of these copies be furnished to Secret Service, Dallas.

Dissemination has been made to Secret Service, Norfolk.

No further action is contemplated concerning this matter as it relates to Mrs. [REDACTED]

- 2- Bureau (Enc.-8) (RM)
- 2- Dallas (Enc.-2) (89-43) (RM)
- 1- Houston (Enc.-1) (62-2115) (RM)
- 2- Norfolk (89-17; 66-820)

HAW: cak
(7)

cc LHM to USSS
4 DEPT (RAO-CRIM DIV)
9/25/68

cc LHM RM 3256
6-KMR.

REC-19

12 SEP 19 1968

EX-104

62-109060-6572

TMR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Norfolk, Virginia

September 17, 1968

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☒ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) - 1) (Registered Mail)
U. S. Secret Service, Norfolk, Virginia

Enclosure(s) 1

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Norfolk, Virginia

September 17, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re: [REDACTED]

On August 29, 1968, Mr. Richard Trowbridge, Advertising Department, "Ledger Star," a Norfolk, Virginia, daily newspaper, advised as follows:

Under date of July 29, 1968, Mrs. [REDACTED] Post Office Box [REDACTED], Houston, Texas, directed a letter to the "Portsmouth Star" newspaper, Portsmouth, Virginia, enclosing an article with a request that it be printed as an advertisement.

Mr. Trowbridge related that under date of August 7, 1968, "The Virginian-Pilot," and "Ledger Star" newspapers, Norfolk, Virginia, directed a letter to Mrs. [REDACTED] advising her as to what it would cost to publish her letter as an advertisement.

Under date of August 20, 1968, Mrs. [REDACTED] replied and instructed that an associate, Mr. [REDACTED] Norfolk, Virginia, be contacted and that he might arrange for the financing of the ad.

Mr. Trowbridge stated that the two Norfolk newspapers have decided not to run the ad inasmuch as it is felt it would not be in the public interest.

A copy of Mrs. [REDACTED] ad is attached, along with a copy of her telegram to President Lyndon B. Johnson, which she refers to in the ad.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 10 1973

62-109060-6572
ENCLOSURE

310-0
3300-0
660-0

THE TRUTH OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION FROM A MEXICAN PRISON

by

[REDACTED]

(This is a paid advertisement)

I am the American white lady who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison for five years after having been sentenced for a crime which I did not commit. I was accused of supposedly falsifying a credit card which was not true. I was accused of this as a frame-up when it was learned that I had full knowledge of the plot to assassinate the late President of the United States, Mr. John F. Kennedy; the Governor of Texas, Mr. John Connally; and, a third party in Dallas, Mr. Robert G. Story.

I had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in company with a strange looking dark skinned person, his wife, and baby in company with a very prominent government official in San Antonio, Texas, the first Friday night in 1963; I later saw Mr. Oswald, his wife and child with the strange looking dark skinned person at the office of a very, supposed prominent attorney in Del Rio, Texas, the following Sunday. Later I was told by this attorney that this group were to invade Cuba and pick off Castro; that the man who I had seen was to be the gunman. I requested to hear no more nor see no more because to kill is a sin in any man's language. Later in Mexico I was to have reason to meet Mr. Oswald and the strange man who I learned was a Cuban negro--- and that they were a plot of which was paid for by one of the highest politicals of the United States; that this plot was a part of a conspiracy with those of Mexico who were considered to have been the highest in the political life of Mexico who with the Cubans

involved were those who were working for financial gain as were all others except those who were forced into it under threat of harm to their loved ones in Cuba -- or was Oswald threatened with the death of his mother. Oswald had refused to have killed any one; he only agreed to set it up with the help of the Dallas police chief, as per the words of Mr. Oswald to me in person as well as the word of the Cuban who was stabbed to death later by one certain American-Mexican person. Mexicans who participated were not representative of the Mexican people; the country of Mexico, as such; the Cuban exile movement, as such nor the wonderful people of Dallas were in no manner involved with this awful crime. The Cuban people had already suffered more than is humanly possible for God's children to suffer and I am in my determination to remove from off the unborn generation of the Cubans; the country of Mexico, as such all blame in this awful crime. Those whose names I will reveal in the book which I have written need not account to their country for the shame and disgrace brought to bear on the name of Mexico in the secret whispers that a foreign power participated in this. True--very true-- but it was only those persons who were seeking self-aggrandizement in one manner or another and those who were forced into it as Cubans. It was the most beautiful act of the Warren Commission in that "a little white lie" was allowed to have circulated rather than a half truth which would have done unrepairable damage to the Country of Mexico which has required the two countries more than one hundred years to establish. Surely it was best to have waited until the whole truth can be revealed. As in our neighbor

was and is a great thing; certainly the Country of Mexico, as such, is making every effort to live peacefully with all nations of the world. My records will say that it was a Mexican Military officer--artillery who was to have fired the first shot into the lead of the late President, Mr. John F. Kennedy -- and not as a representative of the Mexican government.

It was I who confiscated the now famous seven letters from Kennedy to Khrushchev, the one from Khrushchev to Kennedy and a sound micro-film tape of the supposedly Missile settlement of Cuba -- of which there was at no time any settlement -- this was a private deal and the wonderful American people, as such, were highly misled -- I was in position to have gotten the pictures of the assassins, their names and the movie tape to my good friend, the late Mr. Adeli Stevenson, who parlayed this information to the proper government agencies who were to have aborted this assassination which was to have occurred in the month of May, but, it was seemingly only delayed until November -- after the first attempt in Miami, Florida in the autumn of 1962 had failed due to the representative from Del Rio having, supposedly, extorted the pay-off money -- "no money no shootie" -- then the plot was escalated from the possibility of a pistol deal by gunmen to a bigger deal as riflemen -- there were six assassins in complete formation exclusively of Oswald -- there are some as yet alive and who were forced into it. It was I who took Oswald to a Catholic Priest in Mexico to seek help -- when the plot was supposedly aborted, there were those who suspected that the Cuban and I had made certain information available to the United States which was true -- we did -- they stabbed the Cuban to

death just outside my door and later returned for me -- only God preserved my life -- I have no other fears -- my life belongs to God -- Mr. Oswald knew that he was to be killed as were the other eleven from Miami and New Orleans when they were not to be used in the future plot was where they were to have been used in the first plot for Miami-- I only saw one killed but I was almost in hysteria for months afterwards-- Oswald told me of the others. The plot was to train them to shoot scientifically as per trigometry--hence the set-up in Dallas--the car was to move at a given speed after entering the "zone" and the firing was to be gauged from that time and distance. How strange is sin and crime--it is my understanding that one of the gunners who shot Kennedy was one and the same man who was contacted to murder Mr. Jimmy Hoffa during the years in which Mr. John Kennedy was a candidate for the Presidency. "That which ye sow, so shall ye reap".

After I was sentenced I remained silent because I had seen the one and same American consulman of the American Embassy with the group of killers at the Hotel Alameda who was assigned to represent me; I feared receiving life for nothing. After I was sentenced for five years I was so happy that I wanted to hug and kiss every one -- as per the charges by the Hotel Alameda for whom the very same attorney was prosecuting me with my records and words of mouth of Oswald and the dead Cuban as well as a Mexican executive is that this attorney is one and the same as he who was in the plot and who was the recipient of the pay-off money. I could have received as much as twenty-two years. By the time I was eventually sentenced there were those in very high pos-

government official -- of the United States. I began contacting the F.B.I., CIA and others including congressmen, Senators and various television stations including the members of the Warren Commission. --
(COP) One other person who I contacted was ~~Mr. Russel Long~~ Mr. Russel Long in New Orleans -- later I read much of what I had written to him in the reports of another person in New Orleans who was reporting these facts or reports as those of his own investigation. but I thought that was good because he, apparently, was making an effort to protect me. Nevertheless, I then wrote two or three very lengthy letters to this person and asked for help -- but I received no reply to my correspondence -- but again I read this same information in his reports as that of his very own investigations -- while I was supposedly rotting in that Mexican prison. I had sent this to the N.B.C. Television station and later when this person was continuing to use my name, I contacted the N.B.C. people to ask if they would please broadcast the facts and protect me -- apparently they could not do so, but, they did, however, challenge this person and offer the person free time on their station to defend himself -- this time was refused by the New Orleans person. Later I decided to play a trick on him -- I suspicioned that my letters were being sold -- so, I wrote a letter to a fictitious person and address in Geneva, Switzerland in which I enclosed an authorization to "BEARER" to receive the box which they had for me with the data of the assassins in it -- be careful, I said, don't lose the pictures and names of the assassins --- but use the \$40,000.00 dollars cash to defray all expenses to bring to me this data in Mexico -- I then paid the little social service worker and asked her to be very careful with this very important letter because it was for ~~me~~ me and Kennedy.

data in Geneva --- Ag---ha---then I sat back to see who went to Geneva --
Yep -- you guessed it---the papers said that Mr. Jim Garrison was in
Geneva and was on the T.V. broadcast -- to this I nearly died laughing.
There is fun even with the worst of it.

All prisoners are contained in prison just prior to release by
communists in one manner or another for indoctrination -- so, this was
my case -- we will dispense with the whys and wherefores of this incident
until you read my book but -- I was approached on May 3rd or 4th just
before I was to be released as of May 9th -- by a real good Communist
operator -- she was from the University of Mexico and was working toward
her doctorate in psychology while at the same time this gave her an "in"
with the sick and wretched so as to convert them to communism -- this
was her job with me -- she worked through the fact that I loved children
and wanted to work with crippled children and that I was making an attempt
to adopt a crippled Mexican child. She used various approaches which
we will learn later but the crux of it was that she thought that I needed
money and was for "hire" against my great and wonderful US -- rather than
to pay me from \$50.00 to \$100.00 as a marcher in the supposedly racial
rioters program -- I was apparently worth much to them -- I imagine
this was because they had confiscated many of my letters to those who
I have now learned since I have been home are believed to be communist
infiltrated into the American government -- anyway, my part was to assist
for a fee the kidnapping of the daughter and the granddaughter of the
President of the United States, Mr. L. B. Johnson, and the First Lady,
Mrs. Johnson. This was to force the President, Mr. Johnson and the
Vice-President, Mr. H. Humphrey, to resign office so as to protect the

lives of the children -- but there was to be a double-cross, they were to only pretend to release the children unharmed -- the children were to be dropped a human fire torch over the White House Dome as a demonstration of Vietnam war; the City of Washington was to set a blazing inferno -- the City of Miami was to be a fire of bombs and torches, especially the area in which many Cubans are known to be residing; the City of New York was to be set on fire with all old sections burned to the ground -- as well as all departments of records which were of no value to the communists that were to take over --. Now, when all was in hysteria with the dead mother and child and the cities on fire, the communists who had been operating the pentagon in the absence of the President and Vice-President, were to demand that Congress draft the services of a certain American political figure for the presidency and the services of another political figure for the vice presidency and there would be no election now or ever -- I went along with this supposedly but it took her off guard when I at the last moment told her to let me think it over AFTER I reached the US. -- where could I get in touch with her -- she was so dumbfounded that I had all the story and was not victimized that she was foolish enough to write her name and apartment address where she had already told me the children were to be kept in Mexico until what time they were to be flown into the US and Washington -- that after the great US fall, Mexico would be taken within a couple of years or sooner because the psychological effect of the American take-over would leave the Mexican people afraid to fight and with a feeling of hopelessness --- but, of course this had not been mentioned to the most of the 25000 ^(C.R.P.) Latin Americans

Mexican employees' civil service cards made from a plate that this same attorney had obtained many years ago -- it was and had been my understanding that this political figure and attorney's services were for sale in and to the underworld in politics, or crime -- he was a communist however who had infiltrated into the wonderful F.B.I. great political party -- but, the communists in no way were responsible for death of the late President Kennedy -- bad as they are, this they did not do. This lady related to me that her famous uncle from Cuba was the chief organizer in the U.S. under the disguise of the POOR PEOPLE'S MARCH ---that 50,000 American communists from colleges and factories were to be ready for the 25,000 from Latin America. She described the activities of her uncle and that he was the forerunner of the Cuban take-over and that he had been the one to organize the Cuban "squads" against the plantation owners in coffee and rubber; that before Castro took over the people in Cuba were so hungry that the snakes came in droves to eat the people. I almost lost my grip and laughed then but I was able to say "Oh-- the poor snakes -- God's creatures and that hungry. She surely thought that she had it made with me -- I later was all shook but I talked with the other American there and laughed about the "man eating snakes" but I related nothing of the communist story to her -- that was for my country -- I left Mexico on the late evening flight of Pan Am -- for Houston -- I was able to "get hold of myself" and became calm enough to speak with the F.B.I. after having been in prison for five long years -- let it be said that Houston should be called the Holy City -- of the City of Love -- because no one knew me nor from where I came, yet I was treated by every one who I contacted for assist-




the man of the street when I inquired for directions to eat - the sales ladies ---Houston is the or one of the most beautiful and clean cities in the U.S. All cities should send representatives to Houston to study skyline and building structure before they plan to remodel and clean out the old sections of the City -- I dearly love Houston now -- of course, my first love was and is dear old wonderful Norfolk -- but here I got with my money and here I am and I like it -- As soon as I called the T.B.I. in the afternoon of May 10th Mr. Whaler, the manager, visited me at which time I related this story -- but in more detail -- he seemed to think I might be mentally ill until I mentioned the work of this particular Cuban organizer and then he sat up and really listened -- he left immediately for Washington as it is my understanding. Nevertheless, I could not sleep all night thinking that it might require much time to organize the proper guard service to protect the Johnson family and I feared that they might act more quickly now that I knew -- so, I sent a wire to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Johnson -- after walking through the rains that awful day of rain and hail in Houston all day on May 11th -- I began to read that all was set for a communist take-over and that, as per one speaker on the radio and T.B. there was not enough time to prevent it at this late date -- but I smiled to myself and kept the faith that our great nation could and would defend its self from within and from without. As I read of the plans I realized that not all was made known -- I saw one week's extension for Resurrection City and I thought -- we shall see --please God--IN GOD WE TRUST -- those were lonely days for me here -- I was exhausting my funds and the people who had agreed to assist me were making every effort to discourage me in printing my book - were

trying to get all information and that they were even making it impossible for me to pay the hotel bills because they withheld the funds that had been promised to me unless I "cooperated" -- that meant giving up all proof of my work and surrendering all to them -- this I refused to do -- I wept only a few times -- then I felt so good to know that I was a modern Paul Revere -- "The Communists are coming. The Communists are coming and by golly they are here" -- I kept the silent faith -- and prayed -- Never let it be said that any communists are great enough to take this nation -- like the power in the night all support of the 20th Peoples March was removed through any political agent and they were without warning left to themselves and they had no leader -- No, then, our secret service men moved into that area and took over -- with the powder guns just across the Potomac River in addition to all that was there at the entrance of the Resurrection City -- we had no need for the wonderfully trained marines and National guards when there was not a communist dared to show their head and fight -- never let it be said that the riots are not squashed -- true the police did it -- true it was an order from L.B.J. but it was not wholly the effect of L.B.J. as direct action --- but it was in part that their leader was no longer available to serve them, and they had no reason for the take-over at that time without one to follow through. It is not that L.B.J. acted only after his own hide was in jeopardy and not before -- all the acting that he could have done before unless the nation did as this time -- went into all out plans for the riots, he could have done nothing -- he had unseen and unapproachable competition -- now, all riots will abate and we will be more at peace with the nations armed


services ready to act. I had a wonderfully nice 4th of July -- No -- I did not have watermelon and ice cream -- but I heard the silence of Houston -- saw the flags flying and could say "Thank you God -- for this purpose I might have been borned" -- I knew my Norfolk was safe -- that all the streets were intact and there were no fires -- I do love you so -- much, my Norfolk.

How true it is -- "There's only one nation strong enough to destroy it -- and that is America itself." (Photo of the telegram to LBJ)

I need assistance financially until what time I can prepare the prospectus for my book so as to receive an advance on it for operating expenses -- I have no family -- I am appealing to the people of my country to assist me -- I will go with anyone in person to the office of the Houston F.B.I. and prove that I did contact the office and that my story of report is as I have related it herein. I will greatly appreciate any and all contributions -- and watch for the magazine in which my story is to be serialized in the middle of September or October -- the magazine is BANPAR PRESS MAGAZINE. Ask your newstands to please have your copy -- \$5.00 retail price -- there will be three editions -- thirty days consecutively. Please send all donations to me at this address and thank you.


Mrs. 
Post Office Box 
Houston, Texas U.S.A.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me this the 17th day of July 1963.


Notary Public in and for Harris
County, Texas

Please Type or Use SOFT LEAD PENCIL or HEAVY

INK PEN. Both available at Clerk's Desk in Lobby.

SENDING BLANK

NO. OF CL. OF SVC.	PS. OF COLL.	GACH	CHARGE TO	TYPE FILED
To: <u>Lyndon B. Johnson</u> JAN 4 1968				
Address: <u>White House</u> <u>United States Government</u>				
<u>Washington, D.C.</u>				
I am not your friend but your grandchild is in grave danger-- fire demonstration for Viet Nam-- take over by the Communist both National and International in the poor folks march. Stop the March. I have reported this to the Houston FBI.				

Send the above message to [redacted] which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER--DO NOT FOLD

Sender's Name and Permanent Address

Room Number

1275 (A10-57)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. GALE

DATE: 9-18-68

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Chicago, Illinois
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

At approximately 7:30 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. this date, captioned individual telephonically contacted Extra Duty Supervisor Lawrence S. Mohr, Special Investigative Division.

[REDACTED] made reference to the assassination of John F. Kennedy and said she was known by the FBI. She also asked if Supervisor Mohr would contact President Johnson so that he could identify her.

[REDACTED] was unintelligible and on several occasions requested that someone be sent out there, presumably to her home. There were frequent breaks in and crying during most of the conversation.

An attempt was made to solicit background information from her and to ascertain the purpose of her call but her answers were unintelligible, owing to her sobbing and crying. She appeared to be emotionally disturbed.

Bureau indices contain nothing identifiable with [REDACTED].

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

LSM:msm
(4)

REC-19

12 SEP 20 1968

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

From: "Prensa Libre Revolucionaria" ("Revolutionary Free Press"),
a Weekly, published in Mexico D.F., Mexico, Year VII,
Volume 7, Issue No. 420.

Page 1.
Columns 1 and 2

CIA, THE INVISIBLE ARMY OF IMPERIALISM

By Way of Introduction

see pages 3 & 4
(First Part)

by: Guillermo H. Trejo Oviedo
Director General of Revolutionary
Free Press

Assassination of President S. 7.

The bloody and heroic struggle which is being waged by the nations enslaved by imperialism in order to attain their freedom and independence has brought these nations face to face with the most sinister and powerful instrument of domination available to those who reside in the White House: the CIA.

This means that the struggle against the powerful invisible army of Yankee imperialism involves a battlefield which is as wide as the whole world regardless of frontiers, and social sectors. Above all, it must be borne in mind that it is a struggle against an enemy that is devoid of the most elementary (military and political) ethics; an enemy which has been superbly trained, not only physically but in the art of lying, forging, stealing and defrauding, as well as in that most revolting, premeditated and outrageous of all crimes which is the scientific and technological crime.

It is for this reason that in order to defend the sovereignty and integrity of our country which is threatened at all times by the enemies of liberty and peace, it has become

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
153 SEP 17 1968

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necessary for every patriotic citizen to struggle against this enemy as if it were a battle in the foxholes with rifles in hand. It is a battle which can be won only by exposing publicly both their identities and their maneuvers, both their accomplices and their protectors....

From the above, it is of paramount importance to the freedom of our nations and to their tranquility, security and peace that -- as was demonstrated in the past -- the activities of the CIA be exposed as soon as they become known. This is what happened in our sister nations of Chile (Camelot Plan), Colombia (Simpatico Plan) and Peru (Colonial Project).

This is a subject which we will discuss extensively. However, here and now it is most pertinent to discuss Mexico's situation, above all since the time that our country became the host of such "generous teachers" as came to us from the FBI under the leadership of Edwin Swift, who imparted training courses to various Mexican Police Departments.

(to be continued)

SUSPICIONS CLEARED UP: IT WAS A PLOT!

New York, U. S. A. (Prensa Latina)

The New York Times stated that the evidence accumulated since the assassination of Martin Luther King has been pointing to a conspiracy. An article by-lined Martin Waldrum which appeared in the above newspaper says that certain evidentiary items point to the fact that more than one person are likely to be involved in King's slaying.

According to Waldrum, the existing elements pointing to a conspiracy include:

"A vivid radio broadcast put on the air by the Memphis police on the night of April 4, describing the pursuit of an automobile which never took place."

Another element is "the discovery of a duplicate driver's permit in Alabama."

Another element is "a trail of unlimited expenses incurred by Eric S. Galt, one of the cover names used by the alleged assassin of Martin Luther King."

There are three more cover names attributed by the FBI to Ray or any other individual who used them in the United States and Canada.

Another section of the New York Times article raises the question of "when and how did Ray obtain the money which he spent between August 26, 1967 and June 8, when he was arrested in London?" It must be stated that at that time Ray took dancing lessons and a course as a bartender; he misolbought a white Mustang automobile and a rifle; in addition, he drove the car 1,900 miles in Mexico, Canada and the United States. He flew to Europe and met all his expenses. An estimate of the costs runs over \$10,000. The newspaper goes on to state that "there is no knowledge of Ray doing any kind of work since he escaped from the Jefferson, Mississippi, state penitentiary, on April 23, 1967."

New York, U. S. A. (Prensa Latina)

Senator Robert Kennedy never lent any credence to the official conclusions as to the assassination of his brother, President John F. Kennedy, and if he had become President, he would have ordered a new investigation, lawyer Mark Lane disclosed yesterday.

Lane is the author of various critical works concerning the official report of the Warren Commission which issued the official verdict about the Dallas assassination. His book "Rush to Judgement" was the first work to disprove the Commission's arguments.

In an article published by the weekly "New York Free Press," Lane stated that Robert Kennedy was afraid of being assassinated and the only reason why he never revealed his position on the matter of his brother's assassination is because "he knew that there were rifles ready to bar his way to the White House."

The lawyer went on to say that a few months ago the New York senator sent two envoys to New Orleans to exchange impressions with District Attorney Jim Garrison who is carrying on an investigation on his own into the circumstances surrounding President Kennedy's death. According to Lane, the envoys informed the District Attorney that Robert Kennedy did not believe in the conclusions of the Warren Report and thought, along with Garrison, that President Kennedy had fallen victim to a conspiracy and not to an assassination by a loner.

According to the article, the purpose of Kennedy's message to Garrison was to let him know that whatever statements the New York Senator made in public concerning the matter did not reflect his convictions at all and, also, to assure him that if he were elected president, he would order a new investigation. According to Mark Lane, the New Orleans District Attorney attempted to convince Robert Kennedy's envoys that he was taking a greater risk than by making his sentiments public. Jim Garrison also expressed the opinion that "the best defense is to attack the assassins openly and to reveal the role played by the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) in the assassination."

The author of the article pointed out that Robert Kennedy was planning to give up his presidential ambitions if defeated in the California primaries and was assassinated upon being proclaimed the winner in that State. He also underscored that the Attorney General Ramsey Clark did not wait for the start of the investigation prior to declaring that the Senator's assassination had not been the consequence of a plot.

Lane also remarked that the attitude of the authorities was the same in the case of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, in the case of Martin Luther King's murder and in the case of Robert F. Kennedy's death. He added that the people who masterminded these three assassinations, those who carried them out and those who prevented the truth from being known are equally guilty.

And finally, Lawyer Mark Lane issues a warning: "Robert Kennedy will not be the last personality to be assassinated if the truth about the political crimes which occur in this country continues to be occulted."

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: This issue of "Prensa Libre Revolucionaria" does not appear to contain any other article of value or interest to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 9/19/68

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (2) *RUC*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBulet to Buffalo, 9/4/68, and Dallas airtel
to Bureau 9/6/68.

Enclosed for Bureau for whatever disposition
considered appropriate are the two polaroid photographs
enclosed with reBulet.

On 9/16/68, JOSEPH W. MADIGAN, an employee of the
Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y., who resides at 175
Cutler Ave., Corning, was interviewed concerning the
diagrams and photographs referred to in reBulet.

MADIGAN advised that after the assassination of
JOHN FITZGERLAD KENNEDY (JFK) he purchased, at a local
department store, an 8mm film portraying the life of JFK
which film was prepared by the Columbia Pictures Corp.,
(CPC) New York City, captioned "John F. Kennedy Man of Courage."

MADIGAN exhibited a portion of this film relating to
the assassination of JFK and advised that the sequence of
film appears to be out of order and he observed that the
scene of the roof of the Texas School Book Depository Bldg.,
(TSBDB) shows what appears to be a "smoke puff" directly
over the Hertz sign on the top of that building. He
advised that the film also shows police looking at the top
of this building from their position on the ground and
he theorizes that had the film been put in proper sequence
then the police would be looking at the top of the TSBDB
directly after JFK was assassinated and the "smoke puff"
would likely have been visible at the same time, thus
indicating that JFK may have been shot at from the roof
rather than from a window of the TSBDB.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Dallas (89-4812)
- 1 - Buffalo

RWR:rmm

54 SEP 27 1968

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6574
EX-105

10 SEP 20 1968

BU 62-1827

MADIGAN advised that his first letter to the CPC was merely to point out to them that there appeared to be a "smoke puff" over the Hertz sign on the TSBDB at the same time that JFK was shot and his second letter enclosed two polaroid photographs and three diagrams indicating the sequence of action as he believes it may have occurred and the photographs show that there was no "smoke puff" at the time MADIGAN took the polaroid shots during June, 1968, when MADIGAN visited the assassination scene at Dallas, Tex., out of curiosity, during his regular vacation.

MADIGAN advised his entire purpose in writing to CPC was to point out to them that JFK may have been shot from the roof of the TSBDB and that the person or persons who edited the film, "John F. Kennedy Man of Courage" have apparently placed the film relating to the assassination out of sequence.

For information of Bureau and Dallas, in May, 1963, MADIGAN wrote the Buffalo Office indicating he had "another angle" concerning the window he had mentioned in a previous letter to the FBI. Since there was no record of this previous letter, MADIGAN was interviewed on 5/16/63, at which time he refused to comment on his first letter, since he felt the FBI was apparently not interested, since the FBI did not have his previous letter of one and one half years earlier, and he thus refused to explain or comment further concerning his letter or the window.

It is noted that although MADIGAN appeared rational and sincere during contacts with him May, 1963, and again during last contact 9/16/68, he, nevertheless, does appear to be a person who apparently becomes obsessed with the results of his personal observation of activity and although he apparently does not force his observations on others he apparently does bring these observations to the attention of those persons he believes may be interested. In this same regard, during contact with MADIGAN, he appeared to be a deep analytical thinker who has given his serious consideration to the events resulting in the assassination of JFK.

BU 62-1827

Inasmuch as MADIGAN has advised that he has only followed the assassination of JFK out of curiosity and he wrote letters to the CPC only to point out his interpretation of what may have happened, then it appears that further investigation of this matter is not warranted.

Buffalo considers this matter closed.

FBI

Date: 9/18/68

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)(RUC)
 RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 OO: DL

ReBulet to San Antonio 9/10/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies
 of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Two copies of this LHM are being furnished to
 the Dallas Division.

It should be noted that [REDACTED]
 who was interviewed and results set forth in the enclosed
 LHM, told his story in a rambling fashion. He seemed
 obsessed with the KENNEDY assassination and/or LEE HARVEY
 OSWALD and/or his conversation with the young man on
 11/15/63.

The contents of the LHM are self-explanatory,
 and it is recommended that no further investigation be
 conducted in this phase of this case.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)(RM)(89-43)
 1 - San Antonio
 JMK:kfh
 (6)

EX-105 REC-62-109060-6575
DEPT (RAO-CRIM)

6 SEP 23 1968

Approved: _____
Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas
September 18, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to FBI, San Antonio, memorandum
dated August 28, 1968, captioned as above.

On September 17, 1968, [redacted] TEXAS
[redacted] San Antonio, Texas, was interviewed con-
cerning the letter he wrote to the San Antonio Office of the
FBI dated August 19, 1968, the contents of which were set forth
in referenced memorandum. inf

In this letter [redacted] mentioned his contact with
a young man on Friday morning, November 15, 1963, at a cafe and
bar located in the 900 block of N. New Braunfels Avenue, San
Antonio, Texas. Also in his letter [redacted] remarked that he
was convinced that the assassin in Dallas was identical with
the above mentioned young man.

During the interview on September 17, 1968, [redacted]
described his brief contact with this young man. [redacted] said
that he had not seen this man before or since this contact with
him. He said he noticed the man was standing in the cafe
looking across the street at a telephone booth. The young man
said he had only five cents and that he was waiting for a store
across the street to open. He ordered half a cup of coffee
since he had only five cents. He told [redacted] he was sent
here to investigate the explosion at Medina Base which, accord-
ing to [redacted] occurred on Wednesday, November 13, 1963. The
young man said he was in Washington when the explosion occurred.
He said he was in Jacksonville, Florida, the preceding night,
November 14, 1963, and flew to San Antonio. He remarked that
he should be able to finish his work in San Antonio in about
half a day but said that it might take a week.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

62-104060-6575
ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

██████████ said that during the portion of the conversation when he questioned this young man as to his whereabouts when the explosion at Medina Base occurred, the man answered in a "different sounding voice," stating he was in Washington.

██████████ said he was of the opinion this man might return to the cafe and try to cash a check, and that he was building up a story by stating he was an investigator. He figured the young man might be a fraud inasmuch as, if he were a real investigator, he would have had more than five cents and he would not have been in that neighborhood.

██████████ said that he thought the young man mentioned above was Lee Harvey Oswald for various reasons, including the remarks set forth above. He said the man looked like photographs of Oswald that he, ██████████, had seen.

██████████ also said that Kennedy's assassin was described in early newspaper accounts which were printed prior to the newspapers' receiving Oswald's name. He said that description fit the man who had been in the cafe.

██████████ further pointed out that he had read in an article in Life magazine that Oswald had not gone home the weekend of Friday, November 15, 1963. This is another reason for him to believe that it was Oswald who was the young man in the cafe.

██████████ also commented that the young man looked like Oswald in size, had sharp features and dark, somewhat wavy, hair. He had not had a haircut in some time.

He said the man had a brownish-tan sports coat which seemed too large for him. ██████████ saw a photograph of Oswald later in a coat which looked like the one the man had on.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

██████████ remarked that, during his conversation with this young man, he had mentioned he was in Jacksonville, Florida, the previous night. ██████████ said he learned that Oswald was stationed in Jacksonville, Florida, while in the Marines.

██████████ said that it was not until a book on the Warren Report came out that he learned that Oswald had planned to assassinate General Walker for two months prior to the time he actually tried it. He said he learned that Oswald had hidden a gun somewhere in the area prior to the time that he actually tried to assassinate General Walker and left the gun hidden somewhere in the area subsequent to his attempt. ██████████ pointed out that, on the night Oswald tried to assassinate Walker, he left without a gun and returned without one.

██████████ said that it was only his opinion, but he concluded that Oswald came to San Antonio on November 13, 1963, and that he came with a gun, although he did not see him with a gun. ██████████ concluded that he went to Kelly Air Force Base, that he must have known the presidential plane would take off from there, that he went to Medina Base to hide the gun or to spy or to commit sabotage. ██████████ believes Oswald set off the explosion at Medina Base by firing a bullet through an open door of the "Igloo."

██████████ continued stating that he believes Oswald was in Dallas on Thursday night (November 14, 1963) but had to come back to San Antonio to get the weapon which he had hidden in the neighborhood of Medina Base. ██████████ believes that he was here on Friday, November 15, 1963, to get the weapon like he did in the General Walker assassination attempt.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

[REDACTED] advised that he was born February 20, [REDACTED]
at [REDACTED], Texas. He resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], San Antonio, Texas, and he works at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], a cafe and bar, [REDACTED], San Antonio.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 9/16/68

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

ReHOairtel to Bu, 3/8/68, no copy for Dallas.

Attached are six copies of LHM concerning captioned matter. Copy of attached LHM being furnished Dallas and New Orleans for their information.

No further investigation being conducted relative to the information contained in LHM.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-6)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc-1) (Info)
 - 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc-1) (Info)
 - 1 - Houston
- DCS/sjm
(5)

AGENCY AAC: Weis/Vinson, Yeagley

REG. REC'D
DATE FORW. 9/20/68
NOW FORW. 9/25-0-6
BY REL:LSF

REC-19

EX 110

16 SEP 18 1968

54 SEP 30 1968

1 cc envelope retained
818 9-20



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas
September 16, 1968

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information
Concerning

W/O
N.D.
B 6-20-1942
INTT

On September 13, 1968, Mr. David Douglas Doyle, 2015
Mason, Houston, Texas, furnished the following information:

Doyle stated he has been employed as a maintenance
man by Mr. Nat Terence, owner and publisher of The Houstonian
a weekly newspaper published in Houston, Texas, which paper
has a limited circulation mostly to people working within the
City Hall and the Harris County Courts Building. Doyle stated
that he began his employment with Terence in December, 1967
and voluntarily terminated this employment on September 9, 1968.

Doyle advised that he was introduced on approximately
August 1, 1968 to one Jack Martin. This introduction took place
at the apartment of Nat Terence in Houston. Doyle went on to
state that approximately two weeks after he had met Martin
Mr. Terence told him, Doyle, that a car had been seen driving
back and forth in front of Terence's apartment and he requested
Doyle to go to the street and see what this car wanted. Doyle
stated that as he approached the car he observed two men in the
front seat, one of whom was holding what appeared to be a shot
gun. As Doyle approached the car the car sped away. Doyle said
that he thereafter returned to Terence's apartment where
Jack Martin and one David Lewis were staying. Martin was very
emotional at this time and appeared to be extremely frightened
which according to Doyle prompted Martin to talk about many
things. Martin related in the presence of Terence and Lewis
and Doyle that he was one of seven conspirators in the Kennedy
assassination and that there were only three of them left, one
who was living in Ohio and two who are in Houston. Martin did
not identify the other two conspirators. He also did not elaborate
further on the assassination as he appeared to have regretted
what he said as if it had been a slip of the tongue.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 10 1968

62-109060-6576

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Doyle stated that it was his understanding that Martin had been hiding out in Terence's apartment because of trouble he was involved in with certain people of the underworld in New Orleans. Doyle stated that based on this episode with the car as previously mentioned it was the opinion of Terence that someone was out to kill Martin. Doyle further stated that several days subsequent to this incident Terence called the Harris County Sheriff's Office and two deputy sheriffs came out and escorted Martin from the apartment. Doyle stated he has not seen Martin since this time.

Doyle went on to state that David Lewis was a friend of Martin and had stayed with Martin in the apartment of Terence for several days. He stated that both Martin and Lewis were private investigators and both of them worked with the Central Intelligence Agency in some manner and were acquainted with Guy Bannister in New Orleans. Martin also told Doyle that he was the instigator of the Garrison probe into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Doyle went on to state that after Martin had left the apartment, Terence had asked him, Doyle, to go to the Sheriff's Office and give them a statement concerning Martin's remarks about the assassination. Doyle stated he did not do this because he did not want to become involved. He stated Terence kept insisting that he do this and told him he would have him arrested if he did not do it. Thereafter Doyle told Terence he would go to the FBI and report what Martin had told him. Doyle reported that Terence is a close personal friend of Sheriff Buster Kern and could probably have him arrested if he wanted to. He stated on September 10, 1968 Captain T.W. Leonard had left his business card at his apartment with instructions for him to call him. He called Captain Leonard to find out what he wanted but Leonard would only tell him to come to his office. When Doyle refused Leonard told him he would get a warrant for his arrest. Doyle stated he has not committed any crime and in order to protect himself he contacted the News Department of TV Channel 13, Houston, who in turn made some inquiry into the Sheriff's Office. He stated he has not been bothered further by anyone from the Sheriff's Office.

Doyle described Martin as a white male, 42, 6'2", 112 lbs., ruddy complexion, blemishes on face and several small scars on the face. He stated Martin has a drinking problem and very seldom eats. He stated also that Martin wears

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

a Mason ring on his left index finger.

Doyle stated that he, Doyle, had come to Houston from Las Cruces, New Mexico to attend a horse shoeing school. He stated his parents reside in Las Cruces at 960 N. Armigo and that he enlisted in the U.S. Army in September, 1959 and has Serial Number RA 18563219 and that he received an undesirable discharge in May, 1962 for psychiatric reasons. He went on to state that his psychiatric condition under which he was discharged is really not correct inasmuch as he faked a psychotic condition in order to get out of the Army. Doyle stated he has since tried to re-enlist and tried to correct this black mark on his record. Doyle advised he was born June 20, 1942, is a white male, 5'10", 170 lbs., and stated he is leaving Houston with his wife on October 1, 1968 to live in Thermopolis, Wyoming.

On September 14, 1968, Mr. Nat Terence and Jack Martin both telephonically contacted the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI, Houston, Texas and inquired as to whether or not Doyle had furnished any information to the FBI. They requested information as to what information Doyle had furnished if any and stated that Doyle is a complete "nut" and anything he says cannot be believed. Both Terence and Martin advised that they would be glad to furnish any information to the FBI to clarify this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (72-1840)

DATE: 9/18/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (72-111) (P)

SUBJECT: ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
TESTIMONY OF EDWARD GRADY PARTIN
OOJ - CR
(OO: NEW ORLEANS)

*Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy*

Rerep of SA EDWARD J. CARNEY, JR., 8/29/68, at
New Orleans, and Bulet to New Orleans, 9/5/68.

The nine individuals set forth in referenced
Bulet will be interviewed with the exception of BARBARA
REED, true name REID.

BARBARA REID testified before the Orleans Parish
Grand Jury in connection with the investigation of Orleans
Parish District Attorney JIM GARRISON into the assassination
of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Further, REID is suspected
of having done some work in behalf of the GARRISON inves-
tigation and in association with MARK LANE, author of the
book "Rush to Judgment." LANE has actively supported the
GARRISON investigation. For these reasons, REID will not
be contacted, UACB.

In connection with the Bureau's suggestion that
consideration be given to check of telephone toll records
of the various parties involved in this case together with
a check of bank accounts of key individuals in connection
with this matter, New Orleans, after careful consideration,
is of the opinion that there has been no evidence developed
to date which would indicate that a review of records of
this type would assist in establishing conspiracy to
influence the testimony of EDWARD GRADY PARTIN.

New Orleans will at this time confine the
investigation to the interviews suggested by the Bureau
in referenced Bulet, together with the leads set forth in

② - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
EJC:pd
(4)

EX 110 REC-56
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 26 1968

18 SEP 20 1968

51 SEP 26 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NO 72-111
EJC:pd

rerep. If upon completion of the above-outlined investigation it appears that a review of certain telephone toll records and bank accounts is deemed advisable, New Orleans will prepare a letterhead memorandum along the lines suggested by the Bureau in referenced Bulet.

This matter is continuing to receive aggressive handling under close supervision and every effort is being made to complete the investigation at an early date.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FROM :

W. J. [unclear] 588
L. E. [unclear]

DATE:

SUBJECT:

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

The attached Daily Report has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received. *K*

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

ENC. BEHIND FILE

REC 6

62-109060-117

ENCLOSURE

EX-101

NOT RECORDED

4 SEP 30 1968

55 OCT 8 1968

134

[Signature]

FBI

Date: 9/25/68

REC-42

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, 9/20/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

Clipping
 ENCLOSURE

EX 106

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
 1 - New Orleans

REC-42

62-109060-6578

SEP 30 1968

ECW:srl
 (6)

C. C. Bishop

[Handwritten signature]
 35 SEP 30 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

~~\$450,000~~ Is Asked By Probe Figure

A \$450,000 damage suit has been filed against Time, Inc., in Federal District Court by Perry Raymond Russo, a principal figure in the probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The suit charges that an article which appeared in the Aug. 2, 1968, issue of Time magazine referred to Russo as a "drug addict."

Claiming the statement was made negligently and maliciously, Russo said "complainant is not now nor has he ever been a 'drug addict.'"

U.S.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-20-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.11/22/63
Character: AFO
or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

[RECEIVED]

62-109060-63 8

F.B.I.

Date: 9/27/68

REC-42

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10)

SUBJ: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReJKAirtel dated 2/2/68 in captioned matter which transmitted an LHM setting forth results of an interview of Mr. WILLIAM S. WALTER, former clerk of the New Orleans Office, by former SAC D. K. BROWN, and Director airtel to Jacksonville 9/26/68. *La. Fla.*

Enclosed for the Bureau and New Orleans are two copies of the original stenographic notes of SAC Secretary *[redacted]* pertaining to letterhead memo in referenced communication.

The original of these notes is being maintained in the exhibit section of instant file.

1 copy of sten notes delivered

1 - Dtd attorney William Birch

Room 2116 Dist Rd 1100

10-1-68

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 - 2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2) (89-69)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43)
 - 1 - Jacksonville
- CMB:jeh
(7)

REC-42 62-109060-6579

EX 106

6 SEP 30 1968

C. C. Bishop

NOV 10 03 PM '68

DIRECT DIA

REC-42

5001A-1000

Sent

M Per

END

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 163

COPY 2

8-26-68

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. H. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Altair

To: SACs, Jacksonville (89-10)
New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-103080)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReJKAirtel dated February 2, 1968, in captioned matter which transmitted an LHM setting forth results of an interview of Mr. William S. Walter, former clerk of the New Orleans Office, by former SAC D. K. Brown.

Reference is also made to JKairtel dated April 22, 1968, reporting that the shorthand notes of SAC Secretary, Clarissa E. Davidson, which are the basis for Jacksonville's LHM, February 2, 1968, are in existence and are being preserved by her in accordance with Bureau instructions.

Jacksonville Office should immediately furnish the Bureau with two copies and the New Orleans Office with two copies of SAC Secretary Davidson's notes as described above. Department is contemplating a confrontation with William S. Walter in this matter in the immediate future.

The New Orleans Office, upon receipt of the copies of Clarissa E. Davidson's notes, should immediately furnish one copy of the notes to Assistant U. S. Attorney Gene Palisandro, who is handling this particular matter for U. S. Attorney Louis LaCour.

The original of ¹⁰²Olga E. Davidson's stenographic notes should be retained in the files of the Jacksonville Office and no additional action need be taken by the Jacksonville Office in this matter at this time. 62-10960-6580

1 - Dallas (89-43) *per DIA*

REL:bd (11)

REC-19

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

4 OCT 2 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, Jacksonville
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

NOTE:

Walter is the former Security Patrol clerk of the NO Office who has falsely alleged that the NO Office received a teletype communication from Bureau headquarters shortly before the assassination of President Kennedy, alleging there would be an assassination attempt of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. This matter has been discussed in detail with Departmental Attorneys and appropriate communications have previously been sent to the AG in this matter. On 9-25-68 Departmental Attorney William Block contacted Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan and advised that Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano plans to contact Walter and the latter's attorney in the immediate future and confront Walter re Walter's false allegations. He plans to make it clear to Walter and his attorney that, if Walter furnishes false information at a trial conducted by NO District Attorney Garrison at a later date, the Department of Justice is prepared to take immediate legal action against Walter. Clarissa E. Davidson's stenographic notes clearly show that former SAC Brown asked Walter about the alleged teletype and that Walter informed Brown he never received or saw a teletype or any other message containing the alleged threat against President Kennedy. Jacksonville should forward to Bureau and NO Office two copies each of SAC Secretary's notes re SAC Brown's interview of Walter.

FBI

Date: 9-25-68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8156) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.
DALLAS, TEXAS

11-22-63

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Re Bulet to Kansas City, 6-17-68.

On the night of 9-24-68, Dr. JOHN M. NICHOLS, Associate Pathologist, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas, was the guest speaker of the annual joint meeting of the Reno County, Kansas Bar Association and Reno County, Kansas Medical Society. The topic of Dr. NICHOLS' talk was a pathological investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY and the Warren Commission Report.

At the outset of the address, NICHOLS was highly critical of the medical autopsy procedures followed after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He claimed the autopsy procedure was totally incomplete and he was also somewhat critical of the FBI investigation, based on autopsy reports, particularly in regard to the trajectory of the bullet which struck President KENNEDY in the back. He also claimed in the replay of the assassination of President KENNEDY, the FBI used a different car, which created different distances between persons in the car and different angles.

He stated he has in the past had numerous items of correspondence with FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. and initially his inquiries were answered; however, recent requests by him failed to receive a response from the FBI. He stated he is interested in obtaining additional information concerning

(3) - Bureau
 2 - Dallas
 1 - Kansas City
 TEK:mlb

REC 22

15 SEP 26 1968

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

58 MAR 3 1969

x-rays taken at the autopsy of the body of President KENNEDY and he has been unable to obtain any information in this regard from the FBI. He advised he is also seeking additional information concerning the gun allegedly used in the shooting of President KENNEDY and that he is planning a law suit against the FBI in an effort to obtain the desired information.

He admitted he has written an article concerning this same topic, which article was published in the American Medical Association Journal, also that he is planning a book on this subject.

His lecture was based primarily on sketches and drawings, most of which involved ballistics and trajectories. He claimed to have made numerous tests with a similar-type weapon and ammunition and on the basis of these tests he claims some conclusions reached by the Warren Commission were erroneous.

At the conclusion of his address, MICHAEL CHALFANT, prominent attorney in Hutchinson, Kansas, and former County Attorney, questioned Dr. NICHOLS as to his purpose in attempting to prove the items noted above. He specifically asked Dr. NICHOLS whether, if he was trying to disprove the theories accepted by the Warren Commission, he had any theories he was trying to prove; however, this did not receive a satisfactory response, as NICHOLS claimed he was not trying to prove any other theory.

SA THOMAS E. KELLY, Resident Agent, Hutchinson, Kansas, who is a member of the Reno County, Kansas Bar Association, was in attendance at the above-noted dinner and address. At the conclusion of the address, SA KELLY contacted Dr. NICHOLS and specifically asked him if he was, in fact, planning a law suit against the FBI for the purpose of obtaining information. In a serious manner, Dr. NICHOLS stated he expected to commence a law suit in a month or so.

Following the address, SA KELLY was contacted by numerous attorneys and physicians in attendance, and it was the general impression of most of these persons that Dr. NICHOLS had no information of substance and that he was on some type of individual crusade to prove an unknown point. His address covered numerous points of evidence; however, he devoted most of it to the autopsy and the ballistics matters.

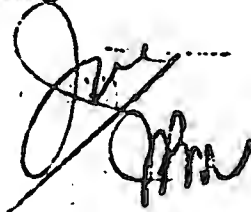
Laboratory Division

9/27/68

RHJ:fch

Attached airtel indicates that Dr. John M. Nichols made derogatory comments concerning the FBI during an address before an annual joint meeting of a local bar association and medical society. Nichols alleged that he was unable to obtain information concerning X-rays taken at the autopsy of President Kennedy and indicated he was considering filing a law suit against the FBI. The FBI, of course, had nothing to do with the X-rays.

Nichols is a loudmouth who has communicated with the Bureau on several previous occasions seeking information in such a manner as to indicate that he wants to "use" the FBI in connection with some personal project such as a book which he is preparing. Attached is a copy of a memorandum from B. J. White to I. W. Conrad dated 6/13/68, in which the background of this individual is reviewed and on which the Director approved the recommendation that the most recent letter from Nichols not be acknowledged and that the field office be advised to be most circumspect in any future dealings with him.

A handwritten signature, possibly reading "J. W. Conrad", is written in dark ink over the bottom of the typed text.

FBI

Date: 10/1/68

REC 22

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC 22 62-109060-6582

NOT RECORDED

1 OCT 2 1968

EX-101

5-10-68

SIX

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

5 OCT 11 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Petitions Top Court

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

(States-Item Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Counsel for Clay L. Shaw today appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court to halt prosecution of Shaw by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Shaw is charged under Louisiana law with conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Attorney Edward Wegmann today filed a lengthy appeal with the high court, asking for a hearing on Shaw's request for a permanent injunction barring Garrison from prosecuting him in state court.

IF THE SUPREME COURT agrees to hear the case, it will set a hearing after it reconvenes Oct. 7. If it declines, the case will revert to state court and Shaw can be tried on the conspiracy charges.

The appealed filed by Wegmann today was from a decision by a three-judge federal panel in New Orleans. The panel denied Shaw's injunction but did hold up the prosecution until a Supreme Court appeal could be taken.

Thus, today's action was expected. If the appeal had not been filed within a rea-

sonable time, state court action could have proceeded.

IN THE APPEAL, SHAW asked for the same remedies that the three-judge panel denied in its July 23 decision; a ban on prosecution by Garrison; a judgment that the Warren Report conclusions be declared valid, accurate and binding on all courts; a quashing of the indictment against Shaw; a ruling that certain Louisiana laws under which Shaw has been prosecuted are unconstitutional; joining U.S. Attorney General Ram-

Shaw--

Continued from Front Page

Further, the appeal argues that Louisiana law preventing attorneys from accompanying clients into grand jury proceedings is unconstitutional and that Garrison's prosecution of Shaw violated his civil rights.

"PUBLIC OFFICIALS are conducting a reign of terror by misusing and abusing their offices by conducting an illegal, unwarranted probe of the assassination of President Kennedy," the appeal said.

The prosecution of Shaw is for the "sole purpose of getting a judicial forum for attacks on the Warren Report," the appeal said.

The three-judge federal court, composed of Circuit Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey, erred in several respects, the appeal says.

Errors cited included:

—Denying Shaw his fundamental rights of freedom of expression, fair trial and due process by not granting the injunction.

—Not holding an evidentiary hearing on Shaw's requests for relief.

—Upholding the Louisiana conspiracy law.

—Holding that injunctive relief was barred because the

sey Clark to the case as defendant.

The Warren Report concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald killed the President, acting alone. Garrison charges that Shaw conspired with Oswald, David William Ferrie and others to kill Kennedy.

THE APPEAL CONTENTS that the Louisiana law preventing women from being selected for jury service unless they request it is invalid, as well as the laws regarding selection of the grand jury venire.

See SHAW—Page 7

matter still is pending in state court.

—Not noting the bad faith of the prosecution in pressing the matter with no hope of gaining a conviction.

—Not noting the importance of the Warren Report and not declaring it valid, accurate and binding.

Not making the U.S. attorney general a party to the case.

Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967, and subsequently indicted on the conspiracy charge. Various legal delays since then have prevented the case from coming to trial.

Shaw, a 55-year-old retired businessman, was the first person charged in Garrison's probe of the assassination.

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-27-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

GEORGE W. HEALY

TITLE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY,
TEXAS 11-22-63

Character:

AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62 18260-1

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Supreme Court Jurisdiction Asked for Clay Shaw Trial

Statement Calls Garrison Probe 'Fraudulent'

By EDGAR A. POE

WASHINGTON — District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans Friday was charged before the United States Supreme Court with conducting a "fraudulent and useless probe" of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In a 173-page statement on behalf of Clay L. Shaw, who is under indictment in the Criminal District Court of Orleans Parish, La., for having "willfully and unlawfully conspired" to murder President Kennedy, the court was urged to take jurisdiction in the pending state court case.

Edward F. Wegmann, one of Shaw's New Orleans attorneys, submitted the statement to the clerk's office of the court in the white-marble edifice on Capitol Hill.

The brief asks the tribunal to take jurisdiction on grounds federal questions are involved.

Clay, former managing director of International Trade Mart, is free under \$10,000 bail pending trial.

There was no immediate indication, as is customary, whether the court would accept or deny jurisdiction in the world-famous case, or whether it would be remanded back to a three-judge federal panel at New Orleans.

In a unanimous decision on July 23, the three-judge federal tribunal, composed of Circuit Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr., and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey, ruled that there was no federal jurisdiction. However, they said Shaw was entitled to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court to resolve the issue.

REPORT MAY NOT BIND

The lower court panel also said it would not be judicially right for it to grant "a declaratory judgment decreeing that the Warren Report is binding upon all the courts of the U.S., including the Louisiana state court" where Shaw's prosecution is pending.

The Supreme Court, after the traditional summer recess, will reconvene on Monday, Oct. 7. However, the court could accept or deny jurisdiction in the case while in recess if it so desired. There is also a question of whether Chief Justice Earl Warren would recuse himself because he headed the far-reaching Warren Commission inquiry into President Kennedy's murder.

The Warren Commission concluded that New Orleans-born Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, assassinated the late President at Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Oswald was subsequently murdered by Jack Ruby, now deceased.

The statement filed with the court by Wegmann in behalf of Shaw was also presented in the names of New Orleans attorneys F. Irvin Dymond, Herve Racivitch, William J. Wegmann, and Salvatore Panzeca.

It urges federal intervention in the case because it alleges that the investigation by Garrison is a "misuse and abuse" of the powers invested in the tall Iowa-born New Orleans prosecutor.

SHAW BEING USED

Said the statement: "... as

Cont. in Sec. 1, Page 14, Col. 5

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-28-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

11-22-63

Classification: AFO

Submitting Office: 89-

☐ Being Investigated N.O., LA.

ENCLOSURE

62-107-1-6582

SHAW TRIAL BY U.S. ASKED

Continued from Page 1

a result of a fraudulent, illegal and useless probe conducted by the district attorney for the Parish of Orleans, using improper and illegal methods, seeking and obtaining in-depth national and international publicity of all of his activities in connection with this probe, plaintiff (Shaw) has been charged and indicted with conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy and asserts that he is being used as a vehicle by the defendant Garrison to the judicial forum which he seeks for his irresponsible and oftentimes irrational criticisms of the Warren Report.

"It is submitted that under no circumstances, under no reasoning, under no hypothesis, can this case be said to constitute any ordinary criminal proceeding." Plaintiff who avows his

"It is submitted that under no circumstances, under no reasoning, under no hypothesis, can this case be said to constitute 'any ordinary criminal proceeding.' Plaintiff, who avows his innocence to such an extent that he cannot assist his counsel in the defense of the charges filed against him for the simple reason that he did nothing, and defendants refuse to tell him what he did, is the only person ever

accused and charged in a court of law in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy."

Shaw was arrested on March 1, 1967, at the direction of District Attorney Garrison, and booked with participating in a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

Shaw at the time of his arrest was charged as having used the alias of "Clay Bertrand." A onetime airplane pilot and onetime private investigator, David Ferrie, said publicly on Feb. 19, 1967, that Garrison had him "pegged as a get-away pilot" in the assassination.

On Feb. 22, Ferrie was found dead in his New Orleans apartment. Subsequently, the Orleans Parish coroner ruled that Ferrie's death resulted from natural causes and not suicide.

IMPORTANT FIND

An immense underground sea, "crisis" a ~~few~~ billion cubic meters of water, has been discovered in western Siberia.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK Death Forecast Subpenaed

A diary which allegedly refers to a man who mentioned in April, 1963, the possibility that President Kennedy would be killed with a high-powered rifle from a building has been subpenaed by the district attorney's office.

Florida Assistant Attorney General Seymour Gelber is directed by the subpena to deliver the work to the DA's office by 10:30 a.m. Oct. 8.

The subpena describes the material as:

"A certain ~~diary~~ and notes kept by Mr. Seymour Gelber while an assistant district attorney in Dade County, Florida, during an investigation conducted by the state's attorney for Dade County into activities of extremist groups."

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said he is mainly interested in the names that may "pop up" in the diary.

The diary also refers to Joseph Milteer, a Georgian, who reportedly told Willie Somerset, a Miami intelligence agent, in April, 1963, that JFK would be assassinated.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-27-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: GEORGE W. HEALY

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:
11/22/63

Classification: AFO

Submitting Office: 89-69

☐ Being Investigated N.O.L.A.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

SEP 27 1968

TELETYPE

REC 22

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

5:42PM URGENT 9-27-68 FOUR PGS. LAB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, INSTANT
DATE, REPORTED THAT A DIARY WHICH ALLEGEDLY REFERRED TO A
MAN WHO MENTIONED IN APRIL, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, THE
POSSIBILITY THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD BE KILLED WITH A
HIGH-POWERED RIFLE FROM A BUILDING HAS BEEN SUBPOENAED BY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED
THAT FLORIDA ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL SEYMOUR GLEBER IS
DIRECTED BY SUBPOENA TO DELIVER THE WORK TO THE DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE BY TEN THIRTY A.M., OCTOBER EIGHT NEXT.
ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE SUBPOENA DESCRIBES THE MATERIAL
AS "A CERTAIN DIARY AND NOTES KEPT BY MR. SEYMOUR GELBER
WHILE AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN DADE COUNTY, FLA.,
DURING AN INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY THE STATE'S ATTORNEY
FOR DADE COUNTY INTO ACTIVITIES OF EXTREMIST GROUPS."

END PAGE ONE
56 OCT 14 1968

REC'D DONALD L. DIA

REC 22

EX-101

22 OCT 3 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES L. ALCOCK SAID HE IS MAINLY INTERESTED IN NAMES THAT MAY "POP UP" IN THE DIARY.

THE DIARY ALSO REFES TO JOSEPH MILTEER, A GEORGIAN, *was Room 72*
WHO REPORTEDLY TOLD WILLIE SOMERSETTE, A MIAMI INTELLIGENCE *March 3/28/67*
AGENT, IN APRIL, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, THAT KENNEDY WOULD BE *allegation.*
ASSASSINATED. *REL*

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM RED FLASH EDITION, INSTANT DATE, REPORTED THAT COUNSEL FOR CLAY L. SHAW TODAY APPEALED TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT TO HALT PROSECUTION BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON. ACCOURING TO THE ARTICLE, ATTORNEY EDWARD WEGMANN TODAY FILED A LENGTHY APPEAL WITH THE SUPREME COURT ASKING FOR HEARING ON SHAW'S REQUEST FOR A PERMANENT INJUNCTION BARRING GARRISON FROM PROSECUTING HIM IN STATE COURT. THE APPEAL FILED BY WEGMANN TODAY WAS FROM A DECISION BY A THREE JUDGE FEDERAL PANEL IN NEW ORLEANS. THE PANEL DENIED SHAW'S REQUEST FOR A PERMANENT INJUNCTION BUT DID
END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

UPHOLD THE PROSECUTION UNTIL SUPREME COURT APPEAL COULD BE TAKEN.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IN THE APPEAL, SHAW ASKED FOR THE SAME REMEDIES THAT THE THREE JUDGE PANEL DENIED IN ITS JULY TWENTYTHREE DECISION:

A BAN ON PROSECUTION BY GARRISON; A JUDGEMENT THAT THE WARREN REPORT CONCLUSIONS BE DECLARED VALID, ACCURATE AND BINDING ON ALL COURTS; A QUASHING OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW; A RULING THAT CERTAIN LOUISIANA LAWS UNDER WHICH SHAW HAS BEEN PROSECUTED ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL; JOINING U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK TO THE CASE AS A DEFENDANT.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE APPEAL ALLEGES THE THREE JUDGE FEDERAL COURT ERRED IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS; DENYING SHAW HIS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, FAIR TRIAL AND DUE PROCESS BY NOT GRANTING THE INJUNCTION; NOT HOLDING AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING ON SHAW'S REQUEST FOR RELIEF; UPHOLDING THE LOUISIANA CONSPIRACY LAW;
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

HOLDING THAT INJUNCTIVE RELIEF WAS BARRED BECAUSE THE
MATTER STILL IS PENDING IN STATE COURT; NOT NOTING THE
BAD FAITH OF THE PROSECUTION IN PRESSING THE MATTER WITH
NO HOPE OF GAINING A CONVICTION; NOT NOTING THE IMPORTANCE
OF THE WARREN REPORT AND NOT DECLARING IT VALID, ACCURATE
AND BINDING; NOT MAKING THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL A PARTY
TO THE CASE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

OCT 1 1968 *per*

~~REC-7~~

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

BI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

3:35PM URGENT TWO PGS. 10-1-68 LAB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

Blum
R. G. [unclear]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, OCT⁰BER ONE INSTANT,
REPORTED THAT EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, NAMED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JAMES GARRISON AS A CONSPIRATOR IN THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS GRANTED A SECOND CONTINUANCE
MONDAY IN HIS FIGHT TO AVOID EXTRADITION TO LOUISIANA. THE
ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE HEARING ON A FUGITIVE WARRANT WAS
POSTPONED BECAUSE GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN HAS NOT YET
REACHED A DECISION FOLLOWING AN EXTRADITION HEARING IN JUNE
IN SACRAMENTO.

EX-104
REC-7 62-109060-6584

12 OCT. 4 1968

BRADLEY TOLD NEWSMEN HE FELT THE GOVERNOR'S DECISION
WAS DELAYED BECAUSE WE'VE GIVEN HIM AN AWFUL LOT OF
DOCUMENTS TO WADE THROUGH AND STUDY ACCORDING TO THE
ARTICLE, BRADLEY STATED HE FELT CONFIDENT REAGAN WOULD RULE
AGAINST HIS EXTRADITION TO LOUISIANA.

5-1000

END PG ONE

5 OCT 11 1968 F 10

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BRADLEY CONTENTS HE BECAME INVOLVED IN GARRISON'S PROBE OF THE ASSASSINATION WHEN A FORMER DEPUTY SHERIFF TOLD THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY THAT BRADLEY HAD PASSED HIMSELF OFF AS A SECRET SERVICE AGENT IN DALLAS, TEXAS, ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. BRADLEY DENIES HE WAS THERE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MKA

FBI WASH DC

11/22/63

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/1/68

Attached relates to assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and indicates that Governor Reagan of California has not reached a decision concerning the extradition of Edgar Eugene Bradley, accused by District Attorney Garrison in New Orleans as a conspirator in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

FBI

Date: 10/2/68

REC-7
encl
Rt

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

EX-102

REC-7

62-109060-6585

OCT 3 1968

B. C. Bishop

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

55 OCT 11 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BRADLEY GIVEN SECOND DELAY

Fights Garrison Move for Extradition

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Edgar Eugene Bradley was granted a second continuance Monday in his fight to avoid extradition to Louisiana by New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison.

Bradley, 49, was named by Garrison as an alleged conspirator in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The hearing on a fugitive warrant was postponed because Gov. Ronald Reagan has not yet reached a decision following an extradition hearing in June in Sacramento.

Bradley, of North Hollywood, told newsmen he felt the governor's decision was delayed because "we've given him an awful lot of documents to wade through and study."

He said he felt confident Reagan would rule against his extradition to Louisiana. And he denied being involved in any way in the assassination.

Bradley, the West Coast representative of a radio evangelist, contends he became involved in Garrison's probe of the assassination when a former deputy sheriff told the district attorney that Bradley had passed himself off as a secret service agent in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963, the day Kennedy was killed. Bradley denies he was there.

B. APPROX 1979

C. 11 F.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 7

SECTION 1

TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-1-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

11-22-63

Classification: AFO

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated N.O., LA.

ENCLOSURE

62-107068-68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Extradition Of Bradley Stalled Again

(Special to the States-Item)

LOS ANGELES — A radio evangelist accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy has been granted another delay in his bid to avoid

extradition to New Orleans. Eugene Bradley, 49, of North Hollywood, won his second continuance yesterday.

The postponement came after Gov. Ronald Reagan reported he has not reached a definite decision on the matter. Bradley said he feels confident Reagan will rule against extradition.

At a hearing in June in Sacramento, Bradley denied any involvement in the assassination.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-1-68
 Edition: RED FLASH
 Author:
 Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
 ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN
 F. KENNEDY, TEXAS
 Charles 22-63
 or AFO
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

RECEIVED

62-117600-100

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 3, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Harold Weisberg, the author of several books, the first of which was entitled "Whitewash - The Report of the Warren Report," was a guest on a radio program called "Sunday Dialogue" featured by Radio Station WAVA on 9/22/68. This was a 2-hour show which also included questions and answers from the listening public. Weisberg was obviously trying to promote his new book entitled "Coup d' etat" which he stated as yet has not been published. He stated that "Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill anyone" and those that were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy were members of the "Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Military Industrial Complex," and that the official story of the Kennedy assassination is false. When Weisberg was asked who killed Kennedy, he said he did not know. The FBI was mentioned on several occasions as was other agencies of the Government. Weisberg has continued attacks, as he has done in the past, against the Warren Commission, the FBI, Secret Service, police agencies, and other branches of the United States Government. Weisberg was one of 10 employees fired by the State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a Communist or having Communist sympathy. However, later he was allowed to resign without prejudice but was not restored to his previous position. Complete background data concerning Weisberg has previously been furnished to the White House and to the Attorney General.

ACTION:

The tape recording of this 2-hour show was reviewed. This is a continuation of Weisberg's attacks against the Warren Commission, the Bureau, and other Government agencies. No further action is required, and these tapes will be filed for permanent retention.

KMR:mfd
(8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO....

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY MAIL
COPY OF COVER LETTER HAS
BEEN MADE & PLACED IN BULKY

640C-1-1968

10/14/68

FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DETAILS: Harold Weisberg appeared on a radio program entitled "Sunday Dialogue" over Radio Station WAVA 9/22/68. This show was tape recorded and was 2 hours in length. A portion of the show was a question and answer period wherein the listening public would call in asking specific questions which Weisberg answered.

Weisberg was obviously promoting a new book entitled "Coup d' etat" which he said was not published yet. He mentioned that he in the past has had difficulty getting his books published and although he was not directly soliciting funds, he indicated he would accept donations.

Weisberg stated "Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill anyone". He claimed Oswald did not know that he was part of a conspiracy but was used as a patsy and made to seem responsible. Weisberg claimed the persons who were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy were members of the "CIA, Military Industrial Complex."

Weisberg claimed the Warren Commission, according to its own findings, proved beyond doubt that the act of the assassination was beyond the capacity of any one man, therefore, the assassination was a conspiracy.

Weisberg attempted to tie in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy with the assassination of President Kennedy and when he was asked why this was so, he said that Bobby had to be killed so that those who killed President Kennedy could get away with it. He stated that if Bobby Kennedy became President, he would have had to look into the assassination since he was such an effective spokesman against the present Vietnam policy, that if he had to be killed "anyway", the sooner it was done, the less harm he (Bobby) could do to the "CIA, Military Industrial Complex." Weisberg also attempted to establish that there was a close parallel between Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Sirhan. He also mentioned that he had been in contact with James Garrison of New Orleans and thinks that Garrison is right in his theory of the assassination.

Weisberg mentioned that President Johnson, who was both a "beneficiary and victim" of the assassination of President Kennedy, knew that he could not make the former Attorney General (Robert F. Kennedy) responsible for the

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

investigation of the assassination, therefore, he appointed "J. Edgar Hoover". He also mentioned that in connection with the alleged conspiracy the FBI, Secret Service, and two police departments (who were not named) knew about the proposed assassination plot. This, of course, is an absolute falsehood on the part of Weisberg.

During the course of the broadcast, Weisberg, on several occasions, mentioned his current address which is "Route 8, Frederick, Maryland" indicating that he had never asked for any solicitations, however, he would gladly accept any "help". Weisberg mentioned the difficulty he has experienced in getting his books published and in this respect, criticized the press and news media severely. He said of the Washington Post that the editor had ordered that his books not be reviewed. He felt that it was the function of the press to bring his views to light and therefore this constituted what he called suppression by the press.

From Weisberg's own comments, it is obvious that he has been having difficulty getting his books published which we know are vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the Warren Commission, the FBI, Secret Service, police agencies, and other branches of the United States Government. He continues his falsehoods, inaccuracies, and slanting of the facts to satisfy his own purpose. Weisberg's complete background, including information concerning his attacks against the Warren Commission, the FBI, and other Government agencies has previously been furnished to the White House and the Attorney General.

KW
AT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-110031)
FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-23552) (C)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
IS - CUBA
(OO: NEWARK)

DATE: 9/24/68

Re Newark letter to the Bureau and LHM dated 7/31/68.

On 7/14/68, at or about 9:30 P.M., Sergeant ZBIEG, Bergen County Jail Annex, Hackensack, New Jersey, advised that one [REDACTED] Paterson, New Jersey, an inmate who is being released at 12:00 P.M. this date, was requested to deliver a note written on the back of a cigarette package liner in behalf of captioned subject. ZBIEG stated that [REDACTED] turned the note over to him which was directed to [REDACTED] Miami, Florida, and [REDACTED] Alpha Co. [REDACTED] was "expect to be subpoenaed by Jan Garrison of Louisiana," as well as "Will see you in January if not all ---- ever."

ZBIEG stated [REDACTED] was received at the Bergen County Jail 4/26/68, for BPD and violation of probation and will be released January, 1969.

ZBIEG stated that [REDACTED] apparently selected [REDACTED] to be his messenger, in that [REDACTED] is reported to be going to Florida with his parents after his release from jail.

A review of this case reflects that the recipient offices of Bureau letter to Newark dated 6/28/68, have submitted pertinent data contained in their files to the Bureau and the Newark Division.

After reviewing all data received regarding the captioned subject, the Newark Division concurs with Lieutenant JAMES GUNDESDON, Jr., [REDACTED] Bergen County Jail, Hackensack, New Jersey, that [REDACTED] is a rental case. When interviewed on 8/7/68, subject admitted lying to the FBI when contacted on 5/22/68, on a number of

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Miami (INFO) (RM)
1 - Newark
LFH/jz
(4)

REC-61

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 8 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



5010-108

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-110031-110

NK 105-23553

points, including his commando raids on the Cuban Mainland, participation on a CIA assignment in Africa and his association with the above intelligence agency.

In view of the above, coupled with the fact that subject will be incarcerated at the Bergen County Jail, Hackensack, New Jersey, until around December, 1968, or January, 1969, the Newark Division feels that further contact with the subject are not advisable and further that additional investigation in this matter is not deemed warranted.

Therefore, Newark contemplates no further action in this matter and this case is being placed in a closed status.

One copy of this communication is being directed to the Miami Division, inasmuch as information in this letter tends to indicate that subject is contemplating traveling to Miami when he is released from jail.

SAC, Newark (105-23584)

62-109060-

Director, FBI (62-11031)

IS - CMA

ReNElet 9/24/68, copy of which is attached for New Orleans. This letter indicates that subject, who is incarcerated by local authorities in Hackensack, New Jersey, sought to smuggle out money to be delivered to him and indicated in part that subject expected to be subpoenaed by James Garrison of Louisiana.

In view of the alleged interest of Garrison in subject Newark promptly furnish summary of pertinent information concerning subject to New Orleans, particularly information bearing on his mental instability.

1 - Miami

1 - New Orleans (Enclosure)

VLM:ed (7)

NOTE: Subject who is incarcerated locally in New Jersey has been described as "prolific letterwriter, tech, mental case." Memo Wannall to Sullivan 8/14/68 advised that warden of jail in which subject is incarcerated made available letter addressed to New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison by subject in which subject referred to report he had received concerning the planning of the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy. Upon interview subject claimed that in 1/68 while living in hotel in Miami an anonymous report had been placed under his hotel door which was vague and not specific but allegedly named the John Birch Society as being behind the assassination. Subject claimed he gave this report to an official of an anti-Castro group.

Wannall to Sullivan memo 8/14/68 advised that the official of the anti-Castro organization had been interviewed and stated that subject's allegation that he had furnished report to him concerning the assassination plan against Kennedy was completely false. He described subject as an apparently deranged person.

MAILED 5

OCT 4 - 1968

COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-23584

51 OCT 10 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

OCT 8 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

11:46 AM URGENT 10-8-68 JKW

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, OCTOBER EIGHT INSTANT,
REPORTED THAT EBERHARD P. DEUTSCH OF DEUTSCH, KERRIGAN AND
STILES, SAID MONDAY THAT HE HAS BEEN RETAINED BY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE TO FILE A MOTION TO "DISMISS
APPEAL OR AFFIRM JUDGMENT" CONCERNING THE DECISION OF A
THREE-JUDGE FEDERAL COURT IN NEW ORLEANS WHICH RULED IT HAD
NO JURISDICTION IN THE SHAW CASE BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME
COURT. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, DEUTSCH'S MOTION WHICH
HE SAID WILL BE ARGUED IN AN EIGHT TO TEN PAGE BRIEF TO BE
FILED PROBABLY WITHIN A WEEK ARGUED THAT THE FEDERAL COURTS
SHOULD NOT TAKE JURISDICTION IN THE SHAW CASE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

62-109060-6587

EX-109

REC 46

OCT 10 1968

END

CAB

FBI WASH DC

59 OCT 14 1968

REC'D 10 1968

OCT 9 1968

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/8/68

The Attorneys of Clay Shaw have appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court requesting a permanent injunction prohibiting Garrison from proceeding against Shaw in Parish of Orleans Court. U. S. Supreme Court presumably will take up this matter at current session. Attached teletype reports Garrison has retained a private law firm in effort to have Shaw's appeal dismissed or to affirm judgement of a three-federal judge panel in New Orleans which previously ruled it had no jurisdiction in the Shaw case.

REL:rsz

*rel**W. J. Shaw*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 22, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On Sunday, 9-22-68, Radio Station WAVA held a program featuring Harold Weisberg who has recently completed a fifth book concerning captioned matter. Mr. Weisberg charges the Warren Commission with "deliberately whitewashing" investigation of assassination and the FBI, Secret Service and Central Intelligence Agency cooperated with the Commission.

The program was on WAVA from 2:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. on their show called "Sunday Dialogue." A tape recording was made of the pertinent portions of the broadcast for possible future use by the Bureau.

ACTION: For information.

JEH:erg
(8)

EX-102

REC-35

OCT 10 1968

56 OCT 21 1968

P
FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

OCT 9 1968

FBI NEW ORLS

5:07PM URGENT 10/9/68 JDM IPG

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, OCTOBER NINE
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES L.
ALCOCK SAID TODAY HE PLANS TO CALL FLORIDA ASSISTANT ATTORNEY
GENERAL SEYMOUR GELBER AND ASK HIM WHY A SUBPOINAED DIARY
WAS NOT DELIVERED HERE YESTERDAY. THE ARTICLE SAID THE
DIARY KEPT BY GELBER HIMSELF WAS SUBPOINAED BY GARRISON'S
OFFICE FOR DELIVERY YESTERDAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROBE
OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE DIARY
ALLEGEDLY REFERS TO A MAN WHO MENTIONED IN APRIL, NINETEEN
SIXTYTHREE, THE POSSIBILITY THAT PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
WOULD BE KILLED WITH A HIGH-POWERED RIFLE FROM A BUILDING.

EX 110
ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ALCOCK SAID IF ~~HE~~ PHONE CALL
TO GELBER YIELDS NO SATISFACTION, FURTHER LEGAL STEPS WILL
BE TAKEN.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

MKA

FBI WASH DC

51 OCT 12 1968

65

OCT 11 1968

October 3, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy

Mr. Robert J. Williams Kennedy
Route 4
Hanover, Pennsylvania 17331

Dear Mr. Williams:

The clipping captioned "The Kennedy Hoax" and your letter of September 30th have been received. I feel that the wild allegations contained in this article are unworthy of any comment.

I can assure you, however, that our extensive investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy and the findings of the Warren Commission point to one conclusion--that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in his crime.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED

133 OCT 9 1968

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. The attached article is from "National Insider" of 10/13/68. The author is George C. Thomson and the article alleges that the President of the U.S. was involved in a conspiracy regarding the murder of President Kennedy. George C. Thomson is a 51-year-old civil engineer obsessed with the idea that Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy. He is a prolific writer to high government officials and interviews with Bureau personnel raise question as to his mental health. He is a chronic complainant of the Los Angeles Office and Los Angeles has recommended no letters to him. Bufiles disclose the "National Insider" is a sensational-type tabloid which features perverted articles.

FILEG:llk (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

51 OCT 16 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 10/9/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article
appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, 10/8/68,
concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is
enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

REC-21

62-109060-6590

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

B OCT 11 1968

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

53 OCT 11 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DEUTSCH TO FILE SHAW CASE SUIT

Retained by Garrison to Submit Motion

A New Orleans attorney said Monday that he has been retained by District Attorney Jim Garrison's office to file before the U.S. Supreme Court a motion asking that federal courts not take jurisdiction of the Clay Shaw trial.

The motion, in effect, will ask that the Shaw case be tried in Orleans Parish Criminal District Court.

Eberhard P. Deutsch, of Deutsch, Kerrigan and Stiles, said the motion would be to "dismiss appeal ~~and~~ affirm judgment" concerning the decision of a three-judge federal court in New Orleans which ruled it had no jurisdiction in the Shaw case.

Shaw's attorneys have filed an appeal asking that the U.S. Supreme Court reverse the decision of the three-judge federal court.

That court consisted of Fifth Circuit Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey.

Clay L. Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, is under indictment in Criminal District Court here for having "willfully and unlawfully conspired" to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Following the three-judge court's July 23 decision that it did not have jurisdiction to hear the conspiracy case, Shaw's at-

torney's filed a "jurisdictional statement" with the U. S. Supreme Court arguing that the federal courts do have jurisdiction.

Deutsch's motion, which he said will be argued in an eight to 10 page brief to be filed probably within a week, will

argue that the federal courts should not take jurisdiction.

Deutsch added that he was retained probably because the DA's office felt it was "better

to have outside counsel familiar with the Supreme Court."

He said private attorneys are occasionally retained by government offices in important cases.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 14

SECTION 1

TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-8-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS 11-22-
Character: 63

or

Classification: AFO

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-70961

F B I

Date: 10/10/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) (62-109060) *Ray*

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (C)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(00: Dallas)

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, 10/1/68,
with a newspaper clipping re captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a
newspaper article appearing in the "Miami Herald", a
local Miami, Fla. newspaper on 10/10/68, re the above
matter. *File (info)*

Copies of this newspaper article are enclosed
for Dallas and New Orleans.

On 10/9/68, WILLIAM SOMERSETT, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised the office that he was aware of the
investigation being conducted in New Orleans re an alleged
diary in the possession of Assistant District Attorney
in Dade County who had been subpoenaed to testify in
New Orleans.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 2) REC 14
- 2 - Miami (1 - 105-8342)
- (1 - 170-1)

LCP: jgm
(7)

C. C. Bishop

62-109060-6591

18 OCT 11 1968

Approved: _____

51 OCT 11 1968 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

MM 105-8342

SOMERSETT reported that he has not received a subpoena in this matter but felt that someone from the Miami, Fla. PD may be subpoenaed in connection with a tape recording which relates to this matter and which was made by the Miami, Fla. PD.

On 10/9/68, Lt. HAVARD SWILLEY, Intelligence Unit, Miami PD, reported that he was aware of the investigation being conducted in New Orleans and stated that no one from the Intelligence Unit had been subpoenaed to testify in this matter.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for information purposes.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Owner of Diary Refuses To Aid Garrison's Probe

By JIM MALONE
Herald Staff Writer

The owner of the only copy of a Miami police intelligence diary on right-wing extremist groups said Wednesday he will not cooperate with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Assistant Florida Attorney General Seymour Gelber said Garrison's office had already leaked the identity of one undercover agent, possibly endangering the man's life.

"THAT'S JUST what I was afraid might happen," said Gelber, former assistant to Dade State Attorney Richard Gerstein.

The diary — which quotes a National States Rights party member predicting 13 days before the assassination that President John F. Kennedy would be shot — was



Seymour Gelber
... fears leaks

subpenaed by Garrison's office for delivery Tuesday.

Gelber contends the subpoena has no legal force outside Louisiana. He says he will not release the diary.

"At the present, I don't care to cooperate at all," Gelber said, blaming his re-

fusal on Garrison's assistant Jim Alcock. "Our only concern is safety of other agents whose names are in the diary."

ALCOCK EARLIER revealed that Miami intelligence agent Willie Somersette obtained the assassination prediction from a Georgia member of the right wing party. Alcock claimed the agent's identity was already known to the public.

Miami intelligence police still have a tape recording of the conversation in which the unidentified man told Somersette that Kennedy would be shot with a high-powered rifle from a tall building.

Gelber said the conversation took place in Georgia during a probe of right wing activities in the Southeast. The investigation began after the 1962 bombing of the home of Herald Editor Don Shoemaker.

The Georgia man's prediction was immediately turned over to the FBI and Secret Service, Gelber said.

HE REFUSED to say whether the diary would help Garrison's probe, but said, "I have never seen any information that would lead me to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone."

Garrison disputes the Warren Commission conclusion that Oswald alone killed Kennedy, and has charged that a conspiracy centered in New Orleans plotted the murder.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3B

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Being followed

Date: 10/10/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Character:

[MI 105- 8342]

Classification:

Submitting Office: Miami

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 10/11/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISC - INFO CONCERNING

REG-35 - LHM

Brooklyn
Ridgely
GOMBE

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of an LHM concerning information furnished by CARLOS BRINGUIER on 10/10/68.

Information copies being furnished Houston and Dallas.

New Orleans indices reflect no derogatory information identifiable with DIONE TURNER.

CARLOS BRINGUIER, Cuban Student Directorate delegate in New Orleans and active in anti-FIDEL CASTRO activities in the New Orleans area, has volunteered information to the New Orleans FBI Office in the past.

5 Nil 6592
44 11-11-23

ENCLOSURE 4

REG-3562-109060-6593

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 9)
1 - Dallas (info) (Enc. 1) (89-43)
1 - Houston (info) (Enc. 1) (62-2115)
2 - New Orleans
PDF:emh
(7)

OCT 15 1968

OCT 14 4 30 PM '68

EX-101

OCT 14 11 12 AM '68

1cc retained

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY

REC'D

DATE FORW. 10-11-68

HOW FORW. R/S

BY REF

53 OCT 16 1968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
October 11, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Carlos Bringuier, New Orleans delegate to the Cuban Student Directorate (CSD), appeared in the New Orleans Office of the FBI on October 10, 1968, and furnished the following information:

He advised that he was visited by Dione Turner on the afternoon of October 9, 1968. She furnished her address as Post Office Box 1282, Louisiana State University in New Orleans, Louisiana, 70122. Turner advised Bringuier that she had received a letter from Philip Geraci, III, approximately two weeks ago. Geraci is presently in the United States military stationed in Vietnam. Geraci advised Turner in his letter to transmit a message for him to Carlos Bringuier. Geraci advised that he had been contacted by Harold Weisberg, author of the book, "WHITELASH," who has been assisting New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison in his investigation of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Geraci did not advise Turner as to what method Weisberg had used in contacting him. Geraci claimed that Weisberg indicated that he, Geraci, would be subpoenaed by the New Orleans Grand Jury through the efforts of District Attorney Garrison if he did not state that he had previously been hired by Carlos Bringuier and that he, Bringuier, and some other Cubans had gone to a training camp for Cubans in the New Orleans area. Weisberg added that if Geraci did not comply with this request he would be indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for perjury.

Turner further advised Bringuier that Geraci's mother had been cooperating with Garrison and had made some type of deal with him. She did not indicate what kind of deal had been made. Turner commented that an agency which she did not identify, was building a case against Weisberg because he was spreading KGB propaganda in the United States. Turner did not identify this agency to Bringuier.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 10 1973

ENCLOSURE

Turner stated that Geraci is due to arrive in New Orleans shortly as one of the members of his immediate family is very ill. She added that she does not know what Geraci plans to do regarding this situation.

Bringuiet advised that he told Turner to write Geraci and tell him to go ahead and testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury and tell the truth. Bringuiet stated that he first met Geraci in 1963 when Geraci, who was of high school age, came into his store, the Casa Roca, 107 Decatur Street, New Orleans, to inquire about what he might do to assist in any anti-Castro activity. Bringuiet stated that he gave Geraci some material to read and at one time gave him some bonds to sell from which the revenue would be used to support anti-Fidel Castro activities. Bringuiet stated Geraci did not receive a commission for selling these bonds and was not employed by him. Geraci discontinued the sale of bonds as he claimed he was stopped by an officer, not identified, who stated he could not sell these bonds without a permit. Bringuiet related that he again saw Geraci on August 5, 1963, at the Casa Roca. Geraci was again interested in discussing anti-Castro activity and was accompanied by a companion. While Bringuiet, Geraci and his companion were talking, Lee Harvey Oswald entered the Casa Roca and showed interest in joining the CSD and in obtaining as much information as possible concerning this organization's activities. Bringuiet advised that he excused himself at this time to make a deposit in the bank and left Geraci, his companion and Oswald talking. Bringuiet added that he has only seen Geraci once since August 5, 1963, and this was at a showing of Vietnam films in the New World Theater at 1117 Decatur Street in New Orleans in 1966 or 1967.

The following concerning Philip Geraci, YKI, is contained in the files of the New Orleans Office of the FBI:

Deputy Sheriff Don Borne, Juvenile Division, Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, Gretna, Louisiana, advised on May 5, 1968, that Geraci, whose home address was 2201 Green Acres Road, Metairie, Louisiana, in 1965, ran away from his residence on April 20, 1965. Geraci, in fact, was under psychiatric treatment. He affiliated with Cubans who were anti-Fidel Castro in their political outlook.

Philip Geraci, Jr., of the above address and the father of Geraci, III, advised on May 5, 1965, that the family physician had placed his son on tranquilizers and ordered him to receive psychiatric treatment. He received this treatment at the Tulane University Medical School in New Orleans. Geraci, III, was to have had an appointment with his psychiatrist on April 20, 1965, the day he ran away from home, and may have run away because he thought he might be committed for psychiatric treatment.

On May 29, 1965, Deputy Sheriff Borne advised that Geraci, III, had been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, and released to his parents in Metairie, Louisiana, in order that he be committed privately to an insane asylum.

On July 30, 1965, Geraci, III's, parents had him privately committed to the State Hospital at Mandeville, Louisiana, for treatment. He had been diagnosed with schizophrenia reaction with obsessive compulsive features and with the recommendation for further evaluation and treatment.

Geraci, III was interviewed by Bureau Agents on November 29, 1963, concerning his meeting Lee Harvey Oswald at the Casa Roca on August 5, 1963. Information furnished by Geraci paralleled information regarding this incident as furnished by Carlos Bringuier, above. Geraci stated that he and his companion talked to Oswald for approximately ten to fifteen minutes concerning various guerilla tactics, firearms and other subjects. Geraci stated, during this interview, that he could not recall Oswald discussing Marxism, Communism or any other political philosophy at this time. Geraci added that he had no further contact with Oswald other than that one incident.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 7 1968

WESTERN UNION

BIA014 535P EDT OCT 7 68 (25)AA241 KA404

K OMA234 LONG PD 2 EXTRA OMAHA NEBR 7 202P CDT

C I A, CARE FBI

WASHDC

President

THIS REGARDS THE EXPLANATION OF THE JOHN KENNEDY ASSASINATION
FOR THIRTEEN MONTHS NOW I HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY A GANG OF THIEVES
WHO USE VERY COMPLICATED ELECTRONIC TRANSMITTERS ON THEIR VICTIMS.
THESE TRANSMITTERS ENABLE THE OPERATOR TO TALK TO AND LISTEN
TO HIS VICTIM. THE STIMULATOR PART OF THE TRANSMITTER ENABLES
THE OPERATOR TO CAUSE HEAT, PRESSURE, AND INTENSE PAIN TO THE
ORGANS OF THE VICTIM'S BODY. THE PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY
HAS BEEN WORKING ON THIS AND IS NOW ENGAGED IN TRYING TO LOCATE
THE GANG MEMBERS. DURING THESE MONTHS THEY HAVE CAUSED ME INTENSE
MENTAL ANGUISH AS WELL AS INTENSE BODILY SUFFERING, ¹⁰⁻¹⁰⁻⁶⁸ ~~NO~~ ^{RECORDED}
EXACTLY HOW LEE OSWALD FELT THEY RECENTLY CONFESSED OVER THE
AIRWAVE THAT THEY SPENT MONTHS WORKING ON OSWALD AS VICTIM

Mr. Keane _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

112522-
ORIGINAL FILED IN

30 OCT 11 1968

BEFORE HE KILLED KENNEDY THEY SAY OSWALD BELIEVED HE WAS KENNEDY'S
ILLEGITIMATE CHILD GANG'S OBJECT WAS THE KENNEDY MONEY (II
AM SENDING A COPY TO JIM GARRISON DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEW ORLEANS
LS) PLEASE REPLY IMMEDIATELY

[REDACTED] 218).

62-109060-6594
CHANGED TO
62-112771-1

MAR 10 1969

Spill R

C

FBI

Date: 10/10/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Br...
G...

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Red Flash Edition, 10/8/68.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

R

- ENCLOSURE**
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Miami
 - 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

EX 109
REC 44

62-109060-6595
10 OCT 11 1968

B. Bishop

C.C. Bishop

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Deutsch Preps Garrison Brief On Shaw Trial

A motion asking the United States Supreme Court to rule against the federal courts' taking jurisdiction in the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial will be filed with the high court soon.

Attorney Eberhard P. Deutsch is preparing the brief at the request of the district attorney's office, which wants to try the case in the state Criminal District Court.

Deutsch said the eight- to 10-page brief will, in effect, ask the high court to rule that the state court has jurisdiction in the trial.

A three-judge federal court in New Orleans ruled it had no jurisdiction in the case, but attorneys for Shaw appealed the decision to the high court. They want federal court jurisdiction on grounds that Shaw's constitutional rights have been violated.

Shaw, a retired businessman, is charged with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 14

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-8-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63AFO
or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109000-1

FBI

Date: 10/14/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (89-42) (RUC),
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 OO: DL

Re PX airtel to Bureau, 10/17/68, entitled

Enclosed for the Bureau and for Dallas is one
 copy each of pages 124-126 of memoirs of COZZIE JONES.

On 10/11/68, Sheriff WALDON BURR, Pima County,
 Tucson, Arizona, advised that Miss LOIS HUDSON brought two
 copies of the enclosures to the Sheriff's Office stating
 that they may be of interest. Sheriff BURR indicated
 that LOIS HUDSON is a reporter for crime magazines and that
 JONES, who is currently on Death Row at the Arizona State
 Penitentiary, Florence, Arizona, has been writing memoirs
 and forwarding them to Miss HUDSON for publication.

Miss HUDSON apparently indicated to Sheriff BURR
 that she had received pages 124, 125 and 126 two months
 ago but that she did not read them until just recently.

ENCLOSURE REC-23
 (3) - Bureau (Encs. 3) EX 110
 2 - Dallas (Encs. 3) (89-43)
 1 - Phoenix

SBC/wpj
 (6)

OCT 16 1968

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M.

Special Agent in Charge

56 OCT 25 1968

PX 89-42
SBC/wpj

For further information, COZZIE M. JONES, Pima County Number 23987, is a convicted murderer and is currently on Death Row awaiting execution.

Phoenix indices reflect that Miss Lois Hudson, Major, U. S. Army, retired, 1702 East Allen Road, Tucson, Arizona, telephone 326-6915, telephonically contacted the Tucson Resident Agency on or about 10/17/67, requesting an interview with SAC JOHN P. NULL, JR. regarding the case entitled [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In view of the fact that Miss HUDSON did represent sensational crime magazines such as "Confidential" and "Crime", Bureau advice was sought as to whether or not an interview with Miss HUDSON should be granted.

The Bureau subsequently advised that based upon the fact that Miss HUDSON did represent sensational crime magazines, an interview with the SAC, Phoenix, should not be granted.

the baggage machine back for the rest of the time. You could take a hundred men into the hills and there the law and you couldn't find one scrap of what were taken.

Well, this poor man beat! He said he had insurance and all but he had personal stuff worth about a thousand dollars, camera, guns and fishing tackle and clothes. Well, we put this notice in my car and I drove him to the next town where he made some pretense and I took him to "Lima", he had "Albino" insurance and finally got him straightened out to where he'd be. Then I went on my way - determined never to leave my car in New Mexico on a road and I'll bet he doesn't either!



In Oct. or Nov. in 1962, I forgot which, I spent about 2 weeks in Dallas, Texas. I hung around a spot, or shopping center "Park something or other. I met a musician friend in had met, his wife invited all the other story and I couldn't eat for practicing nothing. I'd eat a bit and she'd charge me for coffee! I was sleeping in my car as I was short on dough and (hearing a car go). I took it in the "Paseo" (apartment), the friend Jack Perry owned, and I had permission from him to spend in the afternoon for tips as he had entertainment booked at night. I had played a lot after noon and had done pretty good, for I was but not enough to afford a room yet. One night I was in this shopping center, across from an all night diner, I had just got coffee and was sitting with my car door open eat some stale rolls and coffee when this "thunderbird" came in and stopped behind me. The rear of my car was to the side of his. This guy got out and asked me if I had car trouble? I thought he was probably a cop. I said no, I had just got coffee and was sitting in "midnight snack". It was about one in the morning.

He asked me where I was from, and I was telling him
to him I was from Flint, Mich. and was a plumber
looking for a job. That I was a little bit nervous in
and a bit. He was a nervous guy, but more
around all the time. Told me he had been in Flint
on business. That his job was plumbing and was
told to go. He asked me how I liked the town
and that, driving a good car, make good money? I
said, it would be according to what I had to do,
say just follow orders. He went on to say, said
this - if you were told to walk up to a lady's
and run your hand through a window in a
situation, would you do it? I said yes, if the money
was right. He said his name was "Lee" said he could
help me or even recommend me, but he'd give me an
example of money and for me to go see them. The
address was in Ft. Worth, 10 1/2 some thing. I forgot
the name of the street but I'm sure I could find it
if I saw them. It was a hotel or rooming house
but the name he said was, I should ask for "Dick".
I'm sure I would be able to find it. Dick was the name
and if he wanted to see me, he'd find out all about me from
"Frank" the present. Lee, gave me some dough, like he had
his wallet, \$4.00 and said, "this will get you some gas
and a place". I told him I had been playing at the "Carnegie"
for tips and would go over to Ft. Worth and see these
people.

The next afternoon, I was playing in a pool hall
and this Lee was in. He got a drink and asked me
the price and ask me if I had been to Ft. Worth yet. I
said no, but was going to go that evening. Jack Ruby
was at the end of the bar, the round part, and he had some
papers and money in front of him. This Lee asked Jack
he wanted a drink and he said "Not now, Lee, it's
early" (these are his exact words) I don't know if
they knew each other, maybe just "cousins" or something
they said knew each other to speak too much, it was

ing about 10:00 o'clock. I drove over to 27th St. and
looked this address up. I went in the door at the street level
and up the stairs and there was sort of a hotel lobby,
a clock. A woman came over and asked me if I was
somebody and I told her I wanted to see a girl by the
name of "Joy" or "Lynn", that a fellow by the name of
Fred sent me. She was very surprised and said there
was no one here by that name. Then a man and a
woman came to the door just behind the clock and
stood there and looked at me while I repeated what I said.
They said "No one here by that name" so I left. I
pretty well fed up with Dallas, so I just left right
away again and headed for Tucson. I forgot the
incident.

I was on Death row when the president was shot
I recognized the picture of Lee Oswald. He was the
fellow that I had talked to that night. Then later, when
Jack Ruby shot him - it was the same Jack Ruby I
had worked for in Dallas. Then the Warren Commission
investigation came out and said they did not know who
killed him. I know better and two a girl by the name of
Marilyn for Jack Ruby and another girl by the name of
I think the papers said they were friends or acquaintances
anyway, there's all the names and Lee Oswald the girl
Oh how could he give me those names? He gave me
given me "Ricky", I have never heard mentioned any
that the one Lee said was boss. Lee, Oswald, Oswald
also. I think the name of the place where I was working
was "Park Plaza" - I'm not sure. But if there is no
connection in all these names and the facts, that is
the fact that Lee spoke to Jack Ruby, it's some coincidence.

On second thought, seems like that was "Park Plaza"

I can't get it straight in my mind but it seems
for from the under name.

F B I

Date: 10/15/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 (OO: DL)

ReTPairtels and LHM's dated 5/15/67 and 5/23/67,
 captioned as above, relative to information furnished by
 ANNIE R. PATTERSON.

Enclosed herewith for Bureau are 11 copies
 and for Dallas, Houston, and New Orleans, one copy each
 of self-explanatory LHM, dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed also for Bureau is Xerox copy of letter
 dated 7/28/66, addressed to PATTERSON, over the signature of
 Miss GANDY, the Director's secretary. A copy of this
 letter was included in the papers furnished by GIL THIVENER,
 of the State Attorney's Office, Pinellas County Building,
 St. Petersburg, Fla. on 10/10/68.

This latter letter is being brought to the
 attention of the Bureau only because it appears that
 PATTERSON intends to utilize copies of correspondence with
 the Director in material which she is now trying to have
 published, relative to the assassination of President
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

EX-100

Tampa is taking no further action regarding this
 matter, UACB.

- ENCLOSURE ON FILE RE 62-109060-6597
- ③ - Bureau (Enc.12)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc.1) (Info)
 - 1 - Houston (Enc.1) (Info)
 - 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc.1) (Info)
 - 2 - Tampa
 - (1 - 80-139)

JRH:bg
 (8)

Approved: _____

Sent _____

Per _____

4 OCT 30 1968 Special Agent in Charge

-163-2778

87-71197
 62-109060-6403
 -4686 memo 5/15/67

RECEIVED BY TO OMB
 87-71197
 62-109060-6403
 -4686 memo 5/15/67

ENCLOSURE ON FILE RE 62-109060-6597
 PATTERSON
 OCT 18 1968
 cc. LHM & USSS +
 DEPT (RAD-CRM)
 10/23/68 -1
 cc. LHM Am 22.6
 6-15-68

6597
 OCT 18 1968
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida
October 15, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On October 10, 1968, Gil Thivener, Investigator, State Attorney's Office, Pinellas County Building, St. Petersburg, Florida, made available a copy of some papers that had been made available to him by Judson Bailey of the "Pinellas Park Post," a weekly newspaper published in Pinellas Park, Florida.

Thivener stated that Bailey had told him that Annie R. Patterson was endeavoring to have the enclosed material published in the "Pinellas Park Post." Bailey also told Thivener that the "Pinellas Park Post" did not intend to publish any of the material furnished by Patterson. According to Thivener, this material was furnished to Thivener because Bailey thought that Patterson might be attempting a fraud of some type. Bailey told Thivener that Patterson had been residing at the Princess Martha Hotel in St. Petersburg, Florida.

The papers referred to above are as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

ENCURE

62-159000-6377

THE TRUTH OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION FROM A MEXICAN PRISON

by
Annie R. Patterson

(This is a paid advertisement)

I am the American white lady who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison for five years after having been sentenced for a crime which I did not commit. I was accused of supposedly falsifying a credit card which was not true. I was accused of this as a frame-up when it was learned that I had full knowledge of the plot to assassinate the late President of the United States, Mr. John F. Kennedy; the Governor of Texas, Mr. John Connally; and, a third party in Dallas, Mr. Robert G. Story.

I had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in company with a strange looking dark skinned person, his wife, and baby in company with a very prominent government official in San Antonio, Texas, the first Friday night in 1963; I later saw Mr. Oswald, his wife and child with the 'strange' looking dark skinned person at the office of a very, supposedly, prominent attorney in Del Rio, Texas, the following Sunday. Later I was told by this attorney that this group were to invade Cuba and pick off Castro; that the man who I had seen was to be the gunman. I requested to hear no more nor see no more because to kill is a sin in any man's language. Later in Mexico I was to have reason to meet Mr. Oswald and the strange man who I learned was a Cuban negro--- and that they were a plot of which was paid for by one of the highest politicals of the United States; that this plot was a part of a conspiracy with those of Mexico who were considered to have been the highest in the political life of Mexico who with the Cubans

involved were those who were working for financial gain as were all others except those who were forced into it under threat of harm to their loved ones in Cuba -- or was Oswald threatened with the death of his mother. Oswald had refused to have killed any one; he only agreed to set it up with the help of the Dallas police chief, as per the words of Mr. Oswald to me in person as well as the word of the Cuban who was stabbed to death later by one certain American-Mexican person. The Mexicans who participated were not representative of the Mexican people; the country of Mexico, as such; the Cuban exile movement, as such nor the wonderful people of Dallas were in no manner involved with this awful crime. The Cuban people had already suffered more than is humanly possible for God's children to suffer and it is my determination to remove from off the unborn generation of the Cuban exiles; the country of Mexico, as such all blame in this awful crime. Those whose names I will reveal in the book which I have written need to account to their country for the shame and disgrace brought to bear on the name of Mexico in the secret whispers that a foreign power participated in this. True--very true-- but it was only those persons who were seeking self-aggrandizement in one manner or another and those who were forced into it as Cubans. ~~It is a disgraceful act of the Warren Commission in that "a little white lie" was allowed to have circulated rather than a half truth which would have done unrepairable damage to the Country of Mexico which has required the two countries more than one hundred years to establish. Surely it was best to have waited until the whole truth can be revealed. Trust in our neighbor~~ Just, perhaps, it was a wise

was and is a great thing; certainly the Country of Mexico, as such, is making every effort to live peacefully with all nations of the world. My records will say that it was a Mexican Military officer--artillery who was to have fired the first shot into the head of the late President Mr. John F. Kennedy -- and not as a representative of the Mexican government.

It was I who confiscated the now famous seven letters from Kennedy to Khrushchev, the one from Khrushchev to Kennedy and a sound micro-film tape of the supposedly Missile settlement of Cuba -- of which there was at no time any settlement -- this was a private deal and the wonderful American people, as such, were highly misled -- I was in position to have gotten the pictures of the assassins, their names and the movie tape to my good friend, ~~John Edgar Hoover~~, who parlayed this information to the proper government agencies who were to have aborted this assassination which was to have occurred in the month of May, but, it was seemingly only delayed until November -- after the first attempt in Miami, Florida in the autumn of 1962 had failed due to the representative from Del Rio having, supposedly, embezzled the pay-off money -- "no money no shootie" -- then the plot was escalated from the possibility of a pistol deal by gunmen to a bigger deal as rifle-men -- there were six assassins in complete formation exclusively of Oswald -- there are some as yet alive and who were forced into it. It was I who took Oswald to a Catholic Priest in Mexico to seek help -- when the plot was supposedly aborted, there were those who suspected that the Cuban and I had made certain information available to the United States which was true -- we did -- they stabbed the Cuban to

death just outside my door and later returned for me -- only God preserved my life -- I have no other fears -- my life belongs to God -- Mr. Oswald knew that he was to be killed as were the other eleven from Miami and New Orleans when they were not to be used in the future plot was where they were to have been used in the first plot for Miami-- I only saw one killed but I was almost in hysteria for months afterwards-- Oswald told me of the others. The plot was to train them to shoot scientifically as per trigometry--hence the set-up in Dallas--the car was to move at a given speed after entering the "zone" and the firing was to be gauged from that time and distance. How strange is sin and crime--it is my understanding that one of the gunners who shot Kennedy was one and the same man who was contacted to murder Mr. Jimmy Hoffa during the years in which Mr. John Kennedy was a candidate for the Presidency. "That which ye sow, so shall ye reap".

After I was sentenced I remained silent because I had seen the one and same American consulman of the American Embassy with the group of killers at the Hotel Alameda who was assigned to represent me; I feared receiving life for nothing. After I was sentenced for five years I was so happy that I wanted to hug and kiss every one -- as per the charges by the Hotel Alameda for whom the very same attorney was prosecuting me with my records and words of mouth of Oswald and the dead Cuban as well as a Mexican executive is that this attorney is one and the same as he who was in the plot and who was the recipient of the pay-off money. I could have received as much as twenty-two years. By the time I was eventually sentenced there were those in very high political position who were the original plotters with this same attorney.

government official of the United States. I began contacting the F.B.I., CIA and others including congressmen, Senators and various television stations including the members of the Warren Commission, -- one other who I contacted was the Senator, ~~Mr. Russell Long~~ Mr. Russell Long in New Orleans -- later I read much of what I had written to him in the reports of another person in New Orleans who was reporting these facts or reports as those of his own investigation but I thought that was good because he, apparently, was making an effort to protect me. Nevertheless, I then wrote two or three very lengthy letters to this person and asked for help -- but I received no reply to my correspondence -- but again I read this same information in his reports as that of his very own investigations -- while I was supposedly rotting in that Mexican prison. I had sent this to the N.B.C. Television station and later when this person was continuing to use my data, I contacted the N.B.C. people to ask if they would please broadcast the facts and protect me -- apparently they could not do so, but, they did, however, challenge this person and offer the person free time on their station to defend himself -- this time was refused by the New Orleans person. Later I decided to play a trick on him -- I suspected that my letters were being sold -- so, I wrote a letter to a fictitious person and address in Geneva, Switzerland in which I enclosed an authorization to "BEARER" to receive the box which they had for me with the data of the assassinations in it -- be careful, I said, don't lose the pictures and names of the assassinations --- but use the \$40,000.00 dollars cash to defray all expenses to bring to me this data in Mexico -- I then paid the little social service worker and asked her to be very careful with this very important letter because it was for my money and Kennedy

data in Geneva -- ha -- then I sat back to see who went to Geneva --
Yep -- you guessed it -- the papers said that Mr. Jim Garrison was in
Geneva and was on the T.V. broadcast -- to this I nearly died laughing.
There is fun even with the worst of it.

All prisoners are contacted in prison just prior to release by
communists in one manner or another for indoctrination -- so, this was
my case -- we will dispense with the whys and wherefores of this incident
until you read my book but -- I was approached on May 3rd or 4th just
before I was to be released as of May 9th -- by a real good Communist
operator -- she was from the University of Mexico and was working towards
her doctorate in psychology while at the same time this gave her an "in"
with the sick and wretched so as to convert them to communism -- this
was her job with me -- she worked through the fact that I loved children
and wanted to work with crippled children and that I was making an attempt
to adopt a crippled Mexican child. She used various approaches which
we will learn later but the crux of it was that she thought that I needed
money and was for "hire" against my great and wonderful US -- rather than
to pay me from \$50.00 to \$100.00 as a marcher in the supposedly racial
rioters program -- I was apparently worth much to them -- I imagine
this was because they had confiscated many of my letters to those who
I have now learned since I have been home are believed to be communist
infiltrated into the American government -- anyway, my part was to assist
for a fee the kidnapping of the daughter and the grand^{SON}daughter of the
President of the United States, Mr. L. B. Johnson, and the First Lady,
Mrs. Johnson. This was to force the President, Mr. Johnson and the
Vice-President, Mr. H. Humphrey, to resign office so as to protect the

lives of the children -- but there was to be a double-cross, they were to only pretend to release the children unharmed -- the children were to be dropped a human fire torch over the White House Dome as a demonstration of Vietnam war; the City of Washington was to set a blazing inferno -- the City of Miami was to be a fire of bombs and torches, especially the area in which many Cubans are known to be residing; the City of New York was to be set on fire with all old sections burned to the ground -- as well as all departments of records which were of no value to the communists that were to take over --. Now, when all was in hysteria with the dead mother and child and the cities on fire, the communists who had been operating the pentagon in the absence of the President and Vice-President, were to demand that Congress draft the services of one certain American political figure for the presidency and the services of another political figure for the vice presidency and there would be no election now or ever -- I went along with this supposedly but it took her off guard when I at the last moment told her to let me think it over AFTER I reached the US. -- where could I get in touch with her -- she was so dumbfounded that I had all the story and was not victimized that she was foolish enough to write her name and apartment address where she had already told me the children were to be kept in Mexico until what time they were to be flown into the US and Washington -- that after the great US fall, Mexico would be taken within a couple of years or sooner because the psychological effect of the American take-over would leave the Mexican people afraid to fight and with a feeling of hopelessness --- but, of course this had not been mentioned to the most of the 25000 ^{Latin Americans} trained ~~for infiltration~~ who were to infiltrate the US by and through Mexico with the falsified

11/1/58
Mexican employe civil service cards me on a plate that this same attorney had obtained many years ago -- it was and had been my understanding that this political figure and attorney's services were for sale in and to the underworld in politics, or crime -- he was a communist, however, who had infiltrated into the wonderful F.B.I. great political party -- but, the communists in no way were responsible for death of the late President Kennedy -- bad as they are, this they did not do. This lady related to me that her famous uncle from Cuba was the chief organizer in the U.S. under the disguise of the POOR PEOPLES MARCH ---that 50,000 American communists from colleges and factories were to be ready for the 25,000 from Latin America. She described the activities of her uncle and that he was the forerunner of the Cuban take-over and that he had been the one to organize the Cuban "squatters" against the plantation owners in coffee and rubber; that before Castro took over the people on Cuba were so hungry that the ^{SNAKES} snakes came in droves, to eat the people. I almost lost my grip and laughed then but I was able to say "Oh-- the poor snakes -- God's creatures and that hungry. She surely thought that she had it made with me -- I later was all shock but I talked with the other American there and laughed about the "man eating snakes" but I related nothing of the communist story to her -- that was for my country -- I left Mexico on the late evening flight of Pan Am -- for Houston -- I was able to "get hold of myself" and became calm enough to speak with the F.B.I. after having been in prison for five long years -- let it be said that Houston should be called the Holy City -- of the City of Love -- because no one knew me nor from where I came, yet I was treated by every one who I contacted for assistance as if I was a queen -- the Pan Am people, the hotel people,

the man of the street when I inquired for directions to eat - the sales ladies ---Houston is the, or one of the, most beautiful and clean cities in the U.S. All cities should send representatives to Houston to study skyline and building structure before they plan to remodel and clean out the old sections of the City -- I dearly love Houston now -- of course, my first love was and is dear old wonderful Norfolk -- but here I got with my money and here I am and I like it -- As soon as I called the F.B.I. in the afternoon of May 10th Mr. Whelan, the manager, visited me at which time I related this story -- but in more detail -- he seemed to think I might be mentally ill until I mentioned the work of this particular Cuban organizer and then he sat up and really listened -- he left immediately for Washington as it is my understanding. Nevertheless, I could not sleep all night thinking that it might require much time to organize the proper guard service to protect the Johnson family and I feared that they might act more quickly now that I knew -- so, I sent a wire to ^{the President and First Lady} Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Johnson -- after walking through the rains that awful day of rain and hail in Houston all day on May 11th -- I began to read that all was set for a communist take-over and that, as per one speaker on the radio and T.V. there was not enough time to prevent it at this late date -- but I smiled to myself and kept the faith that our great nation could and would defend its self from within and from without. As I read of the plans I realized that not all was made known -- I saw one week's extension for Resurrection City and I thought -- "we shall see -- please God--IN GOD WE TRUST" -- those were lonely days for me here -- I was exhausting my funds and the people who had agreed to assist me were making every effort to discourage me in printing my book - were

trying to get all information and that they were ~~making~~ making it impossible for me to pay the hotel bills because they withheld the funds that had been promised to me unless I "cooperated" -- that meant giving up all proof of my work and surrendering all to them -- this I refused to do -- I wept only a few times -- then I felt so good to know that I was a modern Paul Revere -- "The Communists are coming. The Communists are coming and by golly they are here" -- I kept the silent faith -- and prayed -- Never let it be said that any communists are great enough to take this nation -- like the power in the night all support of the Poor Peoples March was removed through any political agent and they were without warning left to themselves and they had no leader -- ~~the~~ ^{ARP} ~~the~~, Our secret service men moved into that area and took over -- with the powder guns just across the Potomac River in addition to all that was there at the entrance of the Resurrection City -- we had no need for the wonderfully trained marines and National guards when there was not a communist dared to show their head and fight -- never let it be said that the riots are not squashed -- true the police did it -- true it was an order from L.B.J. but it was not wholly the effect of L.B.J. as direct action --- but it was in part, that their leader was no longer available to serve them, and they had no reason for the take-over at that time without one to follow through. It is not that L.B.J. acted only after his own hide was in jeopardy and not before -- all the acting that he could have done before unless the nation did as this time -- went into all out plans for the riots, he could have done nothing -- he had unseen and unapproachable competition -- now, all riots will abate and we will be more at peace with the nations armed

services ready to act. I had a wonderfully nice 4th of July -- No - I did not have watermelon and ice cream - but I heard the silence of Houston -- saw the flags flying and could say "Thank you God -- for this purpose I might have been burned" -- I knew my Norfolk was safe -- that all the streets were intact and there were no fires -- I do love you so -- much, my Norfolk.

How true it is -- "There's only one nation strong enough to destroy it -- and that is America itself." (Photo of the telegram to LBJ)

I need assistance financially until what time I can prepare the prospectus for my book so as to receive an advance on it for operating expenses -- I have no family -- I am appealing to the people of my country to assist me -- I will go with anyone in person to the office of the Houston F.B.I. and prove that I did contact the office and that my story of report is as I have related it herein. I will greatly appreciate any, and all contributions -- and watch for the magazine in which my story is to be serialized in the middle of September or October -- the magazine is BANPAR PRESS MAGAZINE. Ask your newstands to please have your copy -- \$5.00 retail price -- there will be three editions -- thirty days consecutively. Please send all donations to me at this address and thank you.

Annie R. Patterson

Mrs. Annie R. Patterson

~~San Antonio, Texas 78200~~

~~Houston, Texas 77001~~

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me this the 17th day of July 1968.

Notary Public in and for Harris
County, Texas

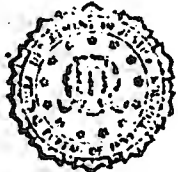
Please Type or Use SOFT LEAD PENCIL or HEA

INK PEN. Both available at Clerk's Desk in Lobby.

Tele **WESTERN UNION** *Tele*
SENDING BLANK

NO. WORDS, CHARS. OR SIGS.	NO. CHARS.	DATE	CHARS. PER MIN.	TIME USED
To: <u>Lydon B. Johnson</u>				
<u>White House</u>				
<u>United States Government</u>				
<u>Washington, D.C.</u>				
I am not your grandchild. I am a				
dangerous fire demonstration for Viet Nam--take				
over by the Communist both National and International				
in the poor folks march. Stop the March. I have seen				
forward this to the Western Union				

Send the above message to the President of the United States with our best regards to
PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER--DO NOT FOLD
Sender's Name and Permanent Address
Box Number



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 28, 1966

Mrs. Annie R. Patterson
Carcel de Mujeres
Carr. Mex. -Puebla
Mexico D. F., Mexico

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Mr. Hoover read your letter of July 15, 1966,
and enclosures and asked that I answer it for him.

Since your problem does not relate to any Federal
law coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI,
Mr. Hoover requested that I inform you there is no manner in
which he can be of help to you. Copies of the material you
forwarded are being given to The Honorable, The Secretary of
State, Washington, D. C., for any assistance he is in a position
to offer you. Mr. Hoover does not forward mail as you requested
and your enclosures are being returned.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (5)

ENCLOSURE

62-10666-10711

TRUE COPY

11 Oct 68

Sir:

Of the respect bureaus, what has your office un-covered
in the Assassination of President Kennedy?

What, if any, has your office to offer on the article of Mr.
Penn Jones, Jr., "Slaughter of the Witnesses" in Saga, Nov. 68.

I have never believed the Warrens' report—believe there
are under lieing events, that has never been brought to light. Wonder
when the un-known will be brought to light.

Also believe there are personnel who know the truth—

W. K. Siglar
1327 B. Talbot
Rantoul, Ill.
61866

REC 26

14 OCT 23 1968

6598

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170
10-17-68
d/c

6¹/₁₈
Div.

7 Oct

Of the largest bureau,
what has your office
uncovered in the
assassination of President
Kennedy?

What if any, has your
office to offer on the article
of Mr. Penn Jones, Jr.,
"Slaughter of the witnesses"
in Dallas Nov. 68.

I have never believed the
Warrens report - believe
there are wonders being events
- but has never been George
to fight wonders as have the
unknown will be caught

CORRESPONDENCE

Also believe there are
personnel who know the
truth —

W. H. Ligon
1327 B. Talbot
Rantoul, Ill.
61866

October 21, 1968

REC 26

EX-105

Mr. W. K. Siglar
1327 B. Talbot
Rantoul, Illinois 61866

Dear Mr. Siglar:

In reply to the inquiries in your letter of October 11th, I am unable to furnish the specific data you are seeking as information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. Please do not infer from my inability to be of assistance either that we do or do not have data in our files concerning the article you mentioned.

John F. Kennedy
However, I can tell you that at the request of President Johnson, the FBI conducted an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. You may wish to communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20408, regarding any data which may be available for public review.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose Mr. Siglar wrote 12/18/67 for information concerning Martin Luther King and others as well as the NAACP and its ties with the Communist Party. His letter was acknowledged 12/28/67 and told of confidential nature of our files and was referred to "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications." Bufiles contain no record concerning the article "Slaughter of the Witnesses." Its author Penn Jones, Jr., was subject of a Security Matter-C investigation during latter part of 1952 and early 1953. Investigation based on allegation that a representative of the Communist Party from New York had contacted Jones during summer of 1965. Allegations determined to have no basis. Jones is author of a small town Texas newspaper and magazine. Bureau Library does not subscribe to Saga, a trash-type magazine which sensationalizes.

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DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

54 OCT 31 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/18/68 **REC-34**Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Informant

Mr. ANTHONY MESSINA, Manager, Monroe Frozen Foods, Inc., 2920 Commerce St., Monroe, La., advised on 10/12/68, that his sister-in-law, BARBARA MESSINA, had at one time been interviewed by the FBI in connection with her association with JACK RUBY in connection with the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. MESSINA stated that BARBARA MESSINA presently resides with her husband, JOE MESSINA, at 1507 Spencer St., Monroe. L2 MESSINA informed that BARBARA MESSINA contacted him on 10/12/68, and informed him that AUBREY YOUNG, former aide to Governor JOHN MC KEITHEN, had telephonically contacted her on the night of 10/11/68, and told her he wanted to talk to her alone and not at her residence. BARBARA MESSINA subsequently met YOUNG at an unknown location and YOUNG allegedly advised her that District Attorney JIM GARRISON was attempting to locate her to subpoena her in GARRISON's probe of the JOHN F. KENNEDY assassination.

MESSINA stated he knew nothing further concerning this contact but stated his sister-in-law was concerned and wanted to contact the FBI to see if this contact had anything

3 - Bureau
 2 - Dallas (89-43)
 2 - New Orleans
 ECW:sri
 (7)

EX 109

REC-34

62-109060 - 6599

OCT 21 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

10/23/68 L2 65AC, NO 2-DL
 RFL:aw

NO 89-69

to do with the FBI investigation. MESSINA was informed that the FBI had nothing to do with YOUNG's activities.

The files of the New Orleans Office fail to indicate that BARBARA MESSINA was interviewed during the investigation in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

Supervisor	Room	Ext.
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☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject John Doe
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

Re _____ Date 7-21-71 Searcher Initials 10

Prod. _____

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I	6587, 51.

172. Journal (1811)

172. (1.)
173.

F B I

Date: 10/21/68

REC-34

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article
appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, 10/18/68,
concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is
enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

REC-34

62-109060-6600

OCT 23 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

59 OCT 26 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW'S APPEAL IN HIGH COURT

N.O. Attorneys Ask for Rejection of Bid

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorneys for Orleans Parish Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison have asked the U.S. Supreme Court to reject the appeal of Clay Shaw seeking to avoid being tried in criminal district court.

Shaw is accused by Garrison's office of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

A lower court decision last July 23 found that Shaw was not entitled to an injunction barring further prosecution by Garrison. It was handed down by a three-judge federal panel.

In their brief filed with the U.S. Supreme Court, the attorneys for Garrison contend that Shaw has no grounds for complaining "he is being subjected to naturally galling inconveniences."

They asserted that such circumstances are the lot of "every person so unfortunate as to be the subject of a criminal prosecution."

Concerning another argument by Shaw to the court, Garrison's attorneys denied that the district attorney is trying to suppress comments in favor of the Warren Commission Report on the Kennedy assassination.

Shaw filed his appeal with the Supreme Court on Sept. 27. No indication has been given as to whether the high court will accept jurisdiction.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 17

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-18-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS 11-22-63

or

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109660-116-1

SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

REC-34

10/23/68

Director, FBI (62-109060)

-6599

1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reurairtel 10/18/68 setting forth information furnished to your office by Anthony Messina. You note in your 10/18/68 airtel that a check of the files of the New Orleans Office failed to indicate that Barbara Messina was interviewed during the investigation in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

A check of Bureau files disclosed that Barbara Messina was interviewed by Agents of your office on 11/29/63 at Monroe, Louisiana, in connection with the investigation of Jack L. Ruby. Results of your interview with Mrs. Barbara Messina are set forth in the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Jack L. Ruby, Aka.; Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka., (Deceased) - Victim; CR," your file 44-2064. A copy of Special Agent Clement's report was furnished to your office when it was submitted by the Dallas Office.

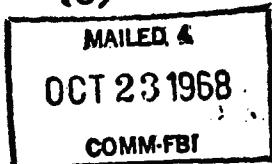
This is furnished for your information for possible future reference.

An extra copy of this communication is being furnished to each the New Orleans and Dallas Offices for filing in the Jack Ruby file.

2 - Dallas (89-43)

1 - 44-24016 (Jack Ruby)

REL:as (8)



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

54 OCT 30 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Rel

F B I

Date: 10/23/68

REC 49

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 10/18/68,
bearing above caption; and New Orleans airtel to Dallas
dated 11/30/63, captioned "JACK LEON RUBY aka; LEE HARVEY
OSWALD - VICTIM (DECEASED), CR," New Orleans file 44-2064.

The New Orleans Office forwarded with the second above
described referenced airtel 25 copies of five different FD-302's
among which was that reflecting an interview with MRS. BARBARA
MESSINA on 11/29/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana.

For the information of the Bureau and New Orleans,
the report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated 12/6/63 at
Dallas, Texas, captioned "JACK L. RUBY aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
(Deceased) - VICTIM, CR," Bufile 44-24016, Dallas file 44-
1639, a copy of which was furnished the New Orleans Office,
reflects on pages 58 - 63 investigation relating to BARBARA
MESSINA and her association with JACK RUBY.

For the further information of the Bureau, mention is
also made of BARBARA MESSINA's association with JACK RUBY on
page 218 of the report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated 12/14/63,
in the above captioned RUBY case. No copy of this report was
furnished New Orleans, and there is being enclosed herewith for
New Orleans one Xerox copy of page 218 of this report for

3- Bureau

2- New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 105)

2- Dallas

RPG/vvm

C.C. Bishop

REC 49

62-109060-6601

10 OCT 24 1968

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

56 NOV 4 1968

Special Agent in Charge

DL 89-43

the information of New Orleans.

The above is for the information of the Bureau and
New Orleans.

A PETITION

11-101-
A statement of Richard Paul Pavlick
An innocent man makes this his last appeal to the President, Congress and the citizens of the United States of America for his constitutional right to be tried by a jury of his peers, or Congress, to prove his innocence of the charges that were made against him and to show the illegal actions, arrest by Palm Beach police, of Frank McDermot and John Marshall, Secret Service Agents, of the U. S. District Attorney of Miami, and of the mentally disturbed postmaster, Thomas Murphy of Belmont, N. H. The police and the Secret Service denied him his right to have counsel when arrested, and to be tried in Concord, N. H. according to law.

In 8 years, \$12,000 has been spent and 10,000 letters recently mailed; also 1,000 more earlier to fire chiefs, police chiefs, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, lawyers, law schools, colleges, mayors, governors, superintendents of mails, 1,900 newspapers, congressmen and the President, yet only William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader and a young lady, Virginia Leary of Barnstable, Mass. cared. 62-10704-1

NOT RECORDED

Three times he was declared competent to stand trial, yet Judge Choate and the U. S. District Attorney wouldn't let him have a trial or a guardian so he could go to court. Now the Statute of Limitations denies him the right to go to court, so he must appeal to you and Congress for an investigation.

DO NOT REPLY
Your apathy and disregard of this miscarriage of justice could be the beginning of the loss of your country and freedom. DO YOU CARE? If you care, then demand of Congress that it investigate the illegal arrest, confinement, and denial to have a lawyer.

ENCLOSURE IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU, TOO!

5C NOV 6 1968

Richard Paul Pavlick
45 Water Street
Manchester, N. H.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-10704-1

AMERICAN JUSTICE

To All Citizens of the United States of America:

If you don't help me to get a trial from Congress, which is the only place that a trial can be had because the Statute of Limitations makes it impossible because action was not begun before one or two years had elapsed, you may some day find that the American flag is replaced by some other country's. Is that what you want? If you ignore me, someone may act in the future.

On Dec. 14, 1960 I was arrested in Palm Beach, Florida and charged by the Postmaster, Thomas Murphy of Belmont, N. H. that I was planning to kill JOHN F. KENNEDY, not yet a President elect.

Had the Constitution of the United States been observed, I would have been taken to Court at Concord, N. H., but Robert Kennedy had the case transferred to Miami where Judge Choate, a Kennedy man, held Court. At Concord I could have had witnesses and counsel which was denied to me at Palm Beach by the police and the Secret Service agent, John Marshall, and no trial.

The Postmaster had charged that he had received letters and cards from me from Hyannisport, Mass. where I was supposed to be following Kennedy around. Yet I had not been out of New Hampshire from June 13 to Nov. 26, 1960. This letter was supposed to be sent sometime after Nov. 8, yet they have been unable to produce a letter or card and they don't know where it may be because as far as I am concerned, it was never written.

On March 15, 1961 an indictment was issued that charged that I had been in Belmont, N. H. from Nov. 8 to Dec. 16, 1960 and threatening the life of John F. Kennedy, President elect. The indictment was illegal as there wasn't any law under which, if the charge were correct, that I could be arrested legally, and there wasn't any president elect until Congress met Jan. 5, 1961 when the electoral votes were counted.

On Dec. 3, 1960 I left Belmont, N. H. after transferring my house to the Spaulding Youth Center--it was said that because I gave my home away that I was going to kill Kennedy. Because I couldn't get my price and I had an income sufficient to take care of all my wants in Mexico where I was going, I left.

On Dec. 3 to 7, I was in Ashland, Mass--on the 8th I was in Washington, D. C. for 2 hours--and on the 10th I was in Rivera, California. At 8 p.m. that night I first learned that the Kennedys had a home in Palm Beach. I wanted to see what Jimmy Hoffa looked like because of the picture that the papers made him. I didn't expect to be in Florida until the 15th, but got there sooner. How could I be in New Hampshire? I was in jail Dec. 16 in Ft. Lauderdale.

ENCLOSURE

62-104060 -

At no time did I leave the main highways because I didn't know that a CHARGE had been made against me.

I had dynamite in my car and also detonators because I had given up blowing stumps out of my house lot on Rte. 106 and was afraid to throw the detonators away because someone might find them and hit them with a stone or hammer and hurt themselves. At Miami, the detonators were in a safety box in my motel and only 7 sticks of dynamite were in the car trunk. The car was taken from me without a search warrant after a judge had refused them a warrant.

It is my understanding that 3 Secret Service men were in the same motel that I had my car and from which I drove to Miami on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, and on the 14th, while on my way to the Post Office at Palm Beach, I was arrested for traffic violation and vagrancy: both lies. The arrest was in a trap where the Police of Palm Beach had a 2-ton truck in the single lane. Behind it was an unmarked police car. When I gave a signal that I was going to cross the double line because all cars coming from West Palm Beach were not obeying the law, the unmarked police car speeded across the double line and stopped at the truck. Then a Negro spoke to the cop and speeded away towards the Post Office a quarter of a mile or more away. Then the Negro gave me a signal, which I didn't need because I was going to cross the line legally, to come on, that it was safe. Near the Post Office I was arrested.

I offered no resistance to my arrest, but Lester Free pulled me out of the car. He pushed me against the car and frisked me, but he didn't find anything and didn't ask for any identification. He took me down to the Police Station where the desk sergeant asked my name and took everything that I had, including \$53, that was never returned to me. \$3.50 was also taken from my car, but they missed \$320 that I had under a cardboard in the glove compartment. John Marshall tried to get me to open the trunk and I almost did. I remembered about my \$320 in the glove compartment. They said that I was over-anxious to open the trunk, which is a lie, along with all the stories told by John Marshall.

A judge wouldn't give John Marshall a search warrant, but they took my car and everything, kidnapped me and drove me around West Palm Beach. They took two letters addressed to me, but not opened, which they opened, and gave to the newspapers. They still have my car and much of my property, and the \$53.

I was not on County Road, North, in front of the Kennedy home on Dec. 10, but I was 300 feet North of the house and behind cars that had been stopped. No one came to the gate when Kennedy went to church at about 10 a.m.

For 8 years I have appealed to the citizens and the Congress of the United States to give me a chance to prove my innocence. I spent all my savings -- \$6,000 -- trying to get my Constitutional right for a trial before my peers, but Judge Choate wouldn't give me a trial and now, because of the Statute of Limitations, I cannot use the Courts. I have sent out over 10,000 letters.

On August 4, 1964, all charges were dropped by the United States and I was committed to the New Hampshire Hospital before the charges were dismissed. Although my commitment was illegal, I had to spend 28 months there until Mr. William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader had his reporter investigate my confinement and found that I had told the truth, and then placed his paper and lawyer behind me. On Dec. 13, 1966 I was dismissed by Judge Robert Griffith who said that he had heard enough and that the Hospital shouldn't have paid any attention to the FBI and the Secret Service.

You, the Citizens of the United States, have a chance to give an innocent person a trial by demanding that Congress investigate all charges. Failure to help me may be the biggest mistake that you could make, just as my arrest was for something that I hadn't done.

On March, 1964, True Magazine printed a libelous story about me. So did Look, Life, Parade, The Boston Globe, and Secret Service Chief Braughman in his book Secret Service Chief, as well as Arthur Schlesinger in his book 1,000 Days in the White House, and many more.

My future and yours depends on you. If you fail me, then you don't deserve to have the liberties and freedom that we enjoy.

My future then will be in some foreign country.

Don't replace the Stars and Stripes with some other flag.

Richard P. Pavlick
45 Water Street
Manchester, N.H. 05101

If you would keep the United States a Republic and a Democracy, then remove the responsibilities of government from the control of one man and place the responsibilities on three elective officers.

To keep the U. S. Attorney General's office free from powerful forces, and an enforcer of the laws of the United States instead of a persecuting office, it should have three Attorneys General.

To provide funds for unemployment, we should stop issuing interest-paying bonds and instead issue Bonded Currency, issued only when taxes have been provided for to retire each issue from circulation through sinking funds of 5% each year for each issue. Interest saved would be used for jobs for the unemployed.

Do you want control of your country? If so, then organize a United Citizens of America. It will give you power to control the destiny of the United States; stop the wasting of government funds for non-profit activities that are not public; keep money in the country instead of buying hatred; and return your government to the people, for the people and by the people. Is this what you want? Then organize!

If you fail to get me my Constitutional right to prove my innocence of the vicious charge by Thomas Murphy and Fred McDermott, Secret Service Agent, which cost me 6 years of my life (all charges had to be dismissed as defective and false), then you deserve to lose your liberty, freedom and your country. My efforts to secure my Constitutional rights have cost me all my savings -- \$8,000 -- and I have sent out over 20,000 letters. Keep the American flag flying; don't let it be substituted by another flag.

Sign the petition on the back of this sheet and send it to your Congressman or Senator in Washington.

Richard P. Pavlick
45 Water Street
Manchester, N. H. 05101

TRUE COPY

Oct 22, 1968

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Dir.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please find enclosed an article from a New York paper, The National Insider, that you should read, then investigate.

Last year, an article was published stating that the late President had only been injured, and the family had him hidden in a special underground quarters. This is the worst I have read.

I believe the author should be investigated for the story made him to be of a sick mind

These type of stories should be checked out before publication, because of his children and elderly parents.

Check out the same paper, dated Oct 13, 1968 for a second article.

||| Please do not release my name.

Thank you

/s/

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Hersey, Colorado 80644

62-109060 -
NOT RECORDED
13 NOV 1 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 -

62-107060-

October 21, 1968

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The following article "The Crime - The President's 1964
assassination" appeared in the Los Angeles Times on October 19, 1968.
The article is a sensational-type tabloid which contains no
information of value. The article is a sensational-type tabloid
which contains no information of value. The article is a sensational-type
tabloid which contains no information of value. The article is a
sensational-type tabloid which contains no information of value.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.
The confidential return address is being utilized in reply. The attached
article is from "National Insider" of 10-20-68. The author is George G.
Harrison. The article alleges that the President of the U.S. was involved
in a conspiracy regarding the murder of President Kennedy. George G.
Harrison is a 51-year-old civil engineer or draftsman with the idea that he could
lead to assassinate President Kennedy. He is a prolific writer to high
percentages are California and interviews with Bureau personnel twice a week
to his credit in L.A. He is a chronic complainer of the Los Angeles
Police and Los Angeles has recommended no letters to him. Bufiles disclose
the "National Insider" is a sensational-type tabloid which contains no
information.

NOTE: (2)

79 NOV 8 - 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107060-



OFFICE OF THE
Pima County Attorney
300 TRANSAMERICA BUILDING
Tucson, Arizona 85701
TELEPHONE 792-8411

WILLIAM J. SCHAF
PIMA COUNTY ATTORNEY
LARS PEDERS
CHIEF DEPUTY

October 16, 1968

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1968
CRIMINAL DEPT.

The Honorable Ramsey Clark
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

A few months ago Cozzie Merrill Jones (already a twice-convicted murderer) pleaded guilty to Second Degree Murder in Tucson, Arizona (the victim was an 8-year old girl). He is presently serving two life sentences in the Arizona State Prison at Florence, Arizona.

He is also presently writing his "memoirs." A few days ago I was handed the enclosed three pages from his "book." Since he puts Lee Oswald talking to Jack Ruby in Dallas sometime late in 1962 I thought you would be interested.

I cannot vouch for Mr. Jones' veracity.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Schafer III
Pima County Attorney

WJS/msf
encl.

129-11	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
13	OCT 18 1968
R.A.O.	
CRIMINAL GEN. CRIME SEC.	

(2) 62-109062-

the language. I'm sure I look for this at the time. You
can't take a hundred men into the hills where the
are and you can't find one scrap of what was
taken.

Well, this person was dead! He said he had in-
surance and all that he had personal stuff worth about
a thousand dollars, camera, guns and fishing tackle and
clothes. Well, we put this subject in my car and I
drove him to the next town where he made some pre-
cise and I took him to shore, he had "Aitah" house
and finally got him straightened out to where he'd be.
Then I went in my way - determined never to
leave my car in New Mexico on a road, and I
but he doesn't either!

In Oct. or Nov. in 1962, I forgot which, I was
about 2 weeks in Dallas, Texas. I being around a
spot, or shopping center "Park something or other. I'm
a musician friend I had met, his wife invited at this shopping
store and I couldn't eat for practically nothing. I'd eat some
and she'd charge me for coffee! I was sleeping in my car
as I was short on money and looking for a job. I had
to do "Parade" (spelled wrong), the place Jack Ruby owned,
and had permission from him to play in the afternoon for
tips as he had entertainment booked at night. I had played
several afternoons and had done pretty good, for 6 hours,
but not enough to afford a room yet. One night I'm parked
in this shopping center, across from an all night diner, I
had just got coffee and was sitting with my car door open
eat some stale rolls and coffee when this "thunderbird" pulled
in and stopped behind me. The rear of my car was to
the side of his. This guy got out and asked me if I
had car trouble? I thought he was probably a cop.
I said no, I had just got my car door open and was eating some
roll and coffee. I was sitting in my car.

ENCLOSURE

He asked me where I was from, what I was doing now. I told him I was from Flint, Mich. and was a printer. Looking for a job. What I was doing and sleeping in the car and etc. He was a nervous guy, a bit concerning around all his tears. Told me he had been to "New York" on business. Told him I got some traveling one person he was told to go. He asked me how I'd like to have any like that, drive a good car, make good money? I said yes, it would be according to what I had to do. He said just follow orders. He went on to say, it's like this - if you were told to walk up to a busy store and run your hand through a window to attract attention, would you do it? I said yes, if the pay was right. He said his name was "Lee". said he couldn't hire me or even recommend me, but he'd give me an address and a couple of names and for me to go see them. The address was in St. Worth, 10 1/2 something. I forget it's name of the street but I'm sure I could find the place if I was there. It was a hotel or room on the second floor. The names he said was, I should ask for "Jay", "Arvi", and "Till" then I wanted to see "Ricky". Ricky was the boss, and if he wanted to hire me, he'd find out all about me from the "cradle to the present". Lee, gave me some dough, all he had in his wallet, \$7.00 and said, "this will get you some gas on a trip". I told him I had been playing at the "Caracas" for tips and would go over to St. Worth and see these people.

The next afternoon, I was playing in Paul's bar and this Lee was in. He got a drink and came over to the piano and ask me if I had been to St. Worth yet. I said no, but was aiming to go that evening. Jack Bering, was at the end of the bar, the round part, and he had some papers and money in front of him. This Lee asked Jack if he wanted a drink and he said "Not now, Lee, it's too early" (these are his exact words). I don't know how much they know each other, maybe just "suits me" and "suits you" but they sure know each other to speak to each other. What was...

ing about 10:00 o'clock. I drove over to E. F. Worth and
looked this address up. I went in the door at the street level
and up the stairs and there was sort of a hotel lobby and
a circle. A woman came up and asked me if I wanted
something and I told her I wanted to see a girl by the
name of "Joy" or "Lynn", that a fellow by the name of Phil
had sent me. The lady looked surprised and said there
was no one here by that name. Then a man and a
woman came to the door just behind the circle and just
stood there and looked at me while I repeated what he said.
They said "No one here by that name" so I left. I was
going well fed up with Dallas, so I just kept right
on and headed for Tucson. I forgot all about
the incident.

I was in Dickinson when the president was killed.
I reviewed the picture of Lee Oswald. He was the same
fellow that I had talked to that night. Then later, when
Jack Ruby shot him - it was the same Jack Ruby I
had worked for in Dallas. Then the papers and the in-
vestigation came out and as I they did not know any-
thing - I know better - and two a girl by the name of Jo
worked for Jack Ruby and another girl by the name of L.
I think the papers said they were divorce or something -
anyway, there's all the names and Lee know the girls.
Oh how could he give me these names? The one name he
gave me - "Rickey", I have never heard mentioned and
what the one Lee said was true. Lee, drove a "Thunderbolt".
also. I think the name of the place where I was to hang
was "Park Plaza" - I'm not sure. But if there is no
connection in all these names and E. F. Worth, Hotel, and
the fact that Lee spoke to Jack Ruby, it's some coincidence!

On second thought, it is like that was "Parkview"

I can't get it straight in my mind but it wasn't
for from the under page.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: November 1, 1968

FMV:WSB:mep
129-11

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy

REC 54

Attached for your information and such action as you may deem appropriate is a copy of a letter we recently received from Mr. William J. Schafer, III, Pima County Attorney, Tucson, Arizona, in which Mr. Schafer forwarded for our consideration the "memoirs" of Cozzie Merrill Jones, which contain the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald met Jack Ruby in Dallas, Texas, sometime late in 1962.

A copy of our reply to Mr. Schafer is also attached.

REC 54

62-109060-6602

4 NOV 1 1968

EX-101

3 ENCLOSURE

61 NOV 13 1968

Mr. William Schafer III
Pima County Attorney
300 Transamerica Building
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Schafer:

The Attorney General has asked me to reply to your letter of October 16, 1968, which contained the "memoirs" of Cozzie Merrill Jones, wherein Mr. Jones alleges that Lee Harvey Oswald met Jack Ruby in Dallas, Texas, sometime late in 1962.

With regard to Mr. Jones' allegations, we can only point out that the Warren Commission gathered and considered a vast amount of material, including material having even a remote connection with the assassination. It made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the facts, and the evidence, as presented in the one-volume Report, amply supports its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in assassinating President Kennedy and was not acquainted with Jack Ruby.

We wish to thank you for forwarding Mr. Jones' memoirs to us. Your confidence in writing to the Attorney General is appreciated.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-66

F B I

Date: 10/28/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three (3) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

EX-102

REC-47

62-109060-6603

22 OCT 30 1968

NOV 14 1968
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Hits IRS Probe: 'Obvious Harassment'

Cites JFK Investigation as Cause

District Attorney Jim Garrison said Thursday that an Internal Revenue Service investigation into his 1965-66 income tax returns is "obvious harassment" by the federal government because of his Kennedy assassination investigation.

Garrison said he is being investigated for the possibility of violations of federal criminal law.

He also charged that U.S. attorneys have tried to bring his name into affairs of Louisiana Loan and Thrift Corp., and that there may be an attempt to link him to alleged payoffs to gain the release of imprisoned Teamsters boss Jimmy Hoffa.

Garrison said that two IRS men "have been going all around town . . . for months" gathering information on him.

He said they even went to Security Homestead, where, Garrison said, he bought his home. "I only owe \$50,000 on it," he said.

He said the pair visited him about three or four months ago. One, he said, was an "intel-

ligence" officer, signifying a criminal investigation.

The intelligence officer told him, "I have to inform you that you are under investigation for possible violations of criminal federal law," Garrison said.

The DA said that when he learned they wanted to look into his 1965 and 1966 tax returns, he was "kind of astonished," because he used the short form, without benefit of deductions.

He said he was too busy to use the long form, which could have saved him a lot of money.

"My reply was, 'My God, how can you investigate someone who uses the short form?'"

The investigators returned several days later, and asked to go through his papers, Garrison said.

Garrison said he denied the request, telling them, "I'm not going to make anything available to you. I'm not going to cooperate with the federal government."

He said the investigation was "obviously harassment because I have found out the federal government is hiding the facts about the assassination" of President John F. Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 22

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-25-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-68

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N. O., La.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Garrison claimed that the IRS investigation is apparently a follow up on an attempt to link him with LL&T.

He suggested that the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission had Ernest A. Bartlett Jr. to link his name to the company. Bartlett was chairman of the board of Arkansas Loan and Thrift and chief organizer of LL&T.

"Apparently when AL&T was going under the SEC seems to have gotten Mr. Bartlett to say I own \$23,600 worth of stock," Garrison said.

NOT ONE DOLLAR

Garrison said he does not own "one dollar" worth of LL&T stock. He previously has said he came close to buying some LL&T stock, but backed out before the deal was finalized.

Garrison had no harsh words for the IRS investigators themselves. They "are only doing their jobs," he said, but "the harassment is coming from Washington."

Last week, he said, one investigator asked him if he would sign a waiver because the statute of limitations was approaching.

He said the IRS wanted to be able to extend the investigation until after April 15.

Garrison said he did not sign the waiver, because he wants the affair to end before he is up for re-election again.

If he decides to run again, Garrison said, "They could wait until three weeks before my election and file charges."

The DA asserted that he could get an acquittal. "They owe me money," he charged.

"I'd like to be charged before

the 15th of April and have my trial over with. I'd like to have this behind me," he added.

He alleged that the federal government is willing to use the IRS just as it uses the military in foreign policy.

The DA also claimed that U. S. attorneys have tried to link him to LL&T during the current federal grand jury investigation of the defunct firm.

"In the federal grand jury investigation U. S. attorneys repeatedly asked questions to try to bring out my involvement in the organization — which was non-existent," he said.

Garrison also said there have been attempts to connect him with a current investigation by the grand jury at Nashville into alleged payoffs to obtain the release of Jimmie Hoffa.

"Last week Gordon Novel was called before the Nashville grand jury. I don't know what he told them, but I wouldn't be surprised if he isn't trying to do something like that," Garrison said.

FUGITIVE WITNESS

Novel is the famed "fugitive witness" in Garrison's Kennedy death probe. Novel, a former night club owner in New Orleans, fled to Ohio early last year shortly before a scheduled appearance before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

He has resisted all attempts to get him back to Orleans Parish.

Garrison suggested that the government is acting out of desperation:

"They have a serious problem. We have caught them faking an assassination. It isn't even close. They can't possibly

withstand the evidence we have."

"We have not asked for a continuance of one day," he continued.

"President Johnson has hidden evidence in the case, the Chief Justice of the U. S. and leaders in Congress have cooperated in perpetrating a fraud, and I've pointed it out.

"We've stumbled across the way John F. Kennedy was really killed."

"They're in desperate condition," Garrison said, continuing his remarks about the federal government.

"The federal government got caught in the biggest lie in history. It never occurred to them that a state would investigate the assassination.

"It doesn't matter what they do, what they try to do to me, or actually do to me. We know how he (Kennedy) was killed, and why he was killed, and we know the federal government covered it up."

Garrison said he would have no comment Thursday about the previous day's announcement that the DA's office will investigate the possibility that LL&T officials violated the law.

First Asst. DA Charles R. Ward made the announcement after a group of depositors in LL&T and their attorney, Sidney Bach, visited him and al-

leged that officers and directors of the firm accepted their de-

posits while knowing that LL&T was insolvent.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Diary Effort Futile, Says D.A. Aide

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock says efforts to obtain a diary sought in the probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy have been futile.

The diary was subpoenaed last month from Seymour Gelber, assistant attorney general of Florida. Alcock says it contains a reference to a man who mentioned in April, 1963, seven months before the assassination, the possibility of the president's being killed with a high-powered rifle from a building.

Gelber said he refused to cooperate with District Attorney Jim Garrison because the DA "revealed the name of an informant. I feel that by making the diary available, I have no assurance that this wouldn't happen again."

He said the name was that of a Miami police intelligence agent. Alcock said this probably was a reference to Willie Somerset, identified by the DA's office as "a Miami intelligence agent who infiltrated a group" which included the man who allegedly predicted the assassination.

"Our office didn't reveal anything that wasn't already known," Alcock said. "Somerset's activities were a matter of public knowledge."

Alcock said the diary may be obtained from another source.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 53

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-24-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

CHAS 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N. O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

10/24/68

62-109060

6152

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Efforts to Obtain Diary from Florida Are Futile

Gelber Refuses to Obey Orleans Subpena

Efforts of the district attorney's office to obtain from a Florida state official a diary having a bearing on the Kennedy assassination probe have been futile, Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said Wednesday.

Last month the district attorney's office subpoenaed a diary which assertedly refers to a man who mentioned in April, 1963—seven months before the assassination—the possibility of President Kennedy's being killed with a high-powered rifle from a building.

The subpoena directed Florida Assistant Attorney General Seymour Gelber to deliver the work to the district attorney's office by Oct. 8. But Gelber failed to comply; and in a statement in Tallahassee this week, he said: "I refused to cooperate with Mr. Garrison because of the fact that he revealed the name of an informant. I feel that, by making the diary available, I have no assurance that this wouldn't happen again.

"The name that he revealed was someone who was still active, working with the city of Miami police intelligence department," Gelber said. He feels this revelation was a disservice

to both police and informant.

Alcock said Wednesday the informant referred to by Gelber was probably Willie Somersette, identified by the district attorney's office in an earlier release as "a Miami intelligence agent who infiltrated a group" which included Joseph Milteer, identified as a Georgian and as the man who allegedly predicted the manner of Kennedy's assassination.

Noting that Gelber obtained the diary while an assistant district attorney in Dade County, Fla., during an investigation of extremist groups, Alcock voiced surprise at Gelber's statement. "Our office didn't reveal anything that wasn't already generally known," said he. "Somersette's activities were a matter of public knowledge."

He added that, though chances of obtaining the diary from Gelber are remote, "we have another source that is promising." He declined to reveal the source.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 9

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-24-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

109 - 109060 - 602

F B I

Date: 11/6/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

EX 105

REC-35

14 NOV 8 1968

Approved

53 NOV 11 1968

Special Agent in Charge.

Sent

M

Per

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Industry 'Spy' Subpenaed in Garrison Probe

District Attorney Jim Garrison today subpenaed a Tacoma, Wash., man described as an "undercover agent" in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

A subpoena was issued for Fred Lee Crisman to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, Nov. 21.

THE SUBPENA says Crisman "has been engaged in undercover activity for a part of the industrial warfare complex for years," and uses as a cover the role of a minister working with Gypsies.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said Crisman has made many trips to New Orleans and Dallas in connection with undercover work for manufacturers of military hardware.

He said Crisman is a former employee of the Boeing Co.

"Mr. Crisman is being called as a witness because our office has developed evidence indicating a relationship on his part to persons involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy," Alcock said.

ALCOCK SAID Kennedy was "murdered by elements of the industrial warfare complex working with individuals in the government.

"At the time of the assassination, President Kennedy was working to end the Cold War . . . ~~all~~ were forces in industry and in the U. S.

Probe-

Continued from Page 1

government which opposed the end of the Cold War."

The subpoena is the latest move in the investigation, which began in November 1966. Thus far, two persons have been charged with conspiracy in the case, Clay L. Shaw and ~~Edgar~~ Eugene Bradley.

THE SHAW case is being held up awaiting a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court on Shaw's request for an order enjoining Garrison from prosecuting him.

Bradley yesterday in Los Angeles asked for and got a delay until Nov. 8 in his effort to avoid extradition from California to face the charge here. Garrison is seeking his return on a fugitive warrant.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-31-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
ASSASSINATION OF JOHN
F. KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63
or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107860-157

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK PLOT PROBE SUBPENA ISSUED

**"I Am No Use to Him,"
Says Tacoma Man**

By CLARENCE DOUCET

A Tacoma, Wash., man, subpoenaed Thursday in relation with District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination, told The Times-Picayune his only connection is that "I know a guy who knows some Cubans."

In a telephone interview, Fred Lee Crisman was asked if he will fight the Orleans Parish Grand Jury subpoena ordering his appearance as a witness and he replied:

"I have no reason to go to New Orleans."

The subpoena calls for his appearance before the grand jury at 10 a.m. Thursday, Nov. 21.

A statement by Garrison's office said "Crisman has been engaged in undercover activity for a part of the industrial warfare complex for years. His cover is that of a 'preacher' and a person 'engaged in work to help gypsies.'"

'NOT A PREACHER'

Crisman said that he is not a preacher; but he did outline a federal program, which was accepted by the Office of Economic Opportunity, "to help gypsies." He said he submitted the program earlier this year and it is now in effect at Head Start schools in Tacoma and Baltimore, Md.

The statement from Garrison's office also said:

"Our information indicates that since the early 1960s he has made many trips to the New Orleans and Dallas areas in connection with his undercover work for that part of the warfare industry engaged in the manufacture of what is termed, in military language, a 'hardware'—meaning those weapons sold to the U.S. government which are uniquely large and expensive."

Crisman was identified as a "former" employee of the Boeing Aircraft Company.

Crisman said that he once did work for Boeing; and he also told The Times-Picayune, "Yes, I have been to New Orleans quite a few times." He also said he had been to Dallas, Tex., on occasion, but he insisted "I am of no use to him," referring to Garrison.

KNOWS BECKHAM

He said the only reason he could think of that would explain why the subpoena was issued is that he is a friend of Thomas Edward Beckham, the Kennedy was murdered by engineering minister from Omaha, Neb., who has already testified before the grand jury in connection with the JFK death probe.

"In fact," he said, "Tommy (Beckham) called me today and he also called me last night." He did not discuss the phone calls further, but he identified Beckham as the person to whom he referred when he said, "I know a guy who knows some Cubans."

When Beckham was called as a witness, the subpoena alleged he was in Dallas in November, 1963, the month that President Kennedy was assassinated there.

"I always thought Garrison had something," said Crisman, "but this (the subpoena) is a little humorous."

He said he has known Beckham for about two-and-a-half years.

In explaining its reference to Crisman as a "former" Boeing employee, the office asserted:

"In intelligence terminology this ordinarily means that the connection still exists but that the 'former employee' has moved into an underground operation. More often than not a 'bad record' or evidence indicating that he has been 'fired' is prepared for the parent company to increase the disassociation between the two."

EVIDENCE ALLEGED

"Mr. Crisman is being called as a witness because our office has developed evidence indicating a relationship on his part to persons involved in the assassination of President John Kennedy."

Garrison maintains that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy. The Warren Commission said Lee Harvey Oswald, alone, was responsible for Kennedy's death.

"... We want to reiterate," said the statement from Garrison's office, "that President Kennedy was murdered by elements of the industrial warfare complex working in concert with individuals in the United States government. At the time of his murder, President Kennedy was working to end the Cold War. By that time, however, the Cold War

had become America's biggest business.

"The annual income of the defense industry was well over \$20 billion a year, and there were forces in that industry and in the U.S. government which opposed the ending of the Cold War."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-1-68

Edition:

Author: GEORGE W. HEALY

Editor:

Title:
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: AFO

Submitting Office: 89-

☐ Being Investigated: N.O., LA.

62-159060

To:

☒ Director

FILE 62-109060

Date 11/25/68

Att.: X - Legat, Bonn

Title ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD
KENNEDY 11/22/63, DALLAS,
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERN-
ING

☐ SAC

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

RE: Bureau routing slip
4/16/64 re JOACHIM
JOESTEN.

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Serial #

☐ Post

☐ Recharge

☐ Return

☐ Send to

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

Attached for Bureau and Bonn is a copy of "Truth Letter" received from Special Branch, New Scotland Yard. For information.

Enclosure

SAC

J. T. Minnich

Office

Legat, London

See reverse side

51 NOV 25 1968

REC-64

NOT RECORDED

25 NOV 14 1968

Specifically, "Truth Letter" is designed to keep readers up to date on many printed books about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy (a. attached list) abreast of current developments in the case, including in particular the progress of the Garrison investigation. In addition, "Truth Letter" will also keep you informed about the true background and hidden aspects of the two other political murder cases intimately linked to the "Crime of the Century": the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy and the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King.

As you will surely have found out for yourself, the press and the other news media are engaging in a veritable campaign of silence concerning the verities of the Garrison inquiry. They ignore or distort everything that comes out of this investigation, and the more sensational the news is, the more likely it is suppressed.

To anyone, then, who wants to keep up to date on this vitally important matter, "Truth Letter" will be indispensable reading. I feel sure, therefore, you would not want to miss a single issue. So please fill out the subscription order blank attached to this letter and return it to me by mail. I will deliver to you the next and subsequent issues.

Sincerely yours,

Jackie Foster

(If overseas subscribers please use airmail)

Mr. Jackie Foster
Menich 21, Brest, 5, Germany

Please send my subscription to TRUTH LETTER for the period indicated below:

☒ one year, \$15.00 ☐ six months, \$8.00 ☐ three months, \$5.00

Enclosed is a check or money order. ☐ Bill me later.

Name

Address

ENCLOSURE

62-10960-

5/6

Joachim Joesten's

TRUE LETTER

An Antidote to Official Mendacity and Newsfaking in the Press

Vol. I, No. 4

November 1, 1968

A Challenge to J. Edgar Hoover

Where are you hiding Joseph Milteer, Mr. Hoover?

In Canada? In Mexico? In Angola?

Oh, the name doesn't ring a bell? Let me help you out.

Joseph Milteer, a Georgian Klan leader, is, or was, national leader of an ultra-rightist group founded in 1962 which called itself the Constitutional Party for States Rights (it has since merged with George Wallace's American Independent Party).

Early in 1963, this group, whose primary purpose was to fight back against the growing power of the Civil Rights Movement, sent out organizers all over the country to recruit new members and set up local chapters. One of the focal points of this drive was Miami, Fla.

Seymour Gelber, then an assistant district attorney of Dade County (Miami), was very much interested. He and the chief of the intelligence division of the Miami Police Department launched a secret investigation into the activities of this group which they rightly suspected of terrorist aims pursued under cover of a political party.

One of their ablest underground operators was a man named Willie Somerset. He got the assignment to infiltrate the national hierarchy of this States Rights Party (as it was commonly called) and to keep a sharp eye on goings-on. Somerset again did a good job. Before long, he was a close pal of Joseph Milteer with whom he traveled all over the country, mostly in a truck owned by the latter.

In the course of these travels, Somerset learned as early as April 1963 that there was a plan afoot to kill President Kennedy by means of a high-powered rifle firing from an upper storey of a tall building. The agent of course promptly relayed this information to police headquarters in Miami; he was instructed to stay with Milteer as much as he could, which he did. At the side of the national leader, Somerset attended State's Rights meetings from Georgia to Indiana and Tennessee.

In Tennessee, the agent was introduced by his friend to a top Klan official known to him only as "Brown." He learned that "Brown" was a hard-core underground terrorist whose previous exploits included the bombing of a Negro church in Birmingham, Ala., in which four little girls were killed and other children wounded.

On November 18, 1963, President Kennedy was due in Miami for a visit which caused tremors in the police department. For the planning included a motorcade through downtown Miami and the police already knew that there was a plot to assassinate the President by shooting at him from a building. So in order to be able to take proper preventive action, the Intelligence Division instructed Somerset to invite Milteer to Miami and get him up

You cannot afford to miss "The Dark Side of Lyndon B. Johnson" by Joachim Joesten (Peter Dawnay, Ltd., London, September 1968 - 272 pp., cloth, £ 5.50)

ENCLOSURE

62-107010-16

for a tape-recorded interview.

Milteer accepted the invitation of his supposed friend and on November 9, 1963, the two men had a long heart-to-heart talk in the cream-colored parlor of Somersette's apartment in Miami. As Milteer relaxed in the big armchair which his host had offered him, he was totally unaware of the fact that behind his chair there were some small holes in the wall. Inside these holes were wires which led to a box hidden on top of the refrigerator in the kitchen; that box was a tape-recorder which faithfully registered every revealing word the national leader said to his trusted friend.

(The story of the Miami Tapes is widely known, even though some of the details set forth above as well as the full names of the two men involved are revealed here for the first time. Detailed accounts of what was discussed by the two men will be found in my books "Oswald: The Truth", Chapter 35 and "How Kennedy Was Killed", Chapter 13).

In answer to a direct question from Somersette about the best way to "get" Kennedy, Milteer replied: "From an office building, with a high-powered rifle," and he added, "you don't have to take a gun up there. You can take it up in pieces." Quite a good forecast, don't you think, Mr. Hoover?

The most damaging remark Milteer made, however, was a direct reference to the Tennessee Klan leader "Brown" as the man who "is just as likely to get him (President Kennedy) as anybody... he tried to get Martin Luther King... he followed him for miles and miles, and couldn't get close enough to him."

Did I refresh your memory, Mr. Hoover? You remember the tape, don't you? A copy was rushed to you by the Miami Police Department immediately after the recording and another went to your good friend James J. Rowley, chief of the Secret Service. That was, I repeat, on November 9, 1963. Two weeks later, the President was murdered in Dallas in just the manner outlined by Milteer to the police informer.

And what did you two gentlemen do with this devastating piece of evidence, the Miami Tape? I'm sure you are not going to tell me, but I hope that some day you will have to answer that question at the bar of criminal justice, for the tape proves beyond question that you and Rowley knew well in advance what was planned, and did nothing to prevent it.

And I hope the day will come when a judge and jury will ask you another question: "Why did you let Joseph Milteer go, after he had been arrested and grilled by your service, the FBI, five days after the assassination?"

There will be more questions: "Why wasn't the Tennessee Klan leader 'Brown' (you know his real name, for Somersette revealed it to your agents and Milteer confirmed his identity under questioning) arrested immediately and brought to trial?"

"Why wasn't he picked up even after on April 4, 1968, this very same man, a participant in the Kennedy assassination, had killed Dr. Martin Luther King at Memphis, Tennessee?" For you know best, Mr. Hoover, and you have known it all along, that "Brown", not James Earl Ray, was King's assassin.*

You call yourself the director of a "law-enforcing agency," Mr. Hoover?

The only law you have been enforcing for these past five years is the law of the jungle - as laid down by your fine friend, Lyndon B. Johnson.

* See also the lead story in TRUTH LETTER, No. 3 ("The Faceless Prisoner of Memphis").

Why the Queen Ran Away with the Pirate

Once again the newsmakers have managed to suppress the key element of a truly sensational story - the marriage of Jacqueline Kennedy to A.S. Onassis. In all the hullabaloo and blah-blah about this peculiar social event, not one word has appeared in print spelling out the true reason why this beautiful, gifted, spoiled and idolized woman chose an ugly old man with a well-earned reputation as an international pirate and a well-stocked harem for husband. That reason is quite plainly that Jackie in recent months has been scared to death, and for good reason. Since the assassination of Robert Kennedy, she has been the keeper, virtually alone, of the deadliest secret of our time. Indeed, no one knows better than she where the shots came from that shattered her husband's head on November 22, 1963 and throw him violently back in the car. As a matter of fact, Jackie described her observations during those fateful five seconds so accurately to the Warren Commission that she had to be hushed up and censored by that august panel (essential portions of her testimony remain inaccessible in the National Archives).

Jackie has known from the first day who really killed President Kennedy and why; she has also known all along why Robert Kennedy was murdered and who gave Sirhan his marching orders. Like the rest of the Kennedy Clan, all of whom knew the whole truth of the matter, she chose to keep silent for fear of further harsh reprisals. This craven silence did not save Robert Kennedy and it won't save Jackie's life either, for as long as she lives the Usurper's head will lie uneasy. In a desperate attempt to escape an ineluctable fate, she throw herself into the strong arms of the Pirate hoping that she will be safe on his ship and his private island, or behind the cordon of bodyguards that will surround her from now on wherever she goes. She will be well rid of the phony protection afforded her so far by Johnson's Secret Service - an organization which actively participated in the assassination of her first husband. That's why she married Onassis, a king in his own realm who commands the necessary men and resources to protect his women - for a while anyway.

That Phony Gun Control Law

Lyndon B. Johnson and his gang never miss an opportunity to hammer home that greatest untruth of modern history - that President Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald by means of an Italian rifle which he had bought from a mail-order arms dealer. Their latest effort in the field beats everything previously seen in hypocrisy and cynicism, for the gun control law, which the Usurper has just signed, specifically bans not only mail order sales of all rifles, shotguns etc. but also imported weapons - as if they were more objectionable than the domestically produced ones!

And the press, never to be outdone by officialdom in hypocrisy and distortion, dutifully used the occasion to affirm once more that every editor in the land knows to be the biggest lie ever told. Witness this Reuters dispatch from Washington, October 22, 1968: "... A provision of the new law bans imports of surplus military firearms such as the Italian rifle used to assassinate President Kennedy..." Shame on Reuters, which is after all a British news agency, not directly under the thumb of the Usurper, for using the blatant gun control farce to hoodwink the world once more about the way President Kennedy was really assassinated!

Remember Dallas Remember Memphis..... Remember Los Angeles....

+ see "The Case Against the Kennedy Clan" by Joachim Joesten

The Happy Assassin

In its issue of Oct. 16, 1968, the New York Herald Tribune (Paris) ran a picture that deserves to be immortalized by Madame Tussaud. It shows Sirhan chatting with an elderly man while three cops look solemn in the background and carries this legend: "Morale Holding Up - Sirhan B. Sirhan posed in Los Angeles court with his attorney, Russell E. Parsons, after his trial... was reset for December 9. Sirhan seemed to be enjoying the court session."

Indeed, looking at that smiling, smooth-faced young fellow as he stands there, totally unruffled, you'd hardly guess that this is the man who on June 5, 1968 brutally murdered Senator Robert Kennedy and wounded five other persons. Why is Sirhan so happy with an almost certain death sentence hanging over his head - one even a Governor Ronald Reagan wouldn't dare to commute? The reason is simple enough. Sirhan, a CIA-agent of many years' standing, (see p. 5) is confident that The Company, which gave him the assignment to kill Robert Kennedy, will come to his rescue. The CIA, he figures, will have to get him off the hook, in order to protect itself. But if they don't do it of their own free will, the poor boob reckons, he's going to force them by threatening to spill the beans in court. What a happy thought, indeed! It may even have occurred to Sirhan's employers who are certainly going to make sure that he doesn't spill any beans, in court or otherwise. Only the way they're going to do it will be enough to wipe that silly smile off anybody's smooth face.

His Place in History

According to the sycophant press, Lyndon B. Johnson, in these final days of his tenure - which Sylvia Heaghor has aptly described as "the hyphen between two Kennedy assassinations" - is very much concerned about "his place in history. For one thing, he has instituted a departmental histories project under which each agency of the federal government is to prepare a narrative history of its activities during LBJ's five years in office. Once compiled, these histories are to be placed in the Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin, Texas, scheduled for completion in 1970.

This obviously loaded project has been attacked by Sen. John J. Williams one of the few outspoken members of the Senate, as an attempt to put over "a Texas version of American history," one which "emphasizes his achievements and forgets his mistakes." And one which cloaks his murders, the Senator might have added, but of course he didn't do so.

Johnson has also enlisted the aid of a number of well-known or money-wise professors to help him set up an Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Texas that will be designed primarily to eulogize the Johnson Administration. And he has let it be known that he intends to revert to the "teaching career" which he abandoned in 1952 in order to become a full-time politician - and a multimillionaire out of the public till (and the pockets of his oil magnate friends). Rice University in Houston, Texas, has already offered him a job (which he needs badly, poor man). I suggest Harvard, Yale or Princeton follow suit by setting up a Lyndon B. Johnson Chair - in Jungle Law.

Meanwhile, Lady MacBird and her staff director, Elizabeth Carpenter, are collaborating on a book that is to stress "the funny side of the White House." Yes, LBJ has always been a great funnyman. John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy must be rolling with mirth in their graves as they think of his hilarious pranks.

* "Three Assassinations by Sylvia Heaghor (The Minority of One, Sept. 1968)

The new book by Joachim Joesten TRILOGY OF MURDER
An analysis and interpretation of the John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy
and Dr. Martin Luther King Assassinations - Copyright 1968 by J.J.
(continued from Vol.I, No. 3, p. 5)

Chapter II
Sirhan of the C.I.A.

It was bound to happen, of course: The moment one of those
active reporters who had been sent out to pry into the background
life of Robert Kennedy's assassin got wind of the gunman's true background
and affiliations, the editorial iron curtain came down with a bang.
Was he an operative of the CIA? Impossible! Why, that young Arab shot
Kennedy on his own impulse, because he hated Israel so much. Don't
see that's logical?

Now, I realize that in stating flatly that Sirhan was in touch
with the CIA and had been given by that murderous agency the assignment
to kill Robert Kennedy the moment he had the presidency within his grasp
I am laying myself open to the usual challenge: Can you prove it?

Not in the sense that I could produce documentary or photographic
proof establishing beyond a shadow of doubt that Sirhan was working for
the CIA (can this form of proof ever be produced in a matter involving
a secret intelligence service?) and that his mission was to prevent
second President Kennedy from re-investigating the murder of the first?

But there is such a thing as circumstantial evidence and it is
often used in a court of law. Combined with common sense and logic,
circumstantial evidence can be a formidable instrument in the search for
truth.

The circumstantial evidence in the case, clearly indicating
that Sirhan had been working for the CIA for years before he assassinated
Robert Kennedy is both positive and negative in nature. Its positive
side was spelled out with dazzling clarity (for anyone with eyes to see)
in two articles by Jon Kimche, a well-known British reporter specializing
in Near Eastern affairs, which appeared exclusively in the London
Standard and have not, to my knowledge, been reprinted anywhere else.

In the first of these two dispatches, published on June 1st
and entitled "Robby: Riddle of trips by Sirhan," Mr. Kimche reports

"Startling new evidence about the identity of the man charged
with killing Robert Kennedy has been produced by an Arab government
which has been making an intensive investigation into the background
of Sirhan Bishara.

"The new information, which is being communicated to the
United States authorities, may open up an entirely new line of inquiry into
the motivation and organization of the attack on Kennedy. It also indicates
considerable variation in the accounts so far given of Sirhan's previous
movements."

Before I proceed with Mr. Kimche's story, let me warn the reader
that he must of course exert his ability to read between the lines
in a matter such as this. Neither the Evening Standard nor any other
British paper could spell out in cold, bold letters what the Kimche
articles quite unmistakably reveal: that Sirhan was an agent of the CIA.
(continued in the next issue of TRUTH LETTER.)

TRUTH LETTER is published every other week by Joachim Joesten,
67-70 175th Street, New York 11432, USA.

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 1 1968

TELETYPE

REC-64

Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

4:24PM URGENT 11-1-68 4 PGS. LAB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI, (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, NOVEMBER ONE INSTANT, REPORTED
THAT FRED LEE CRISMAN, A TACOMA, WASHINGTON, MAN WAS SUBPOENAED
THURSDAY BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON IN CONNECTION WITH
GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CRISMAN TOLD THE NEW
ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE HIS ONLY CONNECTION IS THAT " I KNOW
A GUY WHO KNOWS SOME CUBANS." THE ARTICLE STATED THAT CRISMAN
WAS ASKED IF HE WOULD FIGHT THE ORLEAND PARISH GRAND JURY
SUBPOENA ORDERING HIS APPEARANCE AS A WITNESS AND HE REPLIED
"I HAVE NO REASON TO GO TO NEW ORLEANS." ACCORDING TO THE
ARTICLE, THE SUBPOENA CALLS FOR CRISMAN'S APPEARANCE BEFORE

THE GRAND JURY AT TEN A.M., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTYONE NEXT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A STATEMENT BY GARRISON'S
OFFICE SAID "CRISMAN HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN UNDERCOVER ACTIVITY
FOR A PART OF THE INDUSTRIAL WARFARE COMPLEX FOR YEAR. HIS

REC-64-2-107060-6606

6 NOV 14 1968

51 NOV 25 1968

56 NOV 1 1968

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

COVER IS THAT OF A 'PREACHER' AND A PERSON ENGAGED IN WORK
TO HELP GYPSIES".

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE STATEMENT FROM GARRISON'S
OFFICE ALSO SAID "OUR INFORMATION INDICATES THAT SINCE THE
EARLY NINETEEN SIXTIES HE HAS MADE MANY TRIPS TO THE NEW
ORLEANS AND DALLAS AREAS IN CONNECTION WITH HIS UNDERCOVER
WORK FOR THAT PART OF THE WARFARE INDUSTRY ENGAGED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF WHAT IS TERMED IN MILITARY LANGUAGE A 'HARDWARE'
MEANING THOSE WEAPONS SOLD TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WHICH ARE
UNIQUELY LARGE AND EXPENSIVE."

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT CRISMAN SAID HE IS NOT A PREACHER
BUT HE DID OUTLINE A FEDERAL PROGRAM WHICH WAS ACCEPTED BY
THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY "TO HELP GYPSIES."
CRISMAN SAID HE SUBMITTED THE PROGRAM EARLIER THIS YEAR AND
IT IS NOW IN EFFECT AT HEADSTART SCHOOLS IN TACOMA AND
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CRISMAN WAS IDENTIFIED AS A
FORMER EMPLOYEE OF THE BOEING AIRCRAFT COMPANY. CRISMAN
END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN TO NEW ORLEAND AND DALLAS ON OCCASIONS BUT INSISTED "I AM OF NO USE TO HIM" REFERRING TO GARRISON. THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT CRISMAN SAID THE ONLY REASON HE COULD THINK OF THAT WOULD EXPLAIN WHY THE SUBPOENA WAS ISSUED FOR HIS) IS THAT HE IS A FRIEDN OF THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM, THE SINGING MINISTER FROM ONAHA, NEBRASKA, WHO PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY IN CONNECTION WITH THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE STATEMENT FROM GARRISON'S OFFICE SAID "WE WANT TO REITERATE, THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS MURDERED BY ELEMNTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WARFARE COMPLEX WORKING IN CONCERT WITH INDIVIDUALS IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. AT THE TIME OF HIS MURDER, PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS WORKING TO-

END THE COLD WAR. BY THAT TIME, HOWEVER, THE COLD WAR HAD BECOME AMERICA'S BIGGEST BUSINESS.

"THE ANNUAL INCOME OF THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY WAS WELL OVER TWENTY BILLION A YEAR, AND THERE WERE FORCES IN DHAT INDUSTRY
END PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

PAGE FOUR

AND IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WHICH OPPOSED THE END OF THE
"COLD WAR."

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MKA

FBI WASH DC

Div 6

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention 700001
☐ Return to 62-9-50-818
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject James C. Brennan
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 11-4 Searcher Initials 201

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

I x	116-27943
I x	62-9-50-273
NI	44-900
I x	7-1367-872
I x	62-95274-59
I x	62-95274-106
	7.15
NR	11-22-60
	62-9-50-273

62-9-50-273
7.15 find info
N.E. with J. Brennan
Bush Park
a Bureau
subject.

F B I

~~REC-40~~

Date: 11/12/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, 11/8/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

EX 110

REC-40

62-109060-6608

12 NOV 14 1968

C. C. Bishop

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
- Miami (Enc. 1)
New Orleans

ECW:
(6)

Approved: 50 NOV 21 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Witness Asks More Cash

TACOMA, Wash. — A witness sought by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy says he needs more expense money if he is to come to New Orleans to testify.

Fred Lee Crisman said yesterday he received a subpoena and a check for \$500 to come to New Orleans and appear be-

fore the Grand Jury Nov. 21.

But, Crisman said, he needs more money so that his lawyer can accompany him.

Crisman, who also uses the names Fred Lee and Dr. Jon Gold, was a business partner of Thomas Edward Beckham, who testified before the grand jury in the case.

Garrison contends the Kennedy assassination was the result of Clay L. Shaw and Edgar Eugene Bradley—with conspiracy in the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-8-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

or

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

42-109060-6608
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 9 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

621PM URGENT 11-9-68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS. TEXAS

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, NOV. NINE, INSTANT,
REPORTED THAT GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN REFUSED NOV. EIGHT,
LAST, TO EXTRADITE EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY TO LOUISIANA TO
FACE CHARGES BY DA JAMES GARRISON OF NEW ORLEANS THAT HE
CONSPIRED TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT REAGAN'S OFFICE SAID THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA FAILED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE
THAT BRADLEY HAD BEEN IN LOUISIANA BETWEEN AUGUST,
SIXTYTHREE, AND NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, THE
PERIOD DURING WHICH THE LOUISIANA EXTRADITION DOCUMENTS
ALLEGED THAT BRADLEY VIOLATED LOUISIANA STATUE "RELATIVE TO
CONSPIRACY WITH OTHERS TO MURDER JOHN F. KENNEDY"

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REC-40

EX 170

62-109060-6609

NOV 13 1968

62-109060-6609

FILED IN

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT AFTER REAGAN ACTED, LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL JUDGE JOAN DEMPSEY KLEIN DISMISSED AN EXTRADITION COMPLAINT WHICH HAD BEEN ISSUED BY THE DA'S OFFICE IN LOS ANGELES AFTER THE LOUISIANA FUGITIVE WARRANT WAS SENT TO CALIFORNIA.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, REAGAN'S STATEMENT SAID "THE DECISION DID NOT INVOLVE A CONSIDERATION OF THE ISSUE OF GUILT OR INNOCENCE BUT WAS CONFINED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EXTRADITION LAW."

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SLB

FBI WASH DC

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11-9-68

Edgar Eugene Bradley is individual on West Coast who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison as being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. He is active in the ultra-right movement.

We developed absolutely no evidence that Bradley was involved in the assassination nor did his name come up in the investigation.

Since this information appeared in the press no dissemination is necessary.

BCR:dcv

*WCS/BR**twc*

F B I

Date: 11/15/68

REC 17

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963 —
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers on 11/8/68 and 11/9/68, regarding above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC 17

62-109060-660

16 NOV 18 1968

5-Subs
R. H. [unclear]
[unclear]

Approved: 329
33 NOV 25 1968 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

N.O. EXTRADITION PLEA IS REFUSED

Gov. Reagan Acts in Case of Edgar Bradley

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — Gov. Ronald Reagan refused Friday to extradite Edgar Eugene Bradley to Louisiana to face charges by Dist. Atty. James Garrison of New Orleans that he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Reagan's office said the state of Louisiana failed to provide sufficient evidence that Bradley had been in Louisiana between August 1963 and Nov. 22, 1963, the period during which the Louisiana extradition documents alleged that Bradley violated a Louisiana statute "relative to conspiracy with others to murder John F. Kennedy."

Bradley, of North Hollywood, Calif., is West Coast business representative for Dr. Carl McIntire, an evangelist, who does religious radio broadcasts.

Minutes after Reagan acted, Los Angeles Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein dismissed an extradition complaint.

The complaint had been issued by the district attorney's office in Los Angeles after the Louisiana fugitive warrant was sent to California.

"It makes me very happy," the smiling Bradley said as he left the courtroom.

Reagan's statement said, "The decision did not involve a consideration of the issue of guilt or innocence but was confined to the requirements of extradition law."

The Warren Commission appointed by President Johnson following the Nov. 22, 1963 assassination of Kennedy in Dallas, concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin, working alone.

But Garrison said later he was conducting an investigation that indicated there was a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy.

Part of Garrison's case was based on an affidavit by a former Dallas deputy sheriff who said he saw Bradley on the steps of the Texas Schoolbook Depository shortly after Kennedy was shot from a window in the building.

But Bradley said in an affidavit he was on a bus between Tulsa, Okla., and El Paso, Tex., at the time.

During an extradition hearing in Sacramento in June, Bradley's attorney, George J. Jensen of Beverly Hills, argued that the charges against Bradley were the result of mistaken identity.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-9-68

Edition:

Author: GEORGE W. HEALY

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,

Charge: TEXAS 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

22-109 11-9-68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Witness Asks More Cash

TACOMA, Wash. — A witness sought by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy says he needs more expense money if he is to come to New Orleans to testify.

Fred Lee Crisman said yesterday he received a subpoena and a check for \$500 to come to New Orleans and appear be-

fore the Grand Jury Nov. 21.

But, Crisman said, he needs more money so that his lawyer can accompany him.

Crisman, who also uses the names Fred Lee and Dr. Joe Gold, was a business partner of Thomas Edward Beckham, who testified before the grand jury in the case.

Garrison contends the Kennedy assassination was the result of Clay L. Shaw and Edgar Eugene Bradley with conspiracy in the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-8-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN
F. KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

89-

Classification:

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-610

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NR before 6611

PAGE NO. 142

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

163

Secret Service

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6611

PAGE NO. 142

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

163

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI WASH DC

FBI JKSN MISS

1220AM DEFERRED 11-21-68 PGL

TO DIRECTOR (44-33209)

FROM JACKSON (157-6253) 3P

ERNEST HENRY AVANTS, CLAUDE W. FULLER, JAMES LLOYD JONES;
CIVIL RIGHTS - FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT
BEN CHESTER WHITE - VICTIM; CR - EPA.

0155 PM JACKSON OF President John F. Kennedy
Jackson Telephone
REJTEL NOVEMBER TWENTY, LAST.

ERNEST HENRY AVANTS LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED EVENING OF
NOVEMBER TWENTY, LAST, AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

AVANTS ADVISED THAT HE REMEMBERS MAKING TELEPHONE CALL TO
THE BUREAU, BUT DOES NOT RECALL EXACT DATE OF CALL. CALLED
BUREAU TO PROVIDE INFORMATION CONCERNING TRANSCRIPT OF
TESTIMONIES OF SAS ROBERT E. BOYLE AND ALLAN N. KORNBLUM
WHICH HE SAID WERE FALSE. STATED AGENTS LIED ABOUT EVERYTHING
EXCEPT THEIR NAMES AND EMPLOYER.

IN PHONE CONVERSATION TO BUREAU HE DENIED THE FOLLOWING:
Central Intelligence Agency
MAKING ANY CLAIM CIA WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEATH OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY, MAKING STATEMENT THAT FBI HAD KILLED THREE PEOPLE IN
END PAGE ONE

11 NOV 23 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

NOT RECORDED

133 NOV 26 1968

61 NOV 29 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-33209-1

PAGE TWO

MISSISSIPPI

MISS., AND THAT THERE WAS CONSPIRACY WITHIN OUR LOCAL FIELD OFFICE TO KILL MORE, MAKING REFERENCE TO BUREAU PERSONNEL AS SMUTTY, NASTY, DIRTY PEOPLE. STATED AT NO TIME DID HE DEMAND TO SPEAK WITH MR. HOOVER AND DID NOT DEMAND AN ANSWER WITHIN THREE WEEKS. HE STATED HE REALIZED PRIVATE CITIZENS DO NOT DEMAND THINGS OF INDIVIDUALS SUCH AS MR. HOOVER. AVANTIS ADVISED HE HAS A HIGH REGARD FOR MR. HOOVER AND IN NO WAY IMPLIED A THREAT DURING HIS TELEPHONE CONVERSATION.

AVANTIS STATED AFTER CONFERRING WITH HIS ATTORNEY, TRAVIS BUCKLEY, HE DID NOT DESIRE AND WOULD REFUSE TO TALK TO MR. HOOVER NOW INASMUCH AS IT WOULD ONLY GET HIM INTO MORE TROUBLE AND NOTHING WOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT ANYWAY. TRAVIS BUCKLEY, WHITE MALE, KLAN ATTORNEY, WAS SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS ON STATE CHARGE OF KIDNAPING ON MAY THREE, LAST, AND DISBARED AS AN ATTORNEY; HOWEVER, HE HAS APPEALED HIS CONVICTION AND DISBARMENT. THROUGH BUCKLEY'S ASSOCIATIONS HE HAS CONSISTENTLY

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

DENOUNCED THE FBI.

AVANTS ADVISED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE STATEMENT THAT HE HAD CALLED ALLEGING THAT BOYLE AND KORNBLUM TESTIMONIES WERE FALSE, ALL OTHER STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIS CONVERSATION WERE "PROPAGANDA". AVANTS STATED, "THE REASON THE FBI IS SO MESSED UP IS THAT WE DON'T GET ANYTHING STRAIGHT."

AVANTS CONCLUDED INTERVIEW BY ADVISING THAT HE HAD NOTHING MORE TO SAY CONCERNING HIS TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OR ANY OF HIS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OR STATEMENTS.

AVANTS "WAS SET STRAIGHT" ON ALL ISSUES AND WAS TOLD THAT AGENTS BOYLE AND KORNBLUM TESTIFIED TRUTHFULLY IN COURT TO AVANTS ADMISSIONS.

LHM FOLLOW.S

~~CORRECTION TIME SHOULD BE PM.~~

END.

MKA

FBI WASH DC

OFFICE WASH DC

November 21, 1968
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Ernest Hen Avants was a subject in recent one million dollar suit in Federal Court in Mississippi. This suit was filed on behalf of estate of Ben Chester White (deceased) by the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Two FBI Agents testified in this suit and the jury awarded the payment of the full one million punitive plus \$21,500 actual damages.

Avants called the Bureau Headquarters during evening of 11-16-68 alleging that Central Intelligence Agency was responsible for the death of President John F. Kennedy, that the FBI killed three people in Mississippi, that there was a conspiracy with the Jackson Office to kill more, that two Agents testified falsely against him, and he referred to Bureau personnel as "smutty, dirty, nasty people." During this call Avants demanded to speak to the Director, stating the details of his allegation are for Mr. Hoover only, and he demanded an answer within "three weeks or else" (not further explained). Avants was instructed to contact SAC, Jackson to set him straight and the attached is the results of the interview.

REL:jms

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 11/19/68

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

"The Dallas Morning News" edition of 11/8/68 carried an article captioned "Marguerite Claims New Evidence", which reflected that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of the late LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had stated on Thursday, 11/7/68, that she was going to ask President Elect RICHARD M. NIXON to reopen her son's case. The article stated Mrs. OSWALD showed reporters an 8 x 10 glossy photograph taken in front of the Texas School Book Depository the day President JOHN F. KENNEDY was shot. She claimed the original picture, which she did not show to the reporters, showed a clock which had the time as 12:40, it being noted the President was shot at approximately 12:30. She claimed that the photograph in her possession was new evidence warranting the reopening of the case and depicted a man standing in front of the Texas School Book Depository. She was quoted as stating "I would have to say this man in the white shirt is LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that the photograph was taken ten minutes after the assassination."

Bureau's attention is called to an interview with BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY on 2/29/64, contained in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 3/10/64, at Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA", pages 24 and 25, wherein LOVELADY advised his picture had appeared in several articles depicting him on the far left side of the front doorway of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination, and that he was wearing a red and white vertical striped shirt and bluejeans at the time.

No further action being taken by Dallas and the above is furnished the Bureau for its information.

2 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

54 DEC 2 - 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ST-113

REC-23

62-109060-6612

NOV 21 1968

FBI

REC 45

Date: 11/21/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963.
DALLAS, TEXAS

There is enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and El Paso Offices the following which was made available to the NYO on 11/19/68, by RICHARD CASE NAGELL: *encl 17*

1. Two typewritten pages captioned "Richard Von Kleist" containing information concerning a letter allegedly written by RICHARD CASE NAGELL on 8/13/63, to FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER informing him of OSWALD's plan to kill President KENNEDY.

2. Two pages from the New Yorker Magazine, 7/13/68, issue concerning NAGELL.

3. A letter to the New Yorker Magazine dated 11/14/68, signed RICHARD C. NAGELL.

*Data re Nagell furnished
re AG (105-17522) ATTACHED 17
re GOR 9.22.68. 11/20/68
ENCLOSURE*

EX-102

REC 45

3-Bureau (Encls. 4)
1-Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 4) (INFO)
1-El Paso (Encls. 4) (INFO)
1-New York
JJA:mg
(6)

*7 cc in mail
64-489332*

62-109060-6613
10 NOV 22 1968

Approved: _____

59 DEC 3 - 1968 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

NY 89-75

4. A newspaper clipping from the Washington Post, dated 10/25/68, concerning NAGELL's release from East Germany.

RICHARD CASE NAGELL personally appeared at the NYO on 11/19/68, and stated that he had given the information contained in number one above to SAS EDWARD J. MURPHY and LAWRENCE GORMAN of the El Paso Office where he was arrested by them on 1/6/64, for attempted Bank Robbery. He insisted that he did not give the information to anyone else.

NAGELL said he obtained copies of these typewritten pages from his friend ARTHUR G. GREENSTEIN, Wilmington, Delaware, (telephone number 302-654-8831) on 11/10/68. GREENSTEIN informed him that he received the information from DONALD FENSTERWALD (assistant of JAMES GARRISON). FENSTERWALD reportedly received the information from either GLADYS T. ROTH, Los Angeles attorney or RICHARD VON KLEIST, a resident of California. They allegedly received the information from ROBERT CLAYTON BUICK who served time with NAGELL at Mc Neill Penitentiary in February or March of 1966.

NAGELL insisted this was not so and indicated that someone in the El Paso Office released the information to an unauthorized person.

Items 2, 3 and 4 do not relate directly to NAGELL's allegation but are being enclosed for further background information.

NAGELL's letter to the Bureau is referred to in the report of SA DAVID J. REID at El Paso dated 6/9/64, entitled "RICHARD CASE NAGELL aka ESPIONAGE-X Bufile 64-48933, El Paso file 65-951, NYfile 65-23126." Page 58 of this report sets out that no record of this letter could be located.

No action is being taken by the NYO in this matter. It is being furnished for information purposes by airtel since NAGELL said that if action was not immediately taken, he would go to higher authorities and it is possible that inquiry may be made of the Bureau from other sources.

NOVEMBER 14, 1968

Mr. Milton Greenstein
Business Office
New Yorker Magazine
25 West 41st Street
New York, N. Y. 10036

Dear Mr. Greenstein:

Subsequent to my return to the United States from Switzerland on November 2, I was apprised of a number of patently distorted and untrue references to me printed in the July 13 issue of the New Yorker. Such references are contained in an article titled "A REPORTER AT LARGE," by Edward Jay Epstein, which purports to be a critique of the New Orleans investigation into the death of President Kennedy. They may be found on pages 58 and 59.

Thus far I have been unable to ascertain Mr. Epstein's sources of information, though it appears that one of them may very well be a conglomeration of fact and fancy which was printed about me in the January 1968 issue of Ramparts magazine. An inquiry has determined that Mr. Jim Garrison, the Orleans Parish district attorney, did not furnish Mr. Epstein with the falsities he has written about me. And if Mr. Epstein obtained the ingredients for his fable from Mr. William R. Martin, whom he so conveniently fails to identify as a former agent of the Central Intelligence Agency assigned to Latin American operations, then I think he should be informed that Mr. Martin has every reason to grind a personal axe in this affair. This, however, if it is the case, does not relieve Mr. Epstein from his responsibilities as a reporter anymore than it relieves the New Yorker from liability in publishing his tales.

Following are some facts which might best be considered by the New Yorker, particularly if I must seek remedy in this matter through litigation:

On September 20, 1963, I was arrested at El Paso, Texas, and charged with having entered a federally insured bank with intent to rob and with having attempted to commit robbery in violation of Section 2113 (a), Title 18, U.S.C.A. (the charge of "attempt" was eventually dropped by the government). Specifically, I was accused of having "intended" to take by force and violence one hundred dollars worth of travelers checks. After two trials, held in May 1964 and September 1966, respectively, I was twice convicted and twice sentenced to a maximum term of ten years in custody of the Attorney General. Most of my ensuing confinement was spent in the El Paso County Jail and at the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas. Prior to each trial I was sent to the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, for a psychiatric examination to determine my mental competency to stand trial. At the time Mr. Martin interviewed me in 1967, I was at the aforesaid institution for a similar examination as a result of my having been referred for parole. I was not sent to the U.S.M.C.F.P. for psychiatric treatment, nor did I receive any. On each occasion a medical determination found me quite mentally competent. Also, before each trial on the merits a judicial determination found me mentally competent to stand trial. And, it is hardly accurate reporting to classify the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners as an "institution for the criminally insane," as Mr. Epstein has done. I might add that I have never in my life been certified insane by any medical authority nor have I ever been adjudicated mentally incompetent in a court of law, notwithstanding the conflicting legal and medical opinions as to my mental status on the date of the alleged offense over five years ago.

62-109060-112

On April 29, 1968, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit directed a judgment of acquittal in my case due to the insufficiency of the evidence presented by the prosecution and following a routine delay I was released from custody on April 29. Shortly thereafter I departed the United States for Switzerland, and, as the enclosed copy of an AP dispatch indicates, I ended up in an East German prison after having been arrested during a train trip to West Berlin. I mention the latter simply to show why I was not apprised of the New Yorker article before now.

Continuing with Mr. Epstein's references to me: I have never claimed that I had purposely got myself arrested in order to provide myself with "an alibi" for my "involvement in the assassination conspiracy." The only times that I have ever given even a partial explanation for my conduct on the date of the alleged offense was in a signed statement given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 6, 1964; at my first trial in May 1964; and in a handwritten testimony dated September 19, 1966, which I had proposed to read at my second trial, but which, instead, was given to a relative for safekeeping when I was told that I would not be permitted to testify. Regarding the first instance, I shall leave it up to the FBI to disclose the contents of my statement, if it so desires. The second instance is adduced to in the appellate court opinion reversing my first conviction, namely, that "I thought it (my arrest) would provide a solution however temporary or immediate to a problem, that I considered at the time to be an unbearable problem, with which I was confronted." In the third instance I wrote, "The reason I did what I did in the bank three years ago was for the sole purpose of having myself arrested and detained temporarily by federal authorities."

I have never stated that I was involved in what Mr. Epstein so loosely refers to as "the assassination conspiracy," obviously alluding to Mr. Garrison's findings. The closest that I ever came to Mr. Epstein's fancy was in the aforementioned handwritten testimony (written before Mr. Garrison initiated his investigation) in which I stated: "... I feel it pertinent to advise the Court that such testimony will necessarily link me, however obliquely, with a domestic-inspired, domestic-formulated and domestic-sponsored conspiracy to assassinate a Chief Executive of the United States and other highly-placed government officials. But I want it to be clearly understood that this link stemmed from my cognizance of the conspiracy rather than my participation in it."

Regarding Mr. Epstein's next reference, "... that his part in it, he said, had been to kill Oswald, who was the 'patsy.'" On June 6, 1967, I informed Mr. Martin, precisely as I had informed proper authority on September 13 or 17, 1963, that I had received instructions to "take care of" Lee Oswald, that is, to kill him, in September 1963. I refused to elaborate on this matter to Mr. Martin. I gave substantially the same information to Mr. Garrison at New York on May 14, 1968, without elaboration. I have never stated to anybody that I was instructed to "shoot" Mr. Oswald or that I was instructed to kill him "after the assassination," as Ramparts, the New Yorker and Time magazines have either claimed or indicated at one time or another.

Regarding Mr. Epstein's next reference, to brain damage that I allegedly sustained in an airplane crash "in 1957": On November 28, 1954, I survived the crash of a B-25 bomber near Friendship International Airport, Baltimore, Maryland. I was hospitalized for a concussion and other injuries at Bolling Air Force Base and at Walter Reed Army Hospital. Subsequent to my recovery several months later I appeared before a Medical Board and was returned to full military duty, which, at the time, was a counter-intelligence assignment. Further, in September 1955 I was granted a final-type security clearance of Top Secret after a thorough investigation which included both a physical and psychiatric examination and a perusal of my medical records. I shall stand by the following excerpt taken from a Report of Psychiatric Examination dated June 17, 1956, signed by Joseph F. Alderete, M.D., Chief, Neuropsychiatric Service, U.S. Medical

Center for Federal Prisoners (which is supported by five psychiatrists and neuro-psychiatrists) then in residence at the U.S.M.C.F.P., Drs. Volsky, Buschman, Hildrith, Moreau and Parlato. "I can point out that on the basis of my examination and my laboratory findings including an EEG and psychological testing that I did not find any evidence or finding suggestive of brain damage."

To continue: I have never stated or "insisted" that I "had proof of the conspiracy in the form of tape recordings stashed away in a steamer trunk in California." When Mr. Garrison's investigation was made public I informed him in writing and through a relative that a friend of mine had in his possession an item of physical evidence which would substantiate the existence of a conspiracy to murder the President during the latter part of September 1963. To Mr. Martin I stated verbally that the item was my property, that it consisted of a small, composite recording tape being kept for me by a friend, which, when played, would reveal four voices, one of them belonging to Mr. Oswald. I further stated to Mr. Martin that the beginning of the conversation recorded on the tape would be in the Spanish language, that it had been recorded at Houston, Texas, between August 23 and August 27, 1963, and that the balance of the conversation was in English. It was Mr. Martin who advised me, in writing, that my friend had told him that the aforementioned "item of physical evidence" was the subject of a burglary sometime in 1964. And, I have never made the statement attributed to me by Mr. Epstein, that "They've stolen the tapes."

Lastly, I have never made any statement to the effect that "the plan was to have him (Oswald) shot as a cop killer in the Texas theatre while resisting arrest." In this regard Mr. Epstein has taken the liberty to claim "the whole thing was one of Nagell's tales."

Needless to say, I am asking for a retraction of Mr. Epstein's allegations and innuendoes concerning me and I request that it be set forth in the same publication that printed Mr. Epstein's tall tale.

Very truly yours,

Richard C. Nagell

Richard C. Nagell

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had been a C.I.A. courier, and that he had delivered fifty thousand dollars to a man who was "a dead ring" for Oswald in Mexico in 1962 and had received a hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar "pickup" from David Ferrie in 1958. He said, further, that he would like to work as an investigator for Garrison. Norton was immediately brought to New Orleans from Vancouver, where he was living at the time, and was interrogated by Garrison's pseudonymous intelligence expert Bill Boxley. Though Norton was more than willing to identify Oswald, Ferrie, and even Shaw as C.I.A. agents, his story contained so many contradictions and implausibilities that Boxley and other staff members concluded that he would be totally ineffective as a witness. (It was later revealed that he was a convicted bank embezzler with a prison record.) But even though Norton was turned down in July as a possible court witness, Garrison referred to him as a "secret witness" in the interview that appeared in the October issue of *Playboy*. "We have evidence that Oswald maintained his C.I.A. contacts... and that Ferrie was also employed by the C.I.A.," he announced. "In this regard, we will present in court a witness—formerly a C.I.A. courier—who met both Ferrie and Oswald officially in their C.I.A. connection." This "courier" was subsequently identified by a member of Garrison's staff as Norton.

Another witness who was found in the mail—this one with Professor Popkin's assistance—was Richard Case Nagell, an inmate of a federal institution for the criminally insane in Springfield, Missouri. Nagell had been arrested while he was attempting to rob a

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bank in El Paso in September, 1963, and had been in prison. After the assassination, he claimed that he had purposely got himself arrested in order to provide himself with an alibi for his involvement in the assassination conspiracy; his part in it, he said, had been to kill Oswald, who was the "patsy." Although the court records indicated that Nagell had suffered brain damage in an airplane crash in 1957, Garrison thought his story worth pursuing and sent a former assistant district attorney, William R. Martin, to Missouri to question him. Nagell insisted that he had proof of the conspiracy in the form of tape recordings stashed away in a steamer trunk in California. When no recordings could be found, however, Nagell told Martin, "They've stolen the tapes," and refused to discuss the matter any further. Though Nagell, like Norton, was rejected as a court witness, Garrison continued to use Nagell's story to bolster his case in public. Explaining Oswald's role as a patsy in the conspiracy, Garrison stated in his *Playboy* interview, "We have evidence that the plan was to have him [Oswald] shot as a cop killer in the Texas Theatre 'while resisting arrest.'" Garrison said he was unable to dislodge the evidence at the time, but the whole thing was one of Nagell's tales.

Another confidential witness with whom Garrison has spent a good deal of time is a Dallas ex-convict who was recently under suspicion in Texas for attempted murder. According to Thomas Bethell, this witness "drops into the office at fairly frequent intervals and readily identifies almost anyone you show him a photograph of." He has proved more cooperative than accurate. Of thirteen new witnesses found through the mail or with the help of the Irregulars assisting Garrison, nearly all have turned out to have criminal records or to have been under psychiatric care.

The "mailbag," as all of the unsolicited tips and offers to testify are called around the District Attorney's office, has led to one arrest. William Turner, the *Ramparts* staff writer (and a former employee of the F.B.I.), ran across an anonymous letter alleging that a Californian named Eugene Bradley had once made inflammatory comments on President Kennedy. Checking through a file he keeps on right-wing extremists, Turner found an Edgar Eugene Bradley, who raised funds for a radio program called "20th Century Reformation Hour," and who happened to have

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known as Lee Harvey Oswald; a female attorney who is well known Communist in Los Angeles (blond, about 35 years age at that time); hotel headwaiter, Fritzy, first name unknown, who owned a launch believed to be shuttling between Mexico and Cuba. Also believed to be involved - Warren Brogie, hotel chain manager; and Richard Case Nagell, former Captain, U.S. Army, associated with Counter Intelligence in Japan in 1959. Barbara Warren was involved with Alex Hydell and Brogie at the time scheme was planned.

Nagell sent letter to J. Edgar Hoover warning him of plot against Kennedy and naming Alex Hydell as one of the assassins. Hydell was not known to Nagell as Lee Harvey Oswald.

The copy of the letter Richard Case Nagell wrote to J. Edgar Hoover on August 13, 1963, informing him of Oswald's plan to kill Kennedy is being held by Nagell's sister, Eleanor Gambert, 7225 82-25 Grand Ave., Long Island, N. Y. * The letter contains information about Oswald, who was named and referred to as Alex Hydell, and advises Hoover that Kennedy would definitely be killed.

The history of Richard Case Nagell is important. While a member of Counter Intelligence in Tokyo, he was dealing with a Soviet attache officer stationed with Russian Embassy in Tokyo at that time. He was approached several times and was

later killed
Nagell

has still
7-68
R. Gambert
9-22-68

said to have dealt with said Russian officer as to vital information (classified).

A year or so later Nagell, while working for California Alcohol Beverage Control, was shot through the right chest when involved with a Los Angeles police officer because of Communistic implications. He survived gunshot wound and took off to Mexico or Cuba in launch owned by Fritz of the Hotel Luna. All of this is and was known by J. Edgar Hoover and FBI.

Nagell was later arrested in El Paso for bank robbery after discharging a firearm in an El Paso bank. He was in Leavenworth Federal Prison for 2½ years and was later brought to El Paso for an appeal. Appeal was denied. From there he was sent to Springfield, Missouri (Federal Prison) and is believed to still be there (Now listed as mental patient?)

Further information coming on Barbara Warren and a Dr. Fujiyama.



Soviet tank crews receive flowers as they are welcomed back to the Soviet Union after leaving Czechoslovakia.

United Press International

Soviet Troops Start Czech Pullout

From News Dispatches
Red Army troops are withdrawing from Czechoslovakia. The paper gave no indication of the number of troops or tanks being pulled out. Long trains carrying Soviet troops with flags and angry troops and tanks toward the border.

E. Germany Frees U.S. Ex-Officer

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP)—East Germany has released a former U.S. Army captain it held for four months.

Informed sources said Richard Case Nagell, 38, was delivered at a border-crossing point yesterday in the presence of East Berlin attorney Wolfgang Vogel; attorney Riecy S. New of Washington and an official from the U.S. Mission in West Berlin.

A U.S. spokesman said Nagell left by plane today for the United States. Nagell was described as a Californian and a former U.S. Army captain who left the service in 1959. In 1954, he was the sole survivor of an airplane crash near Friendship Airport that killed five servicemen.

Informed sources said Nagell was taken off a train by the East Germans four months ago while he was on his way from West Germany to West Berlin through East Germany. Apparently he made some remarks which the East Germans considered derogatory, the sources said.

Arrangements for Nagell's release were handled by Vogel, New, West Berlin attorney Juergen Stange and various government officials, the sources reported.

The U.S. Mission had not disclosed that Nagell was being held. He was not brought to trial and appar-

ently no specific charges were brought against him, the sources added. He was reported in generally good condition on his release.

Rumania Vows To Defend Its Independence

Reuters

BUCHAREST, Oct. 24—Deputy Defense Minister Col. Gen. Ion Gheorghe today reaffirmed Rumania's loyalty to the Soviet Union but warned that the Rumanian army is ready to defend the country's independence and sovereignty.

Rumania has a strong and well-trained army "profoundly devoted to the homeland and the people," the minister declared in a speech marking Armed Forces Day here.

Gheorghe said foreign policy centered on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and its other Warsaw Pact allies.

Rumania is firmly determined to strengthen its political and military alliance with the socialist countries and fulfill its duties as a member of the Warsaw Pact, he added in a speech reported by the Rumanian news agency Agerpres.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI(62-109060)

DATE: 11/21/68

FROM : SAC, TAMPA(62-455) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO:DL)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MARK LANE

ReTPlet to Bureau, 8/30/68.

For information of Bureau and recipient offices, on November 14, 1968, Mr. STEPHEN SWIMMER, 4205 E. Sewaha, who identified himself as a graduating senior at the University of South Fla., Tampa, Fla., advised he attended a lecture during the evening of November 13, 1968, given by MARK LANE at the University of South Fla. After hearing LANE's lecture, SWIMMER decided to contact the FBI for the purpose of furnishing the following information:

LANE lectured basically that the Warren Report on the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY was a whitewash of truth to cover up a clever conspiracy and LANE indicated he was attempting to bring these facts before the American public.

LANE said that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was and had been an informant for the FBI and that five days prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, a memo from the FBI was sent to all FBI Field Offices advising an attempt would be made on the President's life in Dallas, Texas. LANE stressed that the FBI had prior knowledge of the contemplated murder. Further, according to LANE, several FBI and CIA Agents, who were not satisfied with the Warren Report, set about obtaining the truth on their own, and were mysteriously murdered.

The foregoing is being brought to the attention of the Bureau inasmuch as LANE has appeared and is appearing before various groups to discuss his theory concerning the assassination and is obviously attempting to discredit the Bureau.

2-Bureau
1-New Orleans(86-69)(Info.)
1-Dallas(89-43)(Info.)
1-Tampa
OTB:db

(5)

DEC 4

1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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SUMMARY FROM FRENCH

COVER OF ENVELOPE

To the Headquarters of the FBI
Federal Police
Washington
U. S. A.

AIRMAIL

Postmarked in Le Havre (France)
Date illegible

Addressed to President John F. Kennedy

11-22-68

The author of the letter has not signed his name nor given his address.

He asks what the "Gentlemen of the Federal Police are waiting for and why they do not intelligently investigate and arrest the assassins of the Kennedy brothers.

If the murders of the Kennedy brothers were thoroughly analyzed, the analysis would reveal that they were committed out of "pure interest and ambition of a dirty woman and prostitute named Jacqueline Bouvier, later Kennedy and now Onassis."

It is known that she actually did not like her husband Kennedy. There was even question of their divorce for a certain time.

Is it natural that a woman married to a statesman as important as Kennedy accepts an invitation for a long cruise on the yacht of Onassis? She accepted this invitation after she delivered a stillborn baby.

SUMMARIZED BY:
MAX L. MIUSHKOVICH:dev
November 22, 1968

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

79 DEC 4-1968

REC-15

25 NOV 25 1968

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

EXP. PROC.
38 NOV 25 1968

62-107060-6615

This disgusted the public opinion of the world.

We know that Jackie was one of the mistresses of Onassis during that cruise of July and August 1963.

Furthermore, she accepted from that buccaneer and gangster a collar of pearls and diamonds worth one hundred million francs. This was the cause of great quarrels at the White House.

It is known that Onassis had an affair with America and had to pay seven million dollars in this connection.

Onassis and Jackie planned the murder of Kennedy. Jackie was all the time in contact with the man who paid the assassins.

By the middle of May (1968), she decided to tell to Robert Kennedy that she wanted to marry the man whose mistress she had been since 1963. "Bob" opposed energetically her project.

"Bob" paid his opposition with his life.

"Gentlemen of the FBI, show that you are capable to cope with these two perfect crimes...."

Cardinal Cushing of Boston was one of the accomplices in these crimes.

(Translator's Note: A small note written on a separate sheet of paper reads as follows:)

JUSTICE

PERFECT CRIMES, IMPERFECT JUSTICE

What a shame

A copy of this letter was sent to the Secretariat of the Vatican in Rome and another copy to Mrs. Rose Kennedy, at Hyannis Port.

What was said in the secret conversations of Onassis and Jackie aboard the "Christina" in August 1963? (John died on November 22, 1963).

What was said on that same ship cruising near Bermuda in May 1968? Bob died in June.

The FBI must know this at any price.

Two photographs clipped from newspapers are enclosed.

One shows Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and the other Onassis; both photos have English inscriptions.

est une note
en un seul langage.

un que

achève
Cushing de
Boston
complète
au son

La psychologie du Crime

1
le 11/12/63
à Hyannis East USA

Alors messieurs de la police fédérale
qui attendez vous pour enquêter intelligemment au sujet de
l'assassinat des frères Kennedy? alors vous avez maintenant
tous les éléments en mains et principalement les deux témoins
de ces crimes crapuleux en les personnes de Jackie et d'Onassis.

Écoutez, un Lee Oswald un shiram shiram n'ont été que les derniers
outils à abattre ces deux grands hommes d'état. D'avez qui existe sur
le plan international un organisme parfaitement bien fait du crime.
Les crimes évidemment sont ordonnés par des hommes riches usés
d'hommes importants et sur tous les plans autant que par amour, intérêt
et politique. L'assassinat des deux frères Kennedy en remontant bien
les ~~faits~~ filières et en se souvenant de certains faits en les analysant
bien, on s'est aperçu par pur intérêt du à l'ambition d'une prêtresse
d'une salope du nom de Jacqueline Bouvier tout à tout mine Kennedy
par Onassis.

Les faits leur psychologie etc. etc..

Messieurs vous savez très bien que Jacqueline Kennedy n'aime pas au
fond son mari. Elle souffrait dans le mariage et y avait des discussions
à ney amères, en parla même de divorce à un moment donné. Les faits
s'ensuivent. Trouvez vous naturel messieurs, qu'une femme mariée
à un homme d'état aussi important, puisse après un accouchement de
son dernier enfant mort ne pas accepter une invitation de ce
monneur Onassis pour un séjour de plus d'un mois, sous le prétexte
ou le Christna? Ce fait a écoeuré le public mondain et a défrayé une
certaine chronique. Nous savons que Jackie pendant ce long séjour
de juillet à août 1963 fut l'une des maîtresses d'Onassis. Il y avait
entre eux des conversations dont personne n'en a eu connaissance de
ces secrets. Entre cela madame femme d'un si grand homme accepte
un collar de perles et de diamants d'une valeur de plus de 100 millions
de francs. Ce pays avait passé un régime d'amoureux avec ce flibustier
et gangster des mers, madame retourne à la maison blanche avec
son magnifique caduc. Des scènes à outrance ont lieu entre Elle
et son mari le Président qui déplore ce caduc d'Onassis. Dans quel but?
on ne la comprend pas, mais maintenant il est facile de le savoir. Les faits

spéculant toujours. Nous savons que G. Harris est des marées à portée de
avec le gouverneur tout à fait sûr et assés souvent les saillies et se
entre le président et sa femme se voyant sur le tapis, et Jackie soutenait
toujours la cause d'Onassis le pourquoi? On sait que G. Harris pour étouffer
l'affaire entre l'Amérique et lui avait versé une caution de 7000000 de
dollars. Jackie de retour au mois de septembre 1963 feint de vivre
dans les meilleurs termes avec son mari. Pourtant la mort du président
entre elle et G. Harris était déjà prévue lors de son séjour de plus d'un
mois sur le "Christina". Tout s'arrangeait pour l'anniversaire des 102
Kennedy. Jackie se tenant toujours clandestinement en relation avec ce
payeur de tuteurs à gages qui est cet G. Harris. Le 22 novembre de la
même année de 1963 après qu'elle ait été la maîtresse d'Onassis, le
Président ^{devrait} aller à Dallas pour une célébration de fête, on le savait
depuis bien longtemps, et le coup se préparait dans le plus grand secret.
Le 22 novembre Kennedy est descendu, sa chère de femme feint
d'être éplorée et d'ignorer la plus grande douleur, hélas! elle croit
cela, un premier obstacle de suppression.

Pourquoi ce geste, c'est que beaucoup de femmes dans le monde n'ont pas
appris. Pourquoi? avait enlevé son alliance de son annulaire gauche
et la remettre à l'annulaire gauche du mort avant la mise en
bière que veut dire ce geste? c'est à vous tout cela.

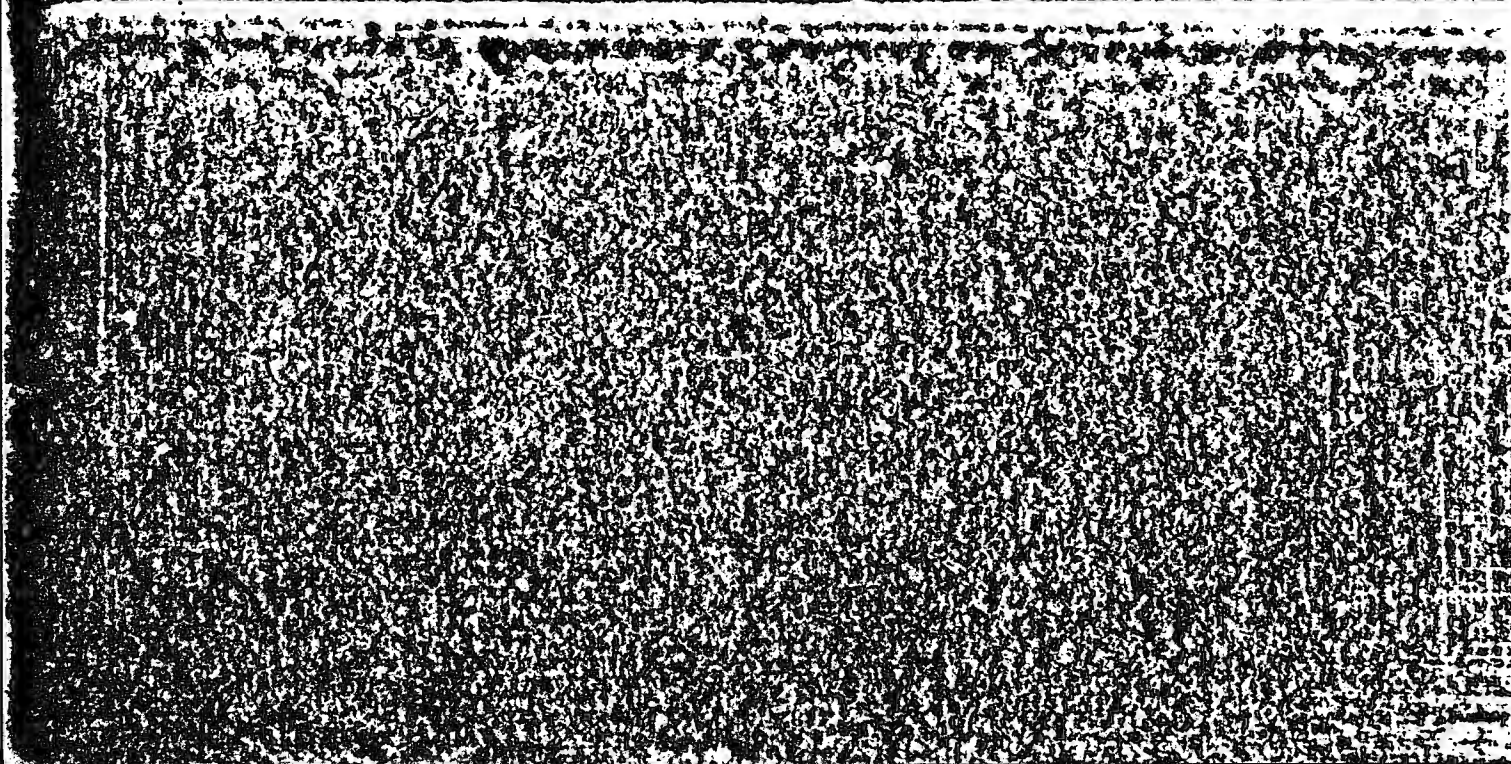
Bon! le Président est mort, les jours et les faits s'annulent. Évidemment
faire du contre un parfait président il fallait bien dans l'avant jouer
le jeu le plus fin afin de déjouer toutes les suspicions. Tout en jouant à
la veuve éplorée, un mois et demi après on la raconte dans une boîte
de nuit aux lumières tamisées en compagnie de Marlon Brando.
Scandale, mais tout cela c'est une diplomatie de la part de Jackie,
après on entend parler d'elle avec un célèbre américain, puis avec un
espagnol, le frère, Garmigues, puis Lord Harteck etc etc. Mais
dans toutes ces relations particulières ses correspondances dans l'ultra
secret continuent avec cet G. Harris. Évidemment ils ne peuvent
pas contracter mariage tout de suite, il faut laisser quelques années
se couler d'abord, et après le monde oubliera Dallas.

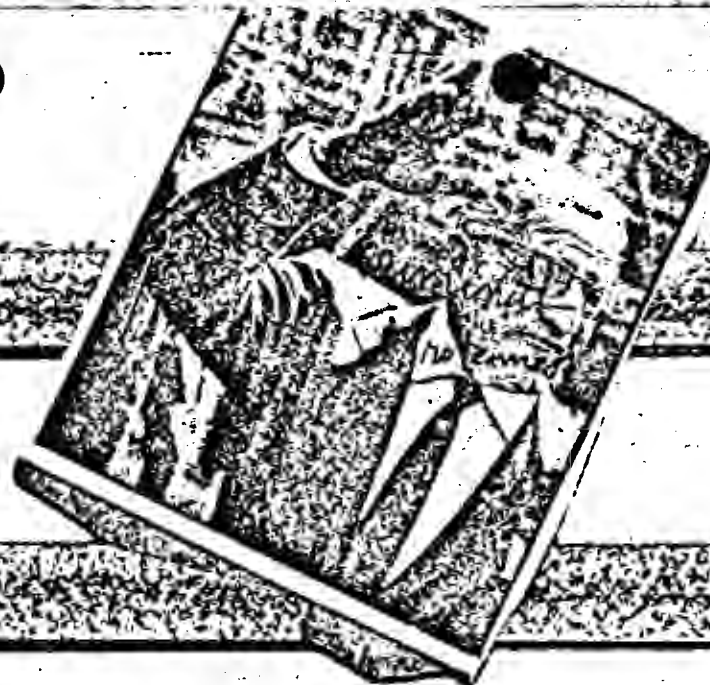
1963) 1964 1965 1966 1967 {1968}. Jackie sait ce qu'elle veut
23/11/68 (20/10/68)
être complice du crime. Reste maintenant à fuir, peut-être d'être la
maîtresse clandestine d'Onassis, on tend de décider le mariage.

Mais il y a un second obstacle à supprimer en la personne de Bob
son beau frère. Bob bien sûr il aurait été fort probable qu'il soit à la
place de Nixon. Au mois de mai 1968 Jackie la malpropre la putain
avait clandestinement commis chez elle, dans le paradis et elle est ses
enfants vivants. Onassis s'écroule y passe de longues semaines, pour
cacher sa vie de maîtresse, elle arrive même à congédier ses
domestiques et s'écroule ses enfants. Elle va de temps à autre rejoindre
Onassis dont le Jack était améri au large de Bermudes. Mais
elle pouvait toujours se diplomatie en continuant à sortir avec
Lord Harlech. Vers la mi-mai elle se décide à faire part à
Bob Kennedy de son mariage avec son amant de depuis 1963
Onassis. Bob s'y refuse énergiquement et la menace même de
la virer du clan Kennedy. Tout de suite conseils de famille etc etc.
Mais du refus de Bob, celui-ci le paiera de sa vie comme son frère
John. Onassis qui au large des Bermudes était toujours en relation
par correspondance avec Jackie. Cette dernière après le refus
de Bob qui l'embarrassait prévient à Onassis de l'hostilité de
son mariage avec lui. Onassis ne s'en fait pas bien entendu.
quelques jours après Jackie se rend incognito à bord du
Christina rejoindre son amant et là le sort de Bob à son
tour comme le sort du président en juillet et août 1963
devait se jouer. C'est bien en devenir aussi l'exécution. Onassis a
suffisamment de milliards à sa disposition pour payer cette
nouvelle exécution. Et alors on profite après une conférence
pour la bûche des mains et des bulles d'un outil humain quelconque
du nom de Shiron Shiron, sous prétexte de politique et
d'aide militaire à Israël. Et bien non! Même les véritables
assassins des frères Kennedy ne sont autres que ce couple
dont l'Eglise orthodoxe grecque en a célébré le mariage à
la date du 20/10/68 dans le signe de Scorpion. Oui! exacte-
ment deux semaines après le refus de Bob à son mariage et
est descendu. Alors Jackie avec son amant et mari actuel
avaient gagné dans la psychologie du crime parfait. Même
de la F.B.I. mentry vous capables de faire justice sur ces
deux crimes en apulais, ces deux crimes qui ont été commis par

pas au teret et une vulgaire femme, pour le ruerant croyait en
Elle. C'est une tru m... ou du moins une comp... du grand
crime. Car de mon... Onassis le riche (dont la fortune
inspire tant de doutes) au dernier tueur a gages, et bien
la filiere se compose parfois de 5 ou 6 intermediaires. On
ne pourra savoir les vraies raisons de ce crime quand prenant
la decision d'arreter sous autre forme de proces ces deux
vraies et authentiques criminels. Onassis est un ex citoyen
grec comme tous les autres et Jacqueline une putain de luxe
comme tant d'autres aussi. Ne vous laissez pas seduire par
cette fortune. Agissez suivant la loi! faites justice merrieux!
C'est le moment. Au temps ou vous avez procede a des
enquetes sur ces crimes il vous etait impossible d'obtenir
un resultat positif, il etait encore trop tot. mais les faits et
les annes qui s'en sont suivis vous ont apporte largement
la psychologie voulue de ces deux crimes les plus crapuleux
du monde et de ce siecle. Arreter les! crevez l'abcès et
et en courez le plus necessaire. Car ce n'est pas possible
que l'un des plus grand President comme l'a ete Lyndon
Fitzgerald Kennedy la mort, cette mort aussi cruelle pour
restes sans chatouillant attendre que vous ayez sur les mains
les deux artisans de ces forfaits. Agissez merrieux, car si vous
ne faites pas justice avec toutes ces preuves, Dieu la fera
et le monde sera assez bete et ignorant pour s'appitoyer
sur leur prochain sort. Car l'homme refuse de juger son prochain
malgré l'evidence de son crime. et bien Dieu ne le rate pas.
même des grands chefs d'Etat ont été jetés en prison, des rois
plus des empereurs a plus forte raison des gens qu'onques
parce qu'un peu aires? non merrieux faites justice La F.B.I
est une police trop propre et trop apprise pour qu'elle manque
ce la fin de plus de faire parler d'Elle. Voyez la justice française
voyez la Scotland Yard. allons merrieux posez-y les pattes.
Le President et son pere attendent a Harlington de la justice. The end.







Que c'est il dit dans les conventions
secrets de Grant et de Yachtie
à bord du Christina en Août 1963 (22 Nov
1963 mort de John) et à bord de ce même
bateau au large de Borneo des Philippines
mai, 1968 on trouve Bob est expiré.
C'est ce qu'il faut que la F.B.I.
sache à tout prix

What a Shame

100 bl. de lettres
 ex. post. au Vatican.
 VATICAN Rome.
 ex. m. au Roye
 de Naples
 de la République
 de la République
 de la République

meeting

10/6

Head-quarters

F. B. I.

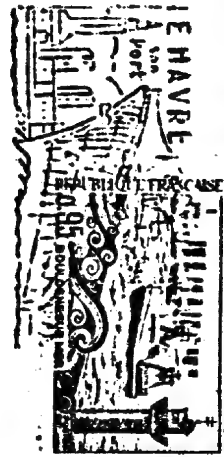
Federal Police

Washington

U.S.A

PAR AVION

air mail U.S.A



NOV 2 1960

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 164

COPY 2

EWB

FBI

Date: 11/25/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT-
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

EX-100

- 2 K
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

25 DEC 2 1968

54 DEC 11 1968

5 DEC 13 1968
61 DEC 13 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Announcer Appears In Kennedy Probe

B. APPROX 1921

A Tacoma, Wash., radio announcer went before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury shortly before 2 p.m. today in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's continuing probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Fred Lee Crisman, who Garrison claims was an "undercover agent of the industrial warfare complex," went before the jury at 1:54 this afternoon after waiting outside the jury room for almost three hours.

Crisman was originally scheduled to appear at 10:30 this morning, but the jury elected to investigate two murder cases first.

The 47-year-old newsman was accompanied by his attorney, Robert Griffin, also of Tacoma, but when Griffin tried to enter the jury room with his client, Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock told him he would have to leave.

ALCOCK TOLD Griffin Louisiana law did not permit a person testifying before the jury to have an attorney present.

"I wonder what the constitutionality of that law is," Griffin said, following his ejection.

Before Crisman was ushered before the jury, Garrison

himself made an appearance with the jury, reportedly to confer with his three assistants handling the cases.

The DA remained closeted with the jury for about 10 minutes, then emerged and Crisman was taken into the room.

CRISMAN TOLD newsmen he had no idea why the DA had subpoenaed him and that he "had nothing" he could tell Garrison pertaining to the case.

Crisman said, however, that he did know an Omaha, Neb., evangelist, Thomas E. Beckham, who testified in the case earlier this year.

Garrison says Beckham was

an associate of the late David W. Ferrie, who the DA charges was one of the men who conspired to gun down Kennedy in Dallas five years ago tomorrow.

IN THE SUBPENA, the district attorney said Crisman, working as a gypsy minister, had made many trips to New Orleans and Dallas in connection with "undercover work for manufacturers of military hardware."

Garrison contends Kennedy was murdered by elements of the "industrial warfare complex working with individuals in the government."

Crisman, who says he appears on Tacoma radio station KAYE under the name of Jon Gold, said he did not know any of the figures in the case, including Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's accused assassin, and retired businessman Clay L. Shaw, one of two men indicted by Garrison for conspiracy to murder the President.



FRED LEE CRISMAN

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-21-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS 11-22-68

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

109060 - 16/6

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CRISMAN HEARD BY GRAND JURY

JFK Death Knowledge Is Disclaimed Anew

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury Thursday excused a radio commentator from Tacoma, Wash., after hearing little more than one hour of testimony from him in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe.

Fred Lee Crisman, 47, and his attorney, Robert G. Griffin, also of Tacoma, said they plan to spend the rest of the week seeing New Orleans after he was released at 3 p.m.

Crisman expressed bafflement at being called before the jury. He said he knows none of the principals in the case.

However, he said he did know an Omaha, Neb., evangelist, Thomas E. Beckman, who testified in the probe earlier this year.

Garrison claimed that Crisman made many trips to New Orleans and Dallas in connection with "undercover work for manufacturers of military hardware." Garrison also said Crisman acted as a Gypsy minister.

TELLS OF VISITS

Crisman said that he was last in New Orleans about two years ago for just several days. Before that his last visit occurred while stationed in Florida during World War II, he said.

Crisman said he was a fighter pilot in World War II and the Korean War.

A ruddy complexion, square jawed man of average height, Crisman said he won the Distinguished Flying Cross several times, the Purple Heart and other decorations.

He said he is not a minister of any kind, but added that he wrote guidelines for the Office of Equal Opportunity Head Start Program as it applies to Gypsies.

He said he took on the job at the request of a Gypsy whom he has known all his life.

TAUGHT ENGLISH

Crisman said he was a high school English teacher in his native Tacoma before turning to radio and writing.

He has worked for the Boeing Co. in Seattle, also, he said.

Garrison contends that President John F. Kennedy was

shot after seeing Guillot fleeing from the apartment of Diham's estranged wife, Miriam, 39, 816 Nashville.

Diham reportedly claimed he mistook Guillot for a prowler.

Another indictment was returned against James Coleman, 60, 2311 Magnolia. He is charged with murdering Elmer Oatis, 21, 2309 Magnolia, in the 2500 block of Magnolia Sunday.

Guillot died in front of 830 Nashville after being shot in the back early Tuesday. Diham reportedly told police he



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
FRED LEE CRISMAN (left), a Tacoma, Wash., radio commentator, and his attorney, Robert G. Griffin, also of Tacoma, arrive at the Criminal Courts Building Thursday to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. Crisman had been subpoenaed by District Attorney Jim Garrison, who is investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-22-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS 11-22-68

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-107100-66/16

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-0) (P)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
SOLOMON (NIN) DUBLIN, aka
Sol
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 11/25/68

Title is marked CHANGED to reflect alias Sol as developed through interview. Title previously carried as SOLOMON (NIN) DUBLIN.

Re New Orleans letter to Director dated 11/15/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a self-explanatory LHM suitable for appropriate dissemination and enclosed for San Francisco is one copy of same.

For the information of the Bureau, DUBLIN came to the New Orleans Office on 11/21/68 and registered his initial complaint as set forth, but submission was delayed inasmuch as he telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office on 11/22/68 and 11/23/68, advising he had additional information he wanted made part of his original statement.

It is to be further noted that on 11/21/68 SA ALBERT E. WINDHAM, U. S. Secret Service, New Orleans, assigned to Mrs. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, wife of the President, came to the New Orleans Office seeking all available information relative to DUBLIN. He explained that DUBLIN had been interviewed by their Agents on at least one prior occasion regarding his passage of counterfeit one-dollar bills. SA WINDHAM advised that the bills passed by DUBLIN were, in fact, genuine; however, during their interview with him, he had made certain statements relative to his possible propensity toward violence. SA WINDHAM advised that DUBLIN had informed him that there were to be four assassinations of important political figures in the next four years. SA WINDHAM did not elaborate.

2 - Bureau (Enc 4) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
LAS:jpb
(5)



DEC 12 1968

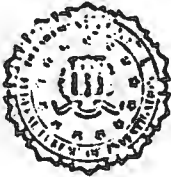
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NO 62-0
LAS:jpb

All available information will be disseminated locally to the U. S. Secret Service, New Orleans, and to the Kenner, La., PD inasmuch as during a subsequent interview with DUBLIN at the New Orleans Office, he advised that he intended to "assassinate" 20 or so Special Police Officers.

2*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-80 BY SP-10



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
November 25, 1963

SOLOMON (NO MIDDLE NAME) DUBLIN

On November 21, 1963, Mr. Solomon (No Middle Name) Dublin appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised that he desired to make a Civil-Rights complaint.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6611

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/68

1

SOLOMON (NO MIDDLE NAME) DUBLIN came to the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), advising that he wished to make the following statement:

[He related that he wished to make a Civil-Rights complaint and alleged that he had arrived in New Orleans on the morning of November 20, 1968. He stated that he registered at the Holiday Inn of America, 733 Airline Highway, and when registering used his Gulf credit card, number 600-221-945-6. He was registered in Room K and had occupied the room for approximately four hours when he heard a loud knocking on the door. He related that he went to the door and asked who was there and was advised that it was the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office. He stated that he opened the door and noted two uniformed police officers and one unknown white male. One of the policemen asked permission to come into the room and DUBLIN asked why and the officer stated that he just wanted to talk to him. DUBLIN asked the unknown white male who he was, and the man stated that he was ROY GULLOTTE, Innkeeper at the Holiday Inn, and that he had been advised by the Gulf Oil Company to have DUBLIN surrender his credit card.

DUBLIN stated that he refused to let the manager come in although he gave the police permission to come in. He asked why they were demanding his credit card and what authority he had to take the credit card. Mr. DUBLIN related that the card was taken because he had "done too much traveling."

At this point, Mr. DUBLIN digressed from his statement and began talking about his various telephone calls to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Office of the President, and various military bases. When asked for specifics and if he desired to continue his original statement, DUBLIN got up and left the office, giving no explanation.

DUBLIN is described from observation and interview as follows:

On 11/21/68 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 62-0

SA LEONARD A. STEINBACH:jpb 2

11/25/68

by

Date dictated

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2
NO 62-0
LAS:jpb

Full Name	SOLOMON (NO MIDDLE NAME) DUBLIN
Familiar Name	Sol
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5 feet 9 inches
Weight	185 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Green
Build	Heavy
Complexion	Ruddy
Identifying Characteristics	Lower right leg from knee down amputated; DUBLIN wears artificial wooden leg.
Military Service	February 11, 1942-- March 9, 1943. Honorably discharged for reasons of physical disability.
Army Serial Number	0-1177779
Occupation	Antique dealer and antique consultant
Employment	Self-employed as co-owner of the Solanne Antique Company, 711 McAllister Street, telephone number WA 2-0742, San Francisco, California
Marital Status	Married to ANN DUBLIN and resides with her at Apartment 301, 2165 Larkin Street, San Francisco, California, telephone number PR 6-6561.

Date 11/25/63

1

Mr. SOLOMON (NO MIDDLE NAME) DUBLIN telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at 5:45 p.m., November 22, 1963, and advised that he had attempted to board National Airlines Flight Number 37 at the New Orleans International Airport to Los Angeles. He related that he had a ticket for passage to San Francisco but intended to pay the difference in fares after boarding the plane.

Mr. DUBLIN related that before he could board the plane, an unknown Special Officer of the Kenner Police Department assigned to the New Orleans International Airport, Badge Number 9, approached him and refused to let him board and advised him that he was under arrest for "kicking an aircraft." DUBLIN advised that he was not advised of his rights and was handcuffed, though he offered no resistance. He stated that he was taken to the Kenner Police Department where he was booked, although he did not know why, and soon released on bond although he could not recall how much.

Mr. DUBLIN stated that in his opinion he was a "victim" of the system. He explained that he sent a telegram to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Washington advising them that he would have their appropriation "cut" unless they told the American public and the world of their connection in the KENNEDY assassination. He stated that he knew that President LYNDON JOHNSON had participated in the assassination, although passively, but that since he is the President of the United States, his part in the assassination should not be brought out into the open. He related that he knows that the above is true because he has read the "facts" in various popular magazines.

DUBLIN further related that he had discussed his "assassination theories" with various unknown "high-placed" Mexican-Government officials and with certain unknown members of the Dallas Police Department.

On 11/22/68 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 62-0

SA LEONARD A. STEINBACH:jpb 4

11/25/63

by

Date dictated

2
NO 62-0
LAS:jpb

At this point, Mr. DUBLIN stated that he felt the FBI should investigate the "Special Police" in America since they are "usurping" police powers belonging to the regular police. He stated that he even considered "assassinating about 20 of them" himself.

At this point, DUBLIN advised that he was too tired to talk any more and would "be in touch."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/681

Officer ENO ST. PIERRA, Desk Clerk, Kenner Police Department, Kenner, Louisiana, was telephonically contacted, and he advised that SOLOMON (NO MIDDLE NAME) DUELIN had been arrested by Kenner Police Officers assigned to the New Orleans International Airport, ROBERT GENELLI and THOMAS MC CROSSEN, on November 22, 1968, and charged with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

Officer PIERRA advised that the officers' arrest report reflects that they had received complaints from at least three airlines that DUELIN had been "hanging around" their ticket counters for at least five days, using abusive language, and "bothering" the airline customers by blocking their free passage to the ticket counters. Officer ST. PIERRA advised both of the officers are regular and not special policemen, employed full time by the City of Kenner. He related that DUELIN was released on bond the same day.

On 11/23/68 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 62-0

SA LEONARD A. STEINBACH:jpb 6

11/25/68

by _____ Date dictated _____

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 11/25/681

SALVADORE LENTINI, Chief of Police, Kenner Police Department, Kenner, Louisiana, telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office and advised that he wanted to let the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) know all the problems they were having with Mr. DUBLIN. He stated that members of his department had personally escorted Mr. DUBLIN to the New Orleans International Airport, purchased a ticket for him with his own money, and placed him on an airplane to California. He stated that on each occasion he would disembark the plane and continue his activities at the airport.

Chief LENTINI further advised that his files reflected that DUBLIN had been "hanging around the airport, blocking the passage of customers at various airline ticket counters, and, in general, making a nuisance of himself." He related that his office had received numerous complaints from the various airlines requesting that DUBLIN be removed from the airport terminal.

Chief LENTINI stated in referring to DUBLIN's arrest by them that this was based on a complaint of a Mr. CHARLES GEMELI, National Airlines ticket manager.

Chief LENTINI related that DUBLIN had come to the Kenner Police Department on numerous occasions after his arrest and release and began causing trouble with ENO ST. PIERRA, Desk Clerk at the Police Station, who is in metal braces due to a shooting incident which took place at the airport earlier in 1968. He related that ST. PIERRA had advised him that DUBLIN was purposely harassing him and trying to "egg" him into a fight. He stated that he has given ST. PIERRA and his other officers specific orders not to allow DUBLIN in the area of the Police Station or into the airport.

On 11/23/68 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 62-0

by SA LEONARD A. STEINSACH:jpb 7 Date dictated 11/25/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JDA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/68

1

Mr. CHARLES GEMELI, Ticket Manager, National Airlines, New Orleans International Airport, telephone number 721-3543, telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised that he had registered a complaint with the Kenner Police Department on November 21, 1968, against SOLOMON DUBLIN for which he was subsequently arrested. He stated that DUBLIN had been at the New Orleans Airport on numerous occasions during the last week and had been "generally making a nuisance of himself" by bothering the customers in the airport terminal. He stated that he had requested the Security Agents of the National Airlines to be sure to keep DUBLIN away from their ticket counter.

Mr. GEMELI related that he contacted Mrs. DUBLIN, who lives in San Francisco, California, on November 23, 1968, and she advised him that she had been divorced from her husband for at least one year. He advised she had told him that SOLOMON DUBLIN was "a mental case" who had been discharged from the military with a service-connected disability.

Mr. GEMELI advised that he personally contacted Doctor SHASKIN, Psychiatrist, Veterans Administration Hospital at San Francisco, California, who advised him that Mrs. DUBLIN had contacted him on several occasions after her former husband had left the hospital where he had been committed by his father. He related that Doctor SHASKIN advised him that he had been contacted by Mr. DUBLIN's father, telephone number UNION 1-1360, who advised him that when SOLOMON DUBLIN was located he would make appropriate arrangements for him permanently committed to the Veterans Administration Hospital.

Mr. GEMELI stated that he contacted Mr. DUBLIN, SOLOMON DUBLIN's father, and Mr. DUBLIN told him that he would make appropriate arrangements to have his son picked up and committed to the Veterans Administration Hospital. Mr. GEMELI

On 11/23/68 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 62-0

SA LEONARD A. STEINBACH:jpb 8

11/25/68

by _____ Date dictated _____

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2
NO 62-0
LAS:jpb

advised that he was told by Mr. DUBLIN that his son has been in and out of the Veterans Administration Hospital in San Francisco and during his last commitment walked out and had not been seen, and no one knew his present whereabouts until contacted by GEMELI.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (62-455)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO:DL)

DATE: 12/5/68

Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Enclosed to Bureau are two copies each of two self-explanatory news clipping authored by TOM RAUM, Tampa Tribune, Tampa, Fla., under dateline of November 27 and 28, 1968, concerning captioned matter involving District Attorney JIM GARRISON, New Orleans, La., and writer HAROLD WEISBURG. One copy of these news clippings are being enclosed for New Orleans and Dallas for information purposes.

2-Bureau (Encls. 4) **ENCLOSURE**
1-New Orleans (Encl. 2) (Info.) (89-69)
1-Dallas (Encl. 2) (Info.) (89-43)
OTB:db 1-Tampa
(5)

2 - 6 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
BIC 7-1-1-1-1-1

REC 75

115

DEC 6 1968

5

SIX



DEC 19 1968

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

In JFK case

Photo 'touch-up' charge

By TOM RAUM
Times Staff Writer

Did New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison commission a set of deliberately "touched-up" photographs of Tampan Kerry Thornley to show an alleged likeness to accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald?

The possibility was confirmed to The Times today by Thornley's attorney, Arnold Levine. An aide to Garrison has disclaimed any such order.

The Times learned of the existence of a letter which was reportedly mailed to a freelance artist in California bearing the letterhead of Garrison's office. The letter contained a purported request to "touch-up" photographs "to make Thornley look as much as possible like Oswald."

THORNLEY, onetime buddy of Oswald, is being prosecuted by Garrison on a charge of lying about his connection with the alleged assassin in New Orleans during the months prior to the John F. Kennedy assassination in 1963.

Attorney Levine said he has reason to believe Garrison wanted to use the touched-up photographs to support a theory that Thornley posed as Oswald on several occasions when Oswald was away from New Orleans — apparently on clandestine missions.

The Times has also come into the possession of copies of

photos which Levine said were re-touched by the California artist, as well as another letter apparently from one of Garrison's assistants denying that the district attorney had any intention of using a "touched-up" photograph of Kerry Thornley in his trial.

The 29-year-old Tampa freelance writer, who served in the same Marine Corps outfit with Lee Harvey Oswald, is presently awaiting trial on the perjury charge. Specifically, he is charged with lying before a New Orleans grand jury last winter.

LEVINE TERMED the request to touch-up Thornley's photograph "just another example of the sham" of Garrison's investigation, and the charges which have been lodged against the Tampan.

The letter asking for the "re-touch" job bears the date of March 12, and the name of Harold Weisburg, a New Orleans writer whom Levine said has a "well-known" connection with Garrison.

Written on what appears to be official stationery, the letter, addressed to Fred Newcomb, of Sherman Oaks, Calif., says:

"Enclosed are four sets of pictures of Kerry Thornley printed backwards but otherwise entirely untouched. My purpose was to emphasize the resemblance to Oswald and his receding hairline, which when his hair is combed the opposite of his normal fashion is quite emphatic.

"WHAT I WOULD like you

(Indicate page, newspaper, city)

B. APPROX 11/15

PAGE 1
THE TAMPA
Tampa, Fla.

Date: 11-27-63
Edition:
Author: Tom Raum
Editor: James A.
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated



Look-alikes?

"Backwards" photo of Thornley (top), and "touched-up" (second). Thornley as he really looks (third), and Oswald (bottom).

43-119-60-6618
ENCLOSURE

to do with one of each pair is pretend you were a make-up man doing the minimum necessary to make Thornley look as much as possible like Oswald as for example by pruning off or brushing back the forelock, trimming the eyebrows, shadowing the chin, etc.

"I would like you to keep one pair for your use out there, send one pair to me and the other two to Jim Garrison . . ."

The letter indicates that it was typed by a secretary with the initials "bb."

A second letter, dated May 21, and also bearing the "bb" initials purports to be from executive assistant Dist. Atty. Jim Alcock to artist Newcomb, and reads:

"I HAVE just received the documents you sent concerning Harold Weisburg's request for you to do some photographic touching-up on pictures of Kerry Thornley. So that the record may be set straight, Mr. Weisburg, who is not a member of our staff, made the request without our authority or consent.

"Further, this office has absolutely no intention of using any 'touched-up' photograph of Kerry Thornley in his trial . . ."

Neither Garrison nor Alcock could be reached by The Times today for comment, but a receptionist in the district attorney's office confirmed that there is a typist in the office typing pool with the initials "bb." She declined to give her name.

THE RECEPTIONIST also said that while Weisburg "isn't a member of the staff," he was well known in the office. Weisburg, author of "Whitewash," is presently in Frederick, Md., the DA's office said.

Garrison alleges that Oswald, David Ferrie, Clay Shaw and Jack Ruby, working on the fringe of the CIA, hatched the assassination plot while they were in New Orleans in 1963.

Thornley, who has published a book on his acquaintance with Oswald, denies he met with Oswald in New Orleans.

No trial date has been set in Thornley's case.



JIM GARRISON
District Attorney

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
3700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

March 13, 1968

Mr. Fred Newcomb
4640 Noble Avenue
Sherman Oaks, California

Dear Fred:

Enclosed are four sets of pictures of Kerry Thornley p. backwards but otherwise entirely untouched. My purpose to emphasize the resemblance to Oswald and his receding hairline, which when his hair is combed the opposite of normal fashion is quite emphatic.

What I would like you to do with one of each pair is if you were a make-up man doing the minimum necessary to make Thornley look as much as possible like Oswald as for by pruning off or brushing back the forelock, trimming eyebrows, shadowing the chin, etc. I would like you one pair for your use out there, and one pair to me the other two to Jim Garrison, District Attorney, 3700 Avenue, New Orleans, La. 70119.

Best to Marilyn and everyone else and many many thanks

Sincerely,

HAROLD WEISBURG

HW:bb
Enclosure

"That would cover Tampa adequately," Curry said.

Curry also pointed out to council that a section of the law, which stipulated that "all operators must accept and respond to emergency calls, be amended to include the word "transmit."

Council heard one funeral home representative complain of his ambulance being unable to pass inspection tests because its emergency light did not have a clear plastic cover, but one of glass instead.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

You are cordially invited to
attend these Churches of
CHRIST, SCIENTIST

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES!

FIRST CHURCH

Grand Central and Cedar Ave.

11:00 A.M.

Thanksgiving Day

SECOND CHURCH

1310 W. Linebaugh Ave.

11:00 A.M.

Thanksgiving Day

THIRD CHURCH

2616 Bay-to-Bay Blvd.

10:00 A.M.

Thanksgiving Day

• No Evening Service
for Thanksgiving Day

The left

Both letters appear to be on official "DA" stationery. Letter on left asks for "touch-up" job, one on right disclaims Garrison

3

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Weisburg admits 'touch-up' letter; denies connection

By TOM RAUM
Times Staff Writer

Writer Harold Weisburg has confirmed he originated a request last March 12 asking a California artist to "touch-up" photos of Tampan Kerry Thornley to make them look like Lee Harvey Oswald. But the writer denies that New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison had anything to do with the project.

In a story yesterday, The Times disclosed that a letter bearing Weisburg's name and what appeared to be the official letterhead of Garrison's office was sent to California artist Fred Newcomb asking for the retouching job.

THORNLEY'S lawyer, Arnold Levine, said he believed the touch-up was to be used by Garrison to support a theory that the Tampan posed as Oswald on several occasions when Oswald was away from New Orleans.

Weisburg, who has published four books on the Kennedy assassination, including "White-wash" and "Oswald in New Orleans," told The Times from his home in Frederick, Md., that Garrison did not ask him to write the letter, or tell him to send photos of Thornley to the artist to be retouched.

Then why was the request

on the District Attorney's letterhead? "I dictated it to one of (Garrison's) typists. I never saw it again and I didn't know she had used the letterhead."

WEISBURG SAID he dictated the letter "because of my illegible handwriting. If you saw my handwriting you'd know why I had to dictate the letter."

"At no time have I represented having any connection with Garrison," said the writer.

Weisburg did not explain why he was allowed the services of Garrison's typing pool.

"I have often been accused of being responsible for Garrison's interest in Thornley," Weisburg told The Times. "This is absolutely incorrect. Garrison's interest in Thornley was inevitable."

THORNLEY, 29, who presently resides in Tampa at 726 S. 51st St., was in the same Marine Corps unit with Oswald in 1959. The Tampan is awaiting trial on charges of perjury resulting from a Garrison prompted New Orleans grand jury investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Garrison contends Thornley lied about an alleged association with Oswald in New Orleans during the months prior to the 1963 assassination.

Weisburg admittedly sent four sets of Thornley's picture to artist Newcomb and requested "What I would like you to do with one of each pair is pretend you were a make-up man doing the minimum necessary to make Thornley look as much as possible like Oswald..."

AFTER BEING read over the phone the entire letter, which was reproduced in yesterday's Times, Weisburg confirmed he was the author.

Weisburg charged that the letter and the partially retouched photos were leaked to The Times as "part of the propaganda campaign being waged against myself and Mr. Garrison."

"Your paper is being used as a dupe," he said.

Weisburg commented he personally "agrees with what Garrison says about the assassination in theory" but disagrees with him on "a number of details."

BRIEFLY, GARRISON holds that Oswald, David Ferrie, Clay Shaw and Jack Ruby, working on the fringe of the CIA, gave birth to the assassination plot while they were in New Orleans in 1963.

It was during this time that Garrison alleges Thornley met with his old Marine corps acquaintance.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1-B
THE TAMPA TRIBUNE
Tampa, Florida

Date: 11-28-68

Edition:

Author: Tom Raum

Editor: James A. Clendinen

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Tampa

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

65-109060-6618

~~Weisburg~~ said he has been to New Orleans "half a dozen times to conduct my own investigation. I never lived in New Orleans, however, and I never spent more than two weeks there at one time."

It was apparently on one of these visits that the "touch-up" letter was written.

An aide to Garrison has denied the district attorney had intentions "of using any 'touched-up' photograph of Kerry Thornley in his trial."

Thornley, who has published a book on Oswald, denies official will represent South seeing the accused assassin anytime after 1959.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 9 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4:38PM URGENT 12/9/68 JDM 2PAGES

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) & DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, (OO: DALLAS).

NEW ORLEANS STATES - ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, INSTANT
DATE, REPORTED THAT THE U. S. SUPREME COURT TODAY CLEARED
THE WAY FOR THE HISTORIC TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW BY REFUSING TO
HEAR HIS PLEA THAT HE IS BEING UNJUSTLY PROSECUTED ON CHARGES
OF CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE
REPORTED THAT THE SUPREME COURT GAVE NO REASON FOR REFUSING
TO BLOCK SHAW'S TRIAL OR GRANT HIM A HEARING.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JAMES L. ALCOCK SAID A TRIAL DATE "WILL BE SET AS SOON AS DEC 12 1968
POSSIBLE." "THE TRIAL WILL NOT BE THIS MONTH BECUASE WE
DON'T HAVE A JURY." ALCOCK SAID. "THE EARLIEST DATE FOR THE
TRIAL WOULD BE SOMETIME IN JANUARY."

END PAGE ONE.

74
61 DEC 19 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT EDWARD WEGMANN, AN ATTORNEY FOR
SHAW, SAID HE WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT UNTIL HE CAN STUDY THE
HIGH COURT'S RULING.

^{11/18/69}
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

CKG

FBI WASH DC

T

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Kerry Posner

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/9/68

Attached relates to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and states that the U. S. Supreme Court cleared the way for trial of Clay L. Shaw by refusing to hear his plea of being unjustly prosecuted. Shaw has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to kill the late President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination being recommended.

JFM:chs

nsa/B
W. J. M.
D

TRUE COPY

Ball State University

I am writing a term paper for college on the assassination of President Kennedy. I would appreciate any information you might have on any of the following questions:

- 1) Was Oswald a paid informer of the FBI.
- 2) If not, why did Alonzo Hudkins or Allan Sweatt seem to think so and why did Henry Wade have reason to believe this.
- 3) Have the informant numbers B-172 & 179 been looked into to see if Oswald was one of them.
- 4) Was there a second Oswald. What evidence do you have to suggest that there might have been.

Any information along these lines that you can send me would be most helpful. Thank You.

Sincerely yours

Jerry Ray Johnson

Jerry Ray Johnson
Clevenger Hall
Box C44
Muncie, Indian
47306



REC-15

6620

Washington D.C.



BALL STATE UNIVERSITY

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- 2) If not, why did Wm. J. Hutchins or Allen Sweet
seem to think so and why did Henry Wade have
reason to believe this.
- 3) Have the informant numbers S-172 & 179
been looked into to see if Oswald was one of them.
- 4) Were there a second Oswald. What evidence do
you have to suggest that there might have been.
Any information along these lines that you can
send me would be most helpful. Thank You

Sincerely yours
Jerry Ray Johnson
Jerry Ray Johnson
Clevenger Hall
Box 244
Muncie, Indiana
47306

RECEIVED

57 REC-15

61-960-6620

December 13, 1968

EX-113

Mr. Jerry Ray Johnson
Clevenger Hall
Box C44
Muncie, Indiana 47306

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter was received on December 11th. JOHN F. KENNEDY

In response to your inquiries, the FBI, at the direction of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission, and not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime. The results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in these reports; however, I can assure you that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an employee of the FBI nor did he have any affiliation whatsoever with this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Lo 3

D
Peb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

DEC 11 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

8:17PM URGENT 12/10/68 JDM 3 PAGES

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) & DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, DECEMBER ELEVEN
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON TODAY
SET THE LONG-DELAYED CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW FOR
JANUARY TWENTYONE NEXT SAYING "THE MOMENT OF TRUTH IS AT
HAND." ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON AGAIN LASHED OUT AT
WHAT HE CALLED OBSTRUCTION TO HIS INVESTIGATION INTO THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND PREDICTED
THAT THERE WOULD BE MORE ATTEMPTS TO DELAY THE TRIAL.
ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID, "THE ONLY WAY THEY
CAN STOP ME IS TO KILL ME."

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A.
HAGGERTY ACTING IN CONJUNCTION WITH GARRISON'S CHOICE OF A
TRIAL DATE SAID HE HAS ORDERED THE NAMES OF TWO HUNDRED FIFTY
POTENTIAL JURORS FOR THE TRIAL.

END PAGE ONE

57 DEC 20 1968

213

REC 45
62-109060-6621
DEC 18 1968
5-1-68
Rosen
Sullivan

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID TODAY HE WOULD OPPOSE EVERY ATTEMPT TO FURTHER DELAY THE TRIAL. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON ALSO SAID THE NEW ADMINISTRATION OF RICHARD M. NIXON OFFERS "NEW HOPE". GARRISON POINTED OUT THAT NIXON WILL TAKE OFFICE JANUARY TWENTY AND THAT HE WAS REQUESTING THAT THE CLAY SHAW TRIAL BE SET FOR JANUARY TWENTYONE.

GARRISON ALSO REPORTEDLY TOLD REPORTERS HE WAS HOPEFUL THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON WOULD REALIZE THAT IT CANNOT INTERFERE WITH JUSTICE IN A STATE COURT. HE SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT WANT THE CASE TO GO TO TRIAL, "THEY DON'T WANT THE PEOPLE IN AMERICA TO KNOW THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT IS A COMPLETE FRAUD."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, WHEN ASKED IF HE WAS STILL CONFIDENT ABOUT THE OUTCOME OF THE CASE, GARRISON SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO SKIRT THE QUESTION BUT ALSO DID NOT WANT TO BE UNFAIR TO SHAW. HE FINALLY ANSWERED BY SAYING, "I AM JUST AS CONFIDENT AS I EVER WAS ABOUT THE CASE."

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID THERE HAD BEEN TWO ATTEMPTS AT OBSTRUCTION ON TWO FRONTS. ONE WAS ON THE LEGAL LEVEL "ALL THE WAY UP TO THE SUPREME COURT." THE OTHER OBSTRUCTION WAS "BEHIND THE SCENES." GARRISON DESCRIBED THIS AS CHARACTER ASSASSINATION AND AN INTERNAL REVENUE INVESTIGATION. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID HE HAD BEEN OFFERED A FEDERAL JUDGESHIP IF HE WOULD DROP THE SHAW CASE.

²⁻²⁰⁻⁶⁹
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

GMA

FBI WASH DC

TUCLR

P

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/11/68

Attached pertains to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy in assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Since this information obtained from news media, no further dissemination being recommended.

JFM:chs
wab
WIS/PA

FBI

Date: 12/13/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Handwritten:
X-113
Patterson
(in Boxley)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 3) ENCL
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

EX-113

1-11-68

62-109060-6622

NOT RECORDED
2 DEC 16 1968

Handwritten:
5- [Signature]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

59
61 JAN 6 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Trial Set to Open Jan. 21

The long-delayed trial of Clay L. Shaw, accused of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, has been scheduled to start Jan. 21.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who has conducted his own probe into the assassination of Kennedy in Dallas, Tex., in 1963, announced the date at a press conference in his office this morning.

The way was cleared for the historic trial by the U.S. Supreme Court Monday. The court refused to hear Shaw's plea that he is being unjustly prosecuted on charges of conspiring to kill the president.

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty said today he has ordered the names of 250 potential jurors in January in anticipation of the trial.

The district attorney con-

tends Shaw took part in a New Orleans-based conspiracy to kill the president.

Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman and former director of the International Trade Mart, has maintained his innocence.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-11-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: GEORGE W. HEALY

ASSASSINATION OF

JOHN F. KENNEDY, PRE

SIDENT, TEXAS 11-22-

or 89-

Classification:

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Trial Jan. 21

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison today set the long-delayed conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw for Jan. 21, saying, "The moment of truth is at hand."

Garrison again lashed out at what he called obstruction to his investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and predicted that there would be more attempts to delay the trial.

The ~~big DA~~ center of the internationally famous investigation, maintained, "the only way they can stop me is to kill me."

CRIMINAL DISTRICT Court
Judge Edward A. Haggerty, acting in conjunction with Garrison's choice of a trial date, said this morning he has ordered the names of 250 potential jurors for the trial.

The stage was set for today's pre-conference announcement by a Monday decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused to hear Shaw's plea that he is being unjustly prosecuted on charges of conspiring to kill the President.

Garrison has conducted his own nationwide probe into the 1963 assassination of Kennedy in Dallas.

Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman and former director of the International Trade Mart, was arrested March 1, 1967, and charged with conspiracy under the state statutes.

Garrison contends that Shaw took part in a New Orleans-based conspiracy to kill the

President. He was indicted by a grand jury, pleaded innocent and has consistently denied any connection with the crime.

In a preliminary hearing for Shaw, state witness Perry Raymond Russo testified he overheard Shaw plotting the President's death here in September, 1963, with someone he identified as Lee Harvey Oswald and others.

The Warren Commission Report found that Oswald acted alone to assassinate Kennedy in Dealey Plaza, Dallas.

Garrison said today he would oppose every attempt to further delay the trial.

He said the new administration of Richard M. Nixon offers "new hope." The DA pointed out that Nixon will take office Jan. 20 and said, "We are requesting that the Clay Shaw trial be set for Jan. 21."

GARRISON TOLD reporters he was hopeful that the new government in Washington would realize that it cannot interfere with justice in a state court.

He said the federal government did not want the case to go to trial. "They don't want the people in America to know that the Warren Commission Report is a complete fraud."

It was then that Garrison said the only way he could be stopped would be through death.

"We are going to trial with the Clay Shaw case," he said. "The moment of truth is at hand."

Asked if he still was confident about the outcome of the case, Garrison said he did not want to skirt the ques-

tion but he also did not want to be unfair to Shaw.

FINALLY, HE answered the question by saying, "I am just as confident as I ever was about the case."

Garrison said there had been attempts at obstruction on two fronts:

One, he said, was on the legal level, "all the way up to the Supreme Court."

The other obstruction, he said, was "behind the scenes." Garrison described this as character assassination and an internal revenue investigation. The DA said he had been offered a federal judgeship if he would drop the Shaw case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-11-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: GEORGE W. HEALY

ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

11 *amem*
12-109000-6422-
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TRIAL OF SHAW SET FOR JAN. 21

'Moment of Truth' Has
Arrived—Garrison

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Asserting that the long-awaited "moment of truth" has arrived, District Attorney Jim Garrison announced Wednesday that the trial of Clay L. Shaw on the charge that he participated in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy will begin on Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Garrison speculated that the trial may last five weeks.

He made the announcement at a press conference in his office and citing "obstructions" to the trial, he characterized the upcoming jury case as "a test of whether we really have justice in America."

Meanwhile, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty, who will preside over the trial, said he has ordered the names of 250 potential jurors in January in anticipation of the historic case.

HEARING REFUSED

The way for Shaw's trial was cleared on Monday when the United States Supreme Court refused to hear Shaw's plea that he is being unjustly prosecuted on the conspiracy charge.

Referring to the plea to the U.S. Supreme Court, Garrison said it must mark "the first attempt to appeal a case before the trial" was held.

Shaw was arrested on March 1, 1967, about a week after it was disclosed publicly that Garrison was conducting his own investigation of the death of President Kennedy.

Shaw, retired managing direc-

tor of the International Trade Mart, has maintained his innocence and has attempted to block the trial through legal maneuvers on the local, state and federal level.

Garrison cited the legal pleadings by Shaw as "obstructions" on the legal level, and asserted there have been "even more serious" obstructions "behind the scenes."

TRIAL TO PROCEED

He claimed that he has been contacted to learn if he would be interested in a federal judgeship for dropping the case and he replied: "The Clay Shaw trial is going to go ahead as scheduled and we will oppose every attempt" to block it.

He said other behind-the-scenes activities have included character assassination by claims that he was connected with organized crime, that he was insane, and that he was not competent to hold office. He also cited "an intense investigation" by the intelligence division of the Internal Revenue Service and the "warning that there might be criminal prosecution; for what I would have no idea."

Garrison claimed the federal government did not want the case to go to trial because it "does not want the people to learn that the Warren Commission was a complete fraud."

VOICES CONFIDENCE

He said he expects "more diversionary attempts, more character assassination and more obstructions—escalated to God knows what level" in the future, and added that he is "just as confident as I ever was about the state's case" in the Shaw trial.

Garrison also commented on William Boxley, an investigator he fired on Monday because, Garrison said, he was an operative of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"He was not only a CIA agent," said the DA, "but he was one on a very high level." Asked what proof his office developed, Garrison said it concerned material that Boxley had put in written form.

Boxley, contacted in Austin, Tex., told The Times-Picayune on Wednesday that he has not been involved with the CIA or

any federal agency since 1952.

He said he believed Garrison "has been genuinely misled" about his CIA involvement, adding: "I am sure he believes as strongly in this (his alleged CIA involvement) as he once believed in me." Boxley said he would cooperate completely with Garrison's office in returning to it material he still has in his possession.

Boxley said the only written material he ever provided Garrison's office was a description of how various intelligence agencies operate.

Boxley said he was "really sad" over his firing by Garrison, but added that he believed no one could convince Garrison that he was not an agent of the CIA.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-12-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/12/68

REC-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

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articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers, concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-64 62-109060-623

NOT RECORDED

18 DEC 14 1968

EX-113

56 JAN 2 1969

51 DEC 30 1968

56 JAN 1 1969

56 DEC 26 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ruling Clears Way For Trial of Shaw

High Court Refuses to Hear Plea

The U.S. Supreme court today cleared the way for the historic trial of Clay L. Shaw by refusing to hear his plea that he is being unjustly prosecuted on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

THE RULING represented a major victory for District Attorney Jim Garrison, who contends that Shaw took part in a New Orleans-based conspiracy to kill the President.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said a trial date "will be set as soon as possible." Garrison was not immediately available for comment.

"The trial definitely will not be this month because we don't have a jury," Alcock

said. "The earliest date for the trial would be sometime in January."

Alcock said the ruling did not surprise him. "The only thing that surprised me was that it took the Supreme Court this long to make a decision."

Edward Wegmann, a Shaw attorney, said he would have no comment until he can study the high court's ruling.

Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, had appealed to the federal courts for sanctuary, claiming he was the victim of "a concerted pattern of persecution" by Garrison and his staff.

ONLY RARELY do federal courts act to block state court prosecutions. The Supreme Court gave no reason for refusing to block Shaw's trial or grant him a hearing.

Shaw, 55, also sought to make the report of the Warren Commission binding on all courts. The commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the President.

The commission was headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, who took no part in the decision handed down by the high court today.

Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967, and charged under the state conspiracy statute. He subsequently was indicted by the grand jury. He pleaded not guilty and has consistently denied any connection with the crime.

In a preliminary hearing for Shaw, state witness Perry Raymond Russo testified he overheard Shaw plotting the President's death here in September, 1963, with Oswald and others.

A LONG SERIES of legal delays have kept the case from coming to trial since then; an unsuccessful bid was made by Shaw's attorneys to have the trial moved outside New Orleans.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who will try the case, rejected after a hearing the defense's contention that undue publicity on the case would keep Shaw from getting a fair trial here.

After exhausting their remedies in state court, Shaw's attorneys sought a federal court injunction prohibiting Garrison from further prosecution of the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-9-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL DISTRICT Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe issued a preliminary injunction until the case could be heard by a three-judge panel.

This past July 23, the panel, composed of Circuit Judge Robert A. Ainsworth and District Judges Heebe and James A. Comiskey, rejected Shaw's plea. The Supreme Court today upheld this decision.

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Commission, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, held extensive hearings and issued its lengthy report in 1964.

Many writers criticized the report on grounds that it slighted many areas of possible investigation and that the investigators operated under a preconceived notion that no conspiracy existed.

IN NOVEMBER, 1966, Garrison began the first investigation by a legally constituted authority since the Warren Commission disbanded. His investigation was made public against his will in February, 1967, in an exclusive story by the States-Item.

Subsequently, Shaw was arrested and charged. Also charged with conspiracy was Edgar Eugene Bradley of Hollywood, Calif. Garrison so far has been unsuccessful in getting Bradley extradited for prosecution.



CLAY L. SHAW

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rule Clears Way for Shaw Trial

The U.S. Supreme court today cleared the way for the historic trial of Clay L. Shaw by refusing to hear his plea that he is being unjustly prosecuted on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

THE RULING represented a major victory for District Attorney Jim Garrison, who contends that Shaw took part in a New Orleans-based conspiracy to kill the President.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said a trial date "will be set as soon as possible." Garrison was not immediately available for comment.

"The trial definitely will not be this month because we don't have a jury," Alcock said. "The earliest date for the trial would be sometime in January."

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Subsequently, Shaw was arrested and charged. Also charged with conspiracy was Edgar Eugene Bradley of Hollywood, Calif. Garrison so far has been unsuccessful in get-

ting Bradley extradited for prosecution.

In an unrelated development, Garrison today announced the firing of an aide who he said turned out to be "an operative of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Fired was William Boxley, who had been active in the Kennedy probe.

Garrison said Boxley served for years in Washington in the CIA's "Department of Covert Activity."

In the statement, Garrison repeated previous assertions that Kennedy was killed by the "warfare complex" because he sought to end the cold war.

He said his investigation will succeed despite federal efforts to torpedo it.



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-9-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXA.

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GARRISON WINS ROUND IN COURT

Supreme Tribunal Affirms July Decision

By EDGAR A. POE

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON — District Attorney Jim Garrison, who has described the Warren Report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as a "fraud on the American people," Monday won a legal round before the U.S. Supreme Court to try Clay L. Shaw for conspiracy to murder the President.

By its action, the Supreme Court affirmed a July 23 decision by a three-judge U.S. District Court in New Orleans, denying Shaw an injunction to stop the prosecution. Shaw, in his 173-page statement of appeal to the nation's highest court, had charged, among other things, that Garrison and associates were conducting a "fraudulent and useless probe."

Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, is free under a \$10,000 bail following grand jury indictment in the Criminal District Court of Orleans Parish on March 22, 1967. Shaw, 55, is charged by Garrison with having conspired with New Orleans-born Lee Harvey Oswald, among others, to kill President Kennedy.

Shaw denies the charges. He appealed to the Supreme Court for relief, in an effort to avoid trial and long, drawn-out criminal court proceedings that could continue for years before the courts.

VALIDITY IS ISSUE

Shaw, in his appeal to the Supreme Court, had asked the tribunal to declare the Warren Report to be valid, accurate and binding. Therefore, he maintained that the lengthy study report should be binding upon the courts of this country.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, at the request of President Johnson, headed the study commit-

tee which had used the various investigative resources of the United States Government in conducting the inquiry.

Shaw, who was charged with conspiring with David W. Ferrie, along with Oswald and others, had urged the Supreme Court to hold unconstitutional Louisiana's conspiracy law. He described the state statute as being vague and indefinite, and that "on its face, violates the first and 14th amendment guarantees."

He charged that Garrison "seeks to convince the public that President Kennedy was killed as a result of a conspiracy, and not by a lone assassin, as reported in the Warren Report."

"... By means of his repeated public attacks on the Warren Report," Shaw's appeal stated, "he seeks to convince the public of the existence of a conspiracy in the death of the President, thus prejudicing, conditioning and influencing the minds of the public as to the guilt of Clay Shaw and thus obviating the necessity of having to prove the existence of a conspiracy during the trial of said case on its merits."

RULING UNANIMOUS

Circuit Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey, in ruling strictly on the legal issues, unanimously held that there was no federal jurisdiction involved as the result of the state court indictment. Nevertheless, they held that Shaw was entitled to appeal to the Supreme Court on this issue.

Under this order, the three-judge district tribunal enjoined Garrison and the Criminal District Court of Orleans Parish from further prosecution of the case until the Supreme Court disposed of Shaw's appeal for an injunction to throw the case out of court.

District Attorney Garrison, in his short reply to Shaw's application for an injunction, maintained that it was not true that Shaw was being singled out for prosecution as part of a publicity campaign to discredit the Warren Report.

The Warren Commission, in its inquiry, concluded that Oswald, acting alone, assassinated the late President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Oswald was subsequently murdered by Jack Ruby, now deceased.

January Is Earliest Date for Shaw Trial

Shaw's trial date "will be set as soon as possible," Assistant D. A. James L. Alcock said Monday.

"The trial will definitely not be this month," he said, "because we don't have a jury. The earliest date for the trial would be sometime in January." Garrison was unavailable for comment.

Alcock said he was not surprised at the Supreme Court's decision. "The only thing that surprised me," he said, "was that it took the Supreme Court this long to make a decision."

CIA Activity Alleged in D.A. Staff Removal

The office of Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison Monday announced the removal of a member of the staff investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy because of alleged involvement with the CIA.

"William Boxley was fired after evidence recently developed by the District Attorney's staff indicated current activity by him as an operative of the Central Intelligence Agency," the office said.

Boxley's initial service with the CIA was in Washington, D. C., where he served for years as an active agent for "what was then termed the Department of Covert Activity," according to the office.

The office said federal intelligence efforts to interfere with the investigation into President Kennedy's assassination "have been occurring since the beginning of the inquiry."

The D.A.'s office said President Kennedy "was assassinated because he was ending the Cold War."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-10-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

"He (Kennerly) also made it clear he was going to 'break the CIA up into 10,000 pieces,' " the office added.

"All the power in Washington" will not stop the investigation into Kennedy's death in every case where individuals involved in the alleged conspiracy conducted actions in New Orleans, the office said.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6624

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

164

CIA

REFERRAL

12/23/68

Airtel

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

To: SACs, Dallas (89-43)
Jackson (Enclosures - 8)
Los Angeles (Enclosures - 8)
New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Relayed Copy Sent Wm S. Walters
by letter 10/2/75
per FOIA Request

Enclosed for the Los Angeles and Jackson Offices are
the following enclosures:

LHM dated 2/2/68 at Jacksonville, Florida; LHM dated
2/5/68 at New Orleans; LHM dated 2/6/68 at Washington, D. C.;
LHM dated 2/6/68 at Washington, D. C.; letter to the
Attorney General dated 3/20/68; a signed statement of William S.
Walter dated 3/26/68 at Nashville, Tennessee; letter to the
Attorney General dated 4/4/68, and an LHM dated 5/16/68 at
Memphis, Tennessee.

Each office will note that the enclosures deal with
an allegation made by William S. Walter, former Security Patrol
Clerk of the New Orleans Office, wherein Walter alleges that some
time during his tour of duty (midnight to 8 a.m.) on 11/17/63
he received a teletype from FBI Headquarters containing
information to the effect that there might be an assassination
attempt on President John F. Kennedy in Texas.

Bureau has ascertained that Thomas J. Bevans, now a
Special Agent assigned to the Los Angeles Office, was a Security
Patrol Clerk in the New Orleans Office in November, 1963. Bevans,
according to payroll records, worked the 4:15 p.m. 11/16/63 to
12:15 a.m. 11/17/63 security patrol shift in the New Orleans
Office and later worked the 8:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. 11/17/63

REL:as
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

61 JAN 9 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 7 1969

Airtel to SACs, Dallas
Jackson
Los Angeles
New Orleans

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

security patrol shift in the New Orleans Office. In other words, Bevens preceded and succeeded Walter who worked the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m., 11/17/63 security patrol shift in the New Orleans Office.

Bureau payroll records also reveal that Thomas Cecil McCurley, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office in November, 1963, worked the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. security patrol shift on 11/16/63 and the 4:15 p.m., 11/17/63 to 12:15 a.m., 11/18/63 security patrol shift. Walter worked the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. shift on 11/18/63, thus relieving McCurley.

[McCurley resigned from the Bureau 1/14/66, planning to attend school on a full-time basis. His forwarding address at the time of his resignation was Route 1, Box 61, Gloster, Mississippi. In November, 1967, McCurley reportedly resided at 705 Lindsey Drive, Jackson, Mississippi.

The personnel file of William S. Walter disclosed that he considered McCurley as one of his closest friends and had served as best man at McCurley's wedding in New Orleans on 7/16/66. Walter was on sick-leave status on the day of the wedding and, as a result, was censured for demonstrating atrocious judgment concerning his personal activities while on a sick-leave status.]

The Los Angeles Office should immediately interview Special Agent Thomas J. Bevens and ascertain whether he possesses any knowledge of a Bureau communication to New Orleans on 11/17/63 or any other date reporting a threat to President Kennedy in connection with his trip to Texas in November, 1963. The Jackson Office should immediately locate and interview McCurley concerning the same matter.

If either Bevens or McCurley indicates during interview that there was such a communication as alleged by Walter, the matter should be pursued intensively and full details should be obtained and a signed statement taken.

Airtel to SACs, Dallas
Jackson
Los Angeles
New Orleans

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Interviews of Bevans and McCurley, respectively, should be handled personally by you or your Assistant Special Agent in Charge, assisted by another experienced Bureau Agent. Results of your interview of Bevans and McCurley respectively, should be immediately forwarded to the Bureau in an LHM suitable for dissemination to the Department of Justice.

NOTE:

William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk in New Orleans Office resigned in September, 1966, while on probation. On Johnny Carson show 2/1/68 New Orleans District Attorney Garrison alleged Walter possessed information there was FBI communication sent to New Orleans 11/17/63 report a threat against President Kennedy during latter's forthcoming trip to Texas. We have interviewed Walter on several occasions and he has furnished conflicting information. It appears he is being pressured by Garrison and Mark Lane to furnish false information. Full details have been disseminated to Department and Department has requested by letter 12/17/68 we identify the Security Patrol Clerk immediately before and immediately after Walter's shift of midnight to 8 a.m. on 11/17/63. Department requested our views regarding having the appropriate two Security Patrol Clerks interviewed. By separate communication we are furnishing Department identities of Bevans and McCurley and informing Department we are interviewing both men in this matter.

TRUE COPY

Sallis, Miss.
Dec. 14, 1968

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

I am a tenth grade student at Kosciuska High School. My World History class is doing research work on the assanation of the late President John F. Kennedy and Communism. We would appreciate any imformation you could send us. We would especially appreciate any pictures concerning the assasation of the late president.

Yours truly,

/s/ Rita Burrell

REC-19

62-117460

626

DEC 20 1968

RYF

TC
12-17-68
JAW

ack/amt
12-17-68
JDC/akw

8/68

Sallis, Miss.
Dec. 14, 1968

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir,

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at Kosciuskat High School. My
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nation of the late President
John F. Kennedy and Communis.
We would appreciate any
information you could send
us. We would especially
appreciate any pictures con-
cerning the assassination
of the late president.

Yours truly,
Rita Burrell

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

Rita Burrell

Route 2 Box 41

Sallis, Mississippi

ZIP CODE 39160

~~COPIES~~ / ~~ON~~ ~~FILE~~

17C
12-17-68
JHW

1-b./mml
12-18-68
JSC JHW

December 18, 1968

REC-19 62-109020-6606

Miss Rita Burrell
Route 2, Box 41
Sallis, Mississippi 39160

Dear Miss Burrell:

Your letter of December 14th has been received.

At the request of the President, the FBI conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. Since this Bureau has no authority to independently release any information concerning these matters, I am unable to be of help in connection with your request.

I am enclosing some material on communism which I hope you will find of interest. You may also want to read my books, "Masters of Deceit" and "A Study of Communism." These were written to help readers gain an insight into the true nature of communist activities both in this country and abroad. They may be available at your school or local library.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

Director's Testimony 2/23/68 re Communist, Racial and Hate Groups
Director's Statement on Communism 3/27/67

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

JDS:ekw (3)

6 1968

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 12/17/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED] (P)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ESP-R

ReNY airtel, 12/2/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Chicago Office are 14 copies of various communications relating to the investigation of [REDACTED]. Also enclosed for Chicago is 1 photograph of [REDACTED] and one photograph of "Sammy" for possible use during interrogation of [REDACTED].

For the information of the Chicago Office, [REDACTED] currently employed as American Express Co. representative, Moscow, USSR, is visiting US on home leave. It was ascertained, this date, that [REDACTED] departed from the NYC area on 12/11/68, en route Chicago, Ill. [REDACTED] American Express Co. Representative, NYC, advised that [REDACTED] can be reached at the following address:

[REDACTED] can be reached through the above address until 1/1/69, when he is scheduled to depart from Chicago with connecting flights at NY direct to Moscow, USSR.

3 - BUREAU (RM)
2 - CHICAGO (Encls. 16) (RM)
1 - NY [REDACTED]
1 - NY [REDACTED]

JAB:RVS

Classified by 3662

Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

62-157441-
NOT RECORDED
DEC 31 1968

NY: [REDACTED]
JAN 17 1969
ORIGINAL [REDACTED]

Approved: 59 JAN 21 1969 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

DEC 20 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

6:14PM URGENT 12/20/68 LLA

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 & DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,

MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING. (OO: DALLAS).

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATED-ITEM THIS
DATE REPORTED THAT AN ATTORNEY FOR CLAY L. SHAW SAID TODAY
THE DEFENSE IS "READY TO GO " AND WILL SEEK NO FURTHER DELAY
IN THE JANUARY TWENTY ONE TRIAL OF SHAW.

DA GARRISON SAID EARLIER, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE,
THAT THE STATE WILL BE READY JANUARY TWENTY ONE, THE DATE
SET BY THE DA WHEN A U. S. SUPREME COURT RULING CLEARED THE
WAY FOR THE LONG-DELAYED TRIAL.

F. IRVIN DYMOND, ALONG WITH EDWARD AND WILLIAM WEGMANN,
WILL HANDLE SHAW'S DEFENSE.

DYMOND, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, TODAY TOLD THE STATES
ITEM THAT HE DOES HAVE FURTHER PLEADINGS TO FILE IN THE CASE
BEFORE CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. BUT
"THEY WILL HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE TRIAL DATE." DYMOND REFUSED
TO REVEAL THE NATURE OF THE PLEADINGS HE WILL FILE.

END OF PAGE ONE

56 JAN 7 1969

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Ramsey

Walt

ur

REC-59 62-109060-6627

5- [signature]

NO 89-69

PAGE 2

THE ARTICLE STATED CRIMINAL SHERIFF LOUIS A. HEYD SAID HE WOULD HOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER THE FIRST OF THE YEAR, TO LAY DOWN SECURITY REGULATIONS FOR THE TRIAL.

HEYD SAID ELABORATE SECURITY PRECAUTIONS ARE BEING ARRANGED BUT WOULD NOT SAY WHAT THEY ARE BECAUSE THIS WOULD DESTROY THEIR EFFECTIVENESS.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT NO WITNESSES HAVE BEEN SUBPOENAED AS YET EITHER BY THE STATE OR THE DEFENSE. REPORTEDLY, GARRISON WILL HAVE NONE OF HIS WITNESSES UNDER SUBPOENA BUT STANDING BY FOR CALL. ^N NO ^{Grand} JURY BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

XERO, Vaseu

MKA

FBI

Date: 12/20/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY ---
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS ---
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau and New Orleans is one copy of a newspaper article from the "Fort Worth Press", Fort Worth, Texas, 12/10/68, concerning captioned matter wherein it is indicated LEE HARVEY OSWALD's mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, indicated she was happy with the U. S. Supreme Court decision that would permit the trial of CLAY SHAW in New Orleans on charges that he conspired to assassinate JOHN F. KENNEDY.

REC-59

62-109060-1628

20 DEC 21 1968

32 Bureau (encl-1)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(encl-1)(info)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 JAN 7 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald's Mother Likes Court Ruling

Lee Harvey Oswald's mother said today she is happy with the U. S. Supreme Court decision that will permit the trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans on charges that he conspired to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

The high court yesterday turned down a request for Shaw's attorneys that sought to set aside charges against Shaw and declare the Warren Report "valid, accurate and correct, binding and controlling upon all courts in the United States."

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald termed the court ruling "a step in the right direction."

She said the federal government commissioned seven men to investigate the 1963 assassination. "When the commission completed its investigation,

all doors were closed to people with additional information. I think the trial of Shaw will help bring out additional facts.

"My primary concern is that all the facts, including those that previously have been suppressed, be brought out in the open. I still want the entire case reopened," Mrs. Oswald said.

"I want the people to know the truth, regardless of what it is. I don't care what the end result is."

Shaw, a 55-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, has been indicted on charges that he conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald, David W. Ferre and unnamed others to assassinate the President, who was gunned down in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

17 "Ft. Worth Press
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 12/10/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Walter R. Humphre

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

Y FF

102-109060-6628
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/23/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

1/3
REF
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

For [unclear]
12/23/68

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the 12/20/68, Red Flash Edition of the New Orleans States-Item.

Copies of this newspaper article enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- 1*
3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

18 DEC 27 1968

5- [unclear]

57 JAN 9 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw's Defense 'Ready to Go' for Jan. 21 Trial

An attorney for Clay L. Shaw said today the defense is "ready to go" and will seek no further delay in the Jan. 21 trial of Shaw on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

"We are ready," said F. Irvin Dymond, counsel for the 55-year-old retired businessman who is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of plotting the President's assassination here in 1963.

GARRISON SAID earlier the state will be ready Jan. 21, the date set by the DA himself when a U.S. Supreme Court ruling cleared the way for the long-delayed trial.

Dymond, along with Edward and William Wegmann, will handle Shaw's defense.

The attorney told the States-Item today he does have further pleadings to file in the case before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. but "they will have no effect on the trial date."

DYMOND REFUSED to reveal the nature of the pleadings he will file.

Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd said he will hold a news conference after the first of the year, to lay down security regulations for the trial.

He said elaborate security precautions are being arranged but would not say what they are because this would destroy their effectiveness, he explained.

No witnesses have been subpoenaed as yet either by the state or the defense. Reportedly, Garrison will have none of his witnesses under subpoena but standing by for call.

SHAW WAS arrested March 1, 1967, and booked under the state conspiracy statute. He was subsequently indicted and at a preliminary hearing, Perry Raymond Russo testified he heard Shaw plotting the assassination here in September, 1963, with Lee Harvey Oswald and others.

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-20-68

Edition: REF FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ERR

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/27/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three (3) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

3 ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

D. D. Bishop

REC-15

62-109060-6629

10 DEC 30 1968

5-Sub

57 JAN 9 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw's Defense 'Ready to Go' for Jan. 21 Trial

An attorney for Clay L. Shaw said today the defense is "ready to go" and will seek no further delay in the Jan. 21 trial of Shaw on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

"We are ready," said F. Irvin Dymond, counsel for the 55-year-old retired businessman who is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of plotting the President's assassination here in 1963.

GARRISON SAID earlier the state will be ready Jan. 21, the date set by the DA himself when a U.S. Supreme Court ruling cleared the way for the long-delayed trial.

Dymond, along with Edward and William Wegmann, will handle Shaw's defense.

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DYMOND REFUSED to reveal the nature of the pleadings he will file.

Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd said he will hold a news conference after the first of the year to lay down security regulations for the trial.

He said elaborate security precautions are being arranged but would not say what they are because this would destroy their effectiveness, he explained.

No witnesses have been subpoenaed as yet either by the state or the defense. Reportedly, Garrison will have none of his witnesses under subpoena but standing by for call.

SHAW WAS arrested March 1, 1967, and booked under the state conspiracy statute. He was subsequently indicted and at a preliminary hearing, Perry Raymond Russo testified he heard Shaw plotting the assassination here in September, 1963, with Lee Harvey Oswald and others.

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-20-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

TITLE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

CHARGE: KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FOI
DATE:

ENCLOSURE

62-100000-1607

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

January 21 OK

Shaw's Attorneys Are 'Ready to Go'

An attorney for Clay L. Shaw said today the defense is "ready to go" and will seek no further delay in the Jan. 21 trial of Shaw on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

"We are ready," said F. Irvin Dymond, counsel for the 55-year-old retired businessman who is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of plotting the President's assassination here in 1963.

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President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-20-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

GEORGE W. HEALY

TITLE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

12-20-68 11-22-63

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Lawyer Foresees No Further Trial Delays

Reports Pleadings Won't
Alter Jan. 21 Date

The trial of Clay L. Shaw on a charge of conspiracy to murder President Kennedy will not be further delayed by legal pleadings, one of Shaw's lawyers said Friday.

F. Irvin Dymond said he plans to file more pleadings before Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., but they will not set the trial back beyond the Jan. 21 date set by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Garrison set the date after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to consider an appeal of a lower court ruling against Shaw.

Dymond would not reveal what motions he intends to file, but said, "They will have no effect on the trial date."

DEFENSE SAID READY

Dymond said the defense is "ready to go" and will seek no further delay.

Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd said he will lay down security regulations for the trial after the beginning of the year.

Neither the defense nor the state has subpoenaed any witnesses. Garrison reportedly will have his witnesses stand by for call, but will not place them under subpoena.

Garrison's office arrested Shaw on March 1, 1967. He was booked with conspiring to murder the President. At a preliminary hearing, former Baton Rouge insurance man Perry Russo testified he heard Shaw plotting with Lee Harvey Oswald and others in September, 1963.

Shaw was later indicted.

SHOT IN DALLAS

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

In addition to Dymond, attorneys Edward Wegmann and William Wegmann will defend Shaw.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-21-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-117060-1, 581
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/26/68

REC-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (175-5)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY...
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

S. H. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

ReBuairtel to Dallas, Jackson, Los Angeles
and New Orleans 12/22/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies, for
Dallas two copies, and for Los Angeles and New Orleans
one copy each, of a letterhead memorandum reflecting
results of interview with former Security Patrol Clerk
THOMAS CECIL McCURLEY. Information copies being furnished
Los Angeles and New Orleans in view of their interest.

K

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans (Info) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Jackson
- PRA/bdb
- (8)

1 encl retained
per 818 900
and

REC-1

62-109060-6630

DEC 28 1968

C. C. Bishop

61 JAN 14 1969
67 JAN 16 1969

Sent _____ M Per _____

REC-1

copy sent to HIG Union



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 1450
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
December 26, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following information was furnished on December 26, 1968, by Thomas Cecil McCurley, former Security Patrol Clerk, Federal Bureau of Investigation, who was assigned to the office at New Orleans, Louisiana, in November, 1963:

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

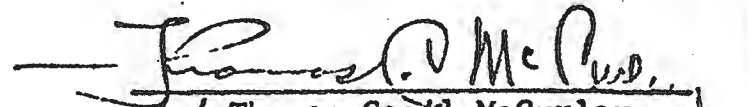
62-109000-1630

Jackson, Mississippi
December 26, 1968

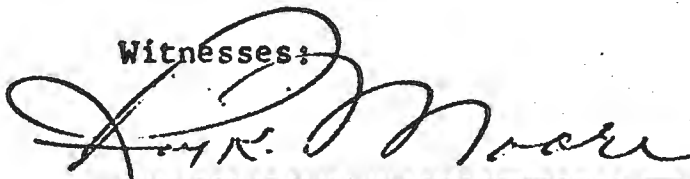
I, Thomas Cecil McCurley, make the following statement to Special Agent in Charge Roy K. Moore and Supervisory Special Agent Paul R. Alker, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Jackson, Mississippi:

In November, 1963, I was employed as Security Patrol Clerk, Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, Louisiana. I worked the shift from 4:15 PM to 12:15 AM three nights a week and the 12:15 AM to 8:15 AM shift two nights a week, relieving Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter, who worked the latter shift the other five nights of the week.

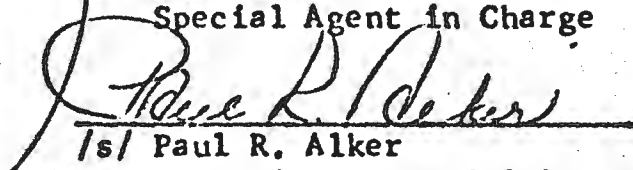
I have been advised that I did work from 4:15 PM, November 17, 1963, to 12:15 AM, November 18, 1963. I do not recall receiving or seeing any teletype while working this shift or at any other time containing information that there might be an attempt to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Former Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter did not mention such a teletype to me in November, 1963, but after his resignation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the publicity brought about by the appearance of District Attorney James Garrison on the "Tonight Show", January 31 - February 1, 1968, did tell me that he recalled such a teletype. I have no further information concerning such an incident.


/s/ Thomas Cecil McCurley

Witnesses:



/s/ Roy K. Moore
Special Agent in Charge



/s/ Paul R. Alker
Supervisory Special Agent

December 26, 1968

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

-3*-

REL

DATE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 1450
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
December 26, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALIAS, TEXAS

The following information was furnished on December 26, 1968, by Thomas Cecil McCurley, former Security Patrol Clerk, Federal Bureau of Investigation, who was assigned to the office at New Orleans, Louisiana, in November, 1963:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 31 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

522PM URGENT 12-31-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES -ITEM, FINAL EDITION, DECEMBER
THIRTYONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM
GARRISON TODAY BEGAN NEW LEGAL PROCEDURES TO OBTAIN X-RAYS
AND PHOTOGRAPHS CONNECTED WITH THE AUTOPSY ON THE BODY OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY FOR USE IN THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL
SCHEDULED LATER IN JANUARY. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS OBTAINED A PRIVATE ATTORNEY IN WASHINGTON
WHO IS EXPECTED EARLY NEXT WEEK TO FILE A SUBPOENA FOR THE
APPEARANCE OF DR. JAMES B. RHOADS, ARCHIVIST OF THE U. S.
THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE SUBPOENA WOULD BE FILED IN THE
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS ASKING THAT RHOADS APPEAR AND BRING
WITH HIM ALL OF THE X-RAY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS CONNECTED
WITH THE AUTOPSY CONDUCTED AFTER KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED IN
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

56 JAN 21 1969
58 JAN 16 1969

S. LePichon

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT IN A PREVIOUS ATTEMPT THE DISTRICT
ATTORNEY HAD ASKED FOR THE APPEARANCE OF THE US ATTORNEY IN
NEW ORLEANS TO PROVIDE THE RECORDS BUT HE WAS TURNED DOWN.
^{THROW}
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
K-1000000

FBI

Date: 1/3/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

**SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)**

Shaw
1/4/69
JSB
X

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, 12/31/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of the same article enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

EX-103

REC 13

62-109060-6632

10 JAN 6 1969

5-100

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

JAN 22 1969
BISHOP

JAN 14 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Shifts Quest For Death Photos

Garrison Carrying Fight to D.C.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison today began new legal procedures to obtain X-rays and photographs connected with the autopsy on the body of President John F. Kennedy for use in the Clay Shaw trial scheduled later in January.

The district attorney has obtained a private attorney in Washington who is expected early next week to file a subpoena for the appearance of Dr. James B. Rhoads, archivist of the United States.

The subpoena to be filed in the Court of General Sessions will ask that Rhoads appear and bring with him all of the X-ray and photographic records connected with the autopsy conducted after Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

In a previous attempt, the DA had asked for the appearance of the United States attorney in New Orleans to provide the records. He was turned down.

Garrison has contended that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire the shot that killed the president, as was the finding of the Warren Commission.

The district attorney has contended that the shot came from other directions, including a "grassy knoll" on one side of Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Tex.

A question has also been raised by the district attorney and other Warren Commission critics about the number of bullets fired.

The X-rays and photographs bear on the controversy.

Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, is scheduled to go on trial here next month on charges that he conspired to kill President Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-31-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS 11-22-

Character: AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-

6632

FOUNDA

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6633

PAGE NO. 142

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

164

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 1/6/69

REC 44

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article
appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, 1/3/69, concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of the above article being furnished Dallas
and Miami.

NOT RECORDED

1 JAN 9 1969

Enclosure

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

1248 K.R.
61 JAN 10 1969
Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison to Aid Slaying Probes

Appointed to Board of National Committee

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison has been named to the board of directors of a National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, the formation of which was announced Thursday in Washington.

Garrison, who has been conducting his own probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy for almost two years, will be among other board directors who include many critics of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination.

Along with announcement of the committee's formation came a suggestion that a conspiracy

may be behind the slayings of President Kennedy; his brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

PRIVATE FUNDS

The Warren Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, concluded that no conspiracy was involved in President Kennedy's death.

Bernard Fensterwald, executive director, said "the purpose of the committee is to coordinate and step-up the efforts of individual investigators throughout the country."

It will be financed by private contributions, he said.

"With the help of a professional staff," Fensterwald said, "the committee ultimately hopes to force the federal government into the thorough and honest inquiry which it has avoided since Nov. 22, 1963" — the date of President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas.

ON ASSUMPTIONS

Fensterwald is resigning as chief counsel of the Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on administrative practice and procedure.

In his statement announcing organization of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Fensterwald said the group's work would proceed on a number of assumptions.

He said these included the assumptions that a conspiracy was involved in President Kennedy's assassination and in the slaying of King in Memphis and that "there are footprints which point toward a conspiracy" in the pistol death of Sen. Kennedy in Los Angeles.

"As to a possible inter-con-

nection between the three slayings," he added, "the most that can be said at present is that there are a number of parallels in the cases which might indicate a common modus operandi which normally would be subject to official scrutiny."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-3-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or 89-

Classification:

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

11-4

FBI

Date: 12/31/68

REC 43

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

OO: DALLAS

ReBuairtel to Dallas, et al, dated 12/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies, for Dallas two copies, and New Orleans and Jackson one copy each of an LHM concerning the interview of SA THOMAS J. BEVANS of the Los Angeles Division. Informational copies are being furnished Jackson and New Orleans in view of their interest in this matter.

For the information of the Bureau and receiving offices, SA BEVANS attended Loyola University Law School at New Orleans, Louisiana, from September 1960 through June 1964. During this period he was associated with JAMES L. ALCOCK and HARRY HULL, both former law students. BEVANS states this association was primarily at school but on infrequent occasions they would associate socially at affairs connected with Loyola University. BEVANS states ALCOCK and HULL graduated in June 1963. Upon graduation, HULL enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps where he remained until 1968, at which time he joined

- (3) - Bureau (Encls. 6)
- 2 - Dallas (Encls. 2) (89-43) (Personal Attention) (AM-RM)
- 1 - Jackson (Encl. 1) (Personal Attention) (AM-RM)
- 1 - New Orleans (Encl. 1) (89-69) (Personal Attention) (AM-RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (1 - SA BEVANS personnel file)

RDR/sro

REC 43

JAN 6 1969

Approved: 65

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

5/46 RADN

PERS. REC. UNIT

JAN 22 1969

LA 89-75

the staff of New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON. ALCOCK, upon graduation, became a member of GARRISON's staff and continues to be employed as an Assistant District Attorney. BEVANS states that recent press coverage of the trial of New Orleans businessman CLAY SHAW discloses that ALCOCK is handling GARRISON's investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

BEVANS states he has not seen nor heard from ALCOCK since leaving New Orleans in August 1964, and has never spoken to him regarding the assassination investigation. BEVANS states he spoke briefly to HULL at New Orleans when on annual leave in July 1968, at which time HULL indicated he was handling general trial work in the criminal classifications. HULL, at this time, made no mention of the GARRISON assassination investigation but did state that ALCOCK was well and was considered a capable assistant.

SA BEVANS fully recognizes the importance of this investigation and stated he will continue to be extremely circumspect in any subsequent chance meetings he may have with WALTER, ALCOCK, and HULL. He was instructed that should he ever be contacted by WALTER, Attorney MARK LANE, District Attorney GARRISON or any of their representatives or any individual concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, he should immediately advise the SAC.

BEVANS stated he fully understood these instructions and certainly he was not going to initiate any contacts with any of the individuals and any meetings with them would be merely by chance during visits to his home.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

December 31, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

From approximately 3:35 to 4:00 PM, on December 30, 1968, Special Agent Thomas J. Bevans of the Los Angeles Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, was interviewed by Assistant Special Agent in Charge Richard D. Rogge and Supervisory Special Agent Chester E. St. Vincent.

Mr. Bevans was made aware of the allegations made by former Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter to the effect that sometime during Walter's tour of duty, midnight to 8:00 AM, on Sunday, November 17, 1963, he received a teletype from FBI Headquarters containing information that there might be an assassination attempt on President John F. Kennedy in Texas. Further, Bevans was questioned concerning any information or knowledge he may have regarding an alleged FBI directive instructing Agents who investigated the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy old reports where conflicts were located.

Mr. Bevans stated while assigned to the New Orleans Office from August 1958 to August 29, 1964, he was assigned as a night clerk. During the period preceeding and including the date of President Kennedy's assassination, November 1963, he was working as a Security Patrol Clerk and was so employed on the 4:15 PM to 12:15 AM shift. Mr. Bevans continued his normal weekly schedule was Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 4:15 PM to 12:15 AM, and Sunday 8:15 AM to 4:15 PM, with Monday and Tuesday his days off.

Mr. Bevans stated while he cannot specifically recall the date of November 17, 1963, by being advised it was a Sunday and considering his normal routine, he would have been working

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

6635

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

from 4:15 PM, Saturday, November 16, 1963, to 12:15 AM, November 17, 1963, and probably was relieved by William S. Walter on or about twelve midnight, Saturday, November 16, 1963. Mr. Bevans stated he then would return to work as his custom at 8:15 AM on Sunday, November 17, 1963, and terminated his duty at 4:15 PM that date. Mr. Bevans states he specifically recalls working on the afternoon of Friday, November 22, 1963, when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. He was subsequently relieved, based on normal custom and to the best of his recollection, by Mr. Walter and can recall no conversation or mention whatsoever concerning the receipt of any teletype or any type of communication from the Bureau or from any other source relating to a current or prior period wherein an alleged attempt would be made to assassinate the President.

Mr. Bevans stated because of their assignment it was essential for him and Mr. Walter to work closely together since they relieved each other and in order to maintain the continuity of usual business it was necessary they relay all pertinent data to one another to effectively carry out their responsibilities. Mr. Bevans states at no time prior to or on November 17, 1963, or any time since, does he recall Mr. Walter ever mentioning the receipt of a teletype or communication of any kind from any source whatsoever alleging or reporting there might be an assassination attempt on President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Bevans states it would appear to him in view of the impact and instantaneous worldwide interest in the assassination of President Kennedy, that had Walter received such a communication as alleged at any time during this period he, Walter, would have mentioned it. Further, if Walter did not mention it specifically to him he was certain the mere existence of such a communication would prompt other employees to make mention of the incident. However, in view of the lack of such conversation or report at any time he is certain in his mind the alleged message was not received. Mr. Bevans also specifically states at no time did he receive a teletype or other communication from any source whatsoever prior to or after the assassination alleging an assassination attempt might be made on President John F. Kennedy. Further, he does not

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

recall any other FBI employee or for that matter anyone else ever mentioning the existence of any communication from any source alleging an assassination attempt would be made on President Kennedy.

Mr. Bevans continued he never received any instructions from the then Special Agent in Charge Harry G. Maynor to contact any Agents in the New Orleans Office to alert their informants regarding such a threat during the period in question, namely November 16, 1963, to November 22, 1963. He also states no instructions were left for him or orally given to him by Mr. Walter or anyone else regarding contacts to be made with Agents to alert their informants concerning an alleged threat to assassinate President Kennedy.

Mr. Bevans continued the New Orleans FBI Office had standing instructions during the period he was assigned as a night clerk that any important matters coming to his or any other clerks attention after regular business hours were to be immediately brought to the attention of the Special Agent in Charge or the Assistant Special Agent in Charge. Mr. Bevans stated in line with these instructions he knows he would have brought such an important matter as a threat to assassinate the President of the United States immediately to the attention of Special Agent in Charge Maynor and surely in view of the impact of the crime he would recall such an incident.

Mr. Bevans stated during the period of his employment in New Orleans, he never recalls the receipt of any FBI directive or hearing of such a directive instructing Special Agents who participated in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy those wherein conflicts existed. Further, Mr. Bevans states categorically that at no time since leaving New Orleans has he heard of such a report.

Mr. Bevans stated since entering on duty as a Special Agent on August 31, 1964, he has tried to get home at least once a year to visit his parents and in-laws in the New Orleans, Louisiana, area. He stated sometime during the summer, possibly

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

August or September 1965 or 1966, he by chance met Walter in New Orleans at an unrecalled location where they had a brief casual conversation. At no time during this meeting did Walter bring up the fact he allegedly received such a communication or was the assassination of President Kennedy or any of its aspects discussed. Mr. Bevans stated while he knew Walter as a business associate and may have had lunch with him on infrequent occasions, they were never close socially.

Mr. Bevans states he has never been contacted by Walter, Mark Lane, New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison, their representatives, or any other individual concerning this matter other than Assistant Special Agent in Charge Rogge and Supervisory Special Agent St. Vincent.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date: 1/6/69

William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office, has falsely alleged there was a Bureau teletype to New Orleans 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. Exhaustive investigation and check of files at Bureau Headquarters, New Orleans and Dallas showed there was no such communication. Department requested we identify the Security Patrol Clerks in New Orleans who had the duty shift before and after Walter 11/17/63.

Thomas J. Bevans, now a Special Agent assigned to the Los Angeles Office, and Thomas Cecil McCurley, who resigned 1/14/66, were the other two Security Patrol Clerks in New Orleans at the time Walter handled such duty. Mr. McCurley was interviewed 12/26/68 and denied any knowledge of a communication alleged by Walter. He stated he met Walter recently at which time Walter indicated there was such a communication; however, Walter never mentioned such to McCurley at the time of the assassination.

Attached airtel from Los Angeles reports Bevans knows of no such communication as alleged by Walter and is certain that should there have been such a communication he would have known of it. He stated Walter never mentioned the existence of such a communication to him.

ACTION: The results of our interviews with McCurley and Special Agent Bevans have been furnished to the Department.

REL:as

1/8/69

Airtel

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

To: SACs, New Orleans (89-69) (PERSONAL ATTENTION)
Dallas (89-43) (PERSONAL ATTENTION)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Lenihan

ReNOTel reporting trial of Clay Shaw scheduled to
begin 1/21/69 in New Orleans.

Bureau does not desire that any FBI personnel attend
Clay Shaw trial as an observer. You should cover the Clay Shaw
trial through news media and established sources. Should
pertinent information be received regarding trial which by
necessity requires immediate investigation or other action by
the FBI, the Bureau is to be notified either by telephone or
teletype, depending upon the urgency of the situation. No
investigation, however, is to be conducted without Bureau
approval irrespective of the nature of the data furnished.

Any attempt by Garrison to involve the FBI in his
investigation or plans of Garrison to subpoena FBI personnel to
appear at the Clay Shaw trial should be brought to the Bureau's
attention immediately.

You should make certain all personnel of your office are
made cognizant of the Bureau's instructions in this matter.

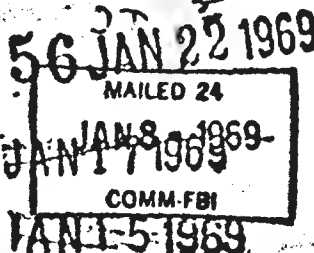
REL:as
(11)

REC 43

JAN 8 1969

NOTE:

See memo Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan,
same caption, dated 1/7/69, prepared by REL:as.



TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

553PM URGENT 1-7-69 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JANUARY
INFORMATION CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

SEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT GARRISON'S OFFICE HAS RELEASED
AN AFFIDAVIT ATTRIBUTED TO FRED H. LEEMANS, SR., IN WHICH
LEEMANS CLAIMED HE WAS LYING WHEN HE SAID ON A NATIONAL TV
BROADCAST THAT HE HAD BEEN BRIBED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT LEEMANS APPEARED ON THE
NATIONAL BROADCAST COMPANY (NBC) TELECAST "THE JFK CONSPIRACY:
THE CASE OF JIM GARRISON" IN JUNE OF NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

ACCORDING TO THE AFFIDAVIT, LEEMANS CLAIMS HE LIED WHEN
HE TOLD VIEWERS THAT MEMBER OF JIM GARRISON'S STAFF, ONE
ROBERT E. LEE, HAD OFFERED HIM TWENTYFIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR
TESTIMONY TO THE EFFECT THAT CLAY SHAW USED HIS TURKISH BATH
AND THAT ON THOSE OCCASIONS, SHAW USED THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND
AND HOW GARRISON'S OFFICE ATTEMPTED TO GET HIM TO IDENTIFY A

END PAGE ONE

56 JAN 21 1969

53 JAN 16 1969

25 JAN 10 1969

REC-114

62-109060-6637

PAGE TWO

YOUNG WHITE MALE WHO ACCOMPANIED SHAW TO THE BATHS AS LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

THE AFFIDAVIT QUOTED LEEMANS AS SAYING, "I NOW STATE FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY AND WITHOUT ANY PROMISES OF REWARD OF IMMUNITY THAT THE STATEMENTS I MADE ON THE NBC PROGRAM RELATIVE TO GARRISON'S OFFICE OFFERING ME A BRIBE FOR TESTIMONY FAVORABLE TO THEIR CASE WAS A LIE."

THE AFFIDAVIT STATES LEEMANS' MOTIVE FOR SAYING HE LIED IS "TO CLEAR THE NAME OF ROBERT E. LEE, FORMER ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AND THE OFFICE OF JIM GARRISON FROM FALSE ACCUSATIONS THAT I HAVE MADE."

THE AFFIDAVIT GIVES SEVERAL REASONS WHY LEEMANS ALLEGEDLY LIED ON THE NBC PROGRAM, CLAIMING LEEMANS RECEIVED NUMEROUS ANONYMOUS THREATENING PHONE CALLS ABOUT INFORMATION HE HAD GIVEN GARRISON WARNING HIM TO CHANGE HIS STATEMENT AND SAY THAT HE WAS BRIBED BY GARRISON. THE AFFIDAVIT ALSO SAYS LEEMANS WAS VISITED BY A MAN WITH A BADGE WHO SAID HE WAS A GOVERNMENT

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

AGENT WHO WARNED LEEMANS NOT TO GET INVOLVED IN THE CLAY SHAW CASE AND SAID "THAT A LOT OF PEOPLE THAT HAD BEEN GOT HURT."

ACCORDING TO THE AFFIDAVIT, LEEMANS CLAIMED HIS ACTUAL APPEARANCE ON THE NBC SHOW WAS TAPED IN THE OFFICE OF AARON KOHN, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION IN THE PRESENCE OF WALTER SHERIDAN OF NBC AND IRVIN DYMOND, SHAW'S ATTORNEY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT KOHN TODAY ACKNOWLEDGED HE LET SHERIDAN USE HIS OFFICE TO INTERVIEW LEEMANS ON MAY THIRTY, NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN, BUT DENIED DYMOND WAS PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW. KOHN SAID THE ONLY PERSONS PRESENT AT THE INTERVIEW WERE SHERIDAN, LEEMANS AND AN NBC CAMERAMAN AND AN NBC PRODUCER NAME FRED FREED. KOHN SAID HE DID NOT SIT IN ON THE INTERVIEW.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: January 9, 1969

FMV:RCN:slt
129-11FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal DivisionSUBJECT: Presidential Assassination; Post Card from Miss H. Leona King,
401 Linn Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Attached for your attention and such disposition as may be deemed appropriate is a copy of a post card addressed to the President by Miss H. Leona King, 401 Linn Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Of course, this correspondence has not been acknowledged.

EX-102
37 JAN 9 1969
KOC
371-10-69
KMR:del

1-10-69

Enclosure

REC-6

62-109100-6638

11 JAN 9 1969

2-ENCLOSURE

K
N.P. G...
Bureau of Prisons
1/9/69
6-KMR

Handwritten signatures and initials.

WESSMAN BARRACKS, FREEDMAN
Now a museum, these barracks were used
during the Revolutionary War to house British
and English troops captured at Yorktown and
Yorktown. During the Civil War, the structure
served as an army hospital and soldiers from
both sides were treated there.

This person or persons
involved in the death
of John Kennedy and
Kassabian got the wrong
ones. The people who
should have been murdered
were at Camp Hill, Pa.
and Kate Sutherland,
214 Pa. at that time, or
even five years earlier!

Miss N. Lema King
401 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.

POST
CARD

L. B. Johnson
Pres. U.S.A.
1600 P. Ave.
Wash. D.C.

ENCLOSURE

62-151-1-6638

TRUE COPY

The person or persons involved in the death of John Kennedy and his assassin, got the wrong ones. The people who should have been murdered were W. E. Young, Camp Hill, Pa and Kate Martindale; Hbg, Pa. at that time, or twelve years earlier.

Miss H. Leona King
401 Linn St.
Harrisburg, Pa.

TRUE COPY

SAC, Philadelphia

January 10, 1969

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6638

1 - Mr. Raupach

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY —
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Enclosed for Philadelphia is one copy of a letter received from the Department and two true copies of a post card furnished with the communication bearing the signature Miss H. Leona King.

Promptly interview Miss King regarding her allegation. The results of this interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Should information be developed which would reveal any mental instability concerning the correspondent, this information should also be incorporated into the letterhead memorandum. A copy of the letterhead memorandum should be furnished to local Secret Service.

For your investigative information Bureau files contain no record concerning the correspondent. Handle promptly.

Enclosures (3)

1 - Dallas (Encs. 2) (89-43)

NOTE: Department furnished a Xerox copy of a post card addressed to President Johnson from Miss King who indicated the persons involved in the death of President Kennedy were the wrong ones. It appears she may possibly be mentally deranged.

KMR:dsb/mlt
(5) *mlt*

JAN 22 1969

JAN 16 1969

JAN 17 1969

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 6 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

545PM URGENT 1-6-69 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

R. LeRishden
R. W. Ketch

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JANUARY SIX
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW TODAY PRESSED
A NEW MOVE TO HAVE HIS TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO KILL
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY MOVED OUT OF NEW ORLEANS. ACCORDING
TO THE ARTICLE, CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR.
SET A HEARING FRIDAY ON THIS MOTION AND ANOTHER TO THROW OUT
THE CHARGES AGAINST SHAW.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE HAGGERTY GRANTED THIRD
MOTION OFFERED TODAY BY CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL F. IRVIN DYMOND
WHICH WILL PERMIT SHAW TO REMAIN FREE ON HIS ORIGINAL TEN
THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND DURING THE TRIAL SCHEDULED TO BEGIN JAN 9 1969
JANUARY TWENTYONE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID HE WILL HOLD
COURT ON MARDI GRAS DAY, IF NECESSARY TO EXPEDITE THE TRIAL.
END PAGE ONE

57 JAN 21 1969

REC-3 62-109060-113 1-6-69

5/102

PAGE TWO

THE JUDGE SAID HE WILL HOLD COURT SESSIONS FROM NINE A.M. TO NOON AND ONE THIRTY P.M. TO FIVE THIRTY P.M. MONDAYS THROUGH SATURDAYS AND FROM ONE THIRTY TO FIVE THIRTY PM. ON SUNDAYS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE JUDGE SAID HE ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO HOLD NIGHT SESSIONS BUT FELT IT WOULD OVERTAX ATTORNEYS, JURORS AND THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURITY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID CAMERAS AND RECORDING EQUIPMENT WILL BE BANNED FROM THE COURTHOUSE BUT THERE WILL BE A CLOSED -CIRCUIT TV THE COURTHOUSE TO THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE TO HELP SECURITY.

THE JUDGE ALSO SAID HE IS ASKING FOR A PANEL OF TWO HUNDRED FIFTY JURORS AND WILL CALL ON PERSONS FROM PANELS OF OTHER SECTIONS OF COURT IF THE ORIGINAL TWO HUNDRED FIFTY IS EXHAUSTED BEFORE TWELVE JURORS ARE AGREED UPON.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DYMOND'S MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW ATTACKS TWO STATE STATUTES ON CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS. THE MOTION CONTENDS THE CONSPIRACY

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

STATUTE UNDER WHICH SHAW IS CHARGED IS INVALID BECAUSE IT VIOLATES THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH GUARANTEED BY THE FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS, VIOLATES, THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE OF BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS, AND VIOLATES THE RIGHT OF AN ACCUSED PERSON TO BE INFORMED OF THE ACCUSATION AGAINST HIM. THE MOTION ALSO ATTACKES A STATE LAW KNOWN AS THE "NINE OF TWELVE RULE" WHICH PROVIDES THAT ONLY NINE OF THE TWELVE JURORS NEED VOTE GUILTY TO OBTAIN A CONVICTION. DYMOND'S MOTION CONTENDS A GUILTY VERDICT MUST BE BY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE CONTENDS THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR SHAW TO GET A FAIR TRIAL ANYWHERE WITHIN A HUNDRED MILE RADIUS OF NEW ORLEANS BECAUSE OF THE PUBLICITY THE CASE HAS RECEIVED. THE MOTION CHARGES THAT GARRISON AND HIS AIDES HAVE PERSISTED IN A COURSE OF CONDUCT DESIGNED TO INFLUENCE POTENTIAL JURORS AGAINST SHAW AND TO CONVINCE THEM THAT THERE WAS IN FACT A CONSPIRACY TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE MOTION CITED AN HOUR-LONG PRESS

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

CONFERENCE BY GARRISON ON DECEMBER ELEVEN, A TELEVISION SHOW
ON WHICH ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES L. ALCOCK APPEARED
DECEMBER NINE, AND A TELEVISION WITH ALCOCK ON
DECEMBER THIRTYONE.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT DYMOND ASKED FOR AN IMMEDIATE
HEARING ON HIS MOTIONS SO AS TO CAUSE NO FURTHER DELAY IN THE
TRIAL.

11/11/70
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

TUCLR@

XEROX ROSEN

24
7/10/67

Transmit the following in _____

FBI

Date:

1/9/69

REC 43

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM:

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

incl

R
2

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article
appearing in the Red Flash edition of the New Orleans
States-Item, 1/7/69.

Copies of this newspaper article are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

PO

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans

EX-113

REC 43

JAN 13 1969

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

62-107,161 664C
5-1-1-1
6-1-1-1

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Lied About DA' --Shaw Case Figure Quoted

The district attorney's office has released an affidavit attributed to a Slidell man in which he claims he was lying when he said on a national television broadcast that he had been bribed by the district attorney's office.

The man, Fred J. Leemans Sr., appeared on the National Broadcasting Co. telecast "The JFK Conspiracy: The Case of Jim Garrison" in June, 1967.

ACCORDING TO the affidavit, Leemans claims he lied when he told viewers that "a member of Jim Garrison's staff, one Robert E. Lee, had offered me \$2,500 for testimony to the effect that Clay Shaw used my turkish bath and that on those occasions he used the name Clay Bertrand.

"I further related how Mr. Garrison's office attempted to get me to identify a young white male, who accompanied Shaw to the baths, as Lee Harvey Oswald.

"I NOW STATE freely and voluntarily and without any promises of reward of immunity that the statements I made on the NBC program relative to Garrison's office offering me a bribe for testimony favorable to their case was a lie."

The affidavit says Leemans' motive for saying he lied is "to clear the name of Robert E. Lee, former assistant district attorney, and the office of Jim Garrison from the false accusations that I made."

The statement gives several reasons why Leemans allegedly lied on NBC.

IT CLAIMS Leeman's received numerous anonymous threatening phone calls about information he had given Garrison, warning him to change his statement and say that he was bribed by Garrison.

The affidavit also says Leemans was visited by a man with a badge who said he was a government agent. The man allegedly warned Leemans not to get involved in the Clay Shaw case and said "that a lot of people that had been got hurt ..."

ONE ANONYMOUS caller suggested Leemans contact Shaw's attorney, Irvin F. Dymond, the affidavit says. After consulting with Dymond, Leemans was introduced to Walter Sheridan, investigative reporter for NBC, who suggested that Leemans appear on the show he was preparing.

"My actual appearance on the show was taped in the office of Aaron Kohn, managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission, in the presence of Walter Sheridan and Irvin Dymond," Leemans concludes his affidavit.

Kohn today acknowledged he let Sheridan use his office to interview Leemans on May 30, 1967. However, he denied Dymond was present during the interview.

Kohn said the only persons present at the interview were Sheridan, Leemans, an NBC cameraman and an NBC producer named Fred Freed. Kohn himself did not sit in on the interview, he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5B

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-7-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-1051162-6640

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

The Attorney General

January 10, 1969

Director, FBI

REC 43 2-10906-440
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Boble

On January 8, 1969, Mr. Gordon D. Novel advised a Special Agent of this Bureau that the scheduled date, January 21, 1969, for the trial of Mr. Clay Shaw in New Orleans on charges of conspiracy to assassinate President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was not merely coincidental with President Johnson's termination of office on January 20, 1969. Novel said that information he has received from unmentioned individuals in New Orleans close to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has indicated to Novel that Garrison intends to subpoena President Johnson soon after he leaves office, either as a material witness or as a co-conspirator in Garrison's probe.

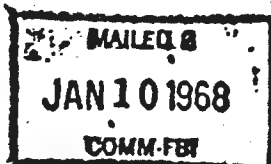
Gordon D. Novel is a former New Orleans night club owner who is acquainted with Garrison. In the past he has been prominently mentioned in news media in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Novel has denounced Garrison's investigation as a complete fraud. Garrison has attempted to subpoena Novel as a witness before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury but Novel fled the state and took up residence in Ohio. The reliability of the information furnished by Novel is unknown.

I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

TNG:as
(14)



SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

9 JAN 21 1969
57 JAN 22 1969

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 9 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

643PM URGENT 1-9-69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 1P

CASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JANUARY NINE
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEY SALVADORE PANZECA
FILED WRITTEN REQUESTS TODAY FOR SUBPOENAS FOR DISTRICT
ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES
ALCOCK, ANDY KREUTZ OF WVUE-TV, AND ED PLANER, NEWS DIRECTOR
OF WDSU-TV, TO APPEAR IN TOMORROW'S HEARING IN CRIMINAL
DISTRICT COURT ON DEFENSE MOTIONS TO DISMISS THE INDICTMENT
AGAINST SHAW AND FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE. IN ADDITION,

PANZECA AND ATTORNEY IRVIN DYMOND FILED REQUESTS FOR FILM
CLIPS OF AN INTERVIEW KREUTZ MADE WITH ALCOCK AND AN HOUR-LONG
PRESS CONFERENCE GARRISON HELD RECENTLY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

IXS

BI WASH DC

REC 43

JAN 13 1969

570 [Signature]

6-1-69

746 [Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: January 7, 1969

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Purpose of memorandum is to recommend no Bureau personnel attend Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans as an observer.

New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has set the trial date of Clay Shaw for conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy for 1/21/69. Orleans Parish Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr., will preside at trial and has told news media he will hold court sessions from 9 a.m. to noon and 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays and from 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Sundays.

This Bureau, of course, never investigated Clay Shaw nor did his name come up in the course of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison has not volunteered any information regarding his investigation to the FBI and has produced no credible evidence linking Clay Shaw to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Because of Garrison's irresponsible actions and constant attacks upon the Federal Government, including the President, Central Intelligence Agency, FBI, Warren Commission members and others, we have previously instructed all FBI personnel to have no contact with Garrison or any member of his staff. Similarly, we have instructed all offices to conduct no investigation based on Garrison's allegations without Bureau approval.

It is believed we should continue our policy of complete "hands off" of Garrison's fiasco. We do not believe it wise to have Bureau personnel sit in on the Clay Shaw trial as an observer in order to report developments to us. Such individual likely would be recognized by Garrison or someone else as an FBI employee and such situation used by Garrison in an attempt to involve or embarrass this Bureau.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to New Orleans and Dallas instructing that no FBI personnel attend Clay Shaw trial as an observer. We are also instructing New Orleans to cover such trial through news media and established sources.

62-109060

REL:as

(7)

Enclosure

REC 44

EX 113

66/42

WAB
IN SOLIDATION

FBI

Date: 1/8/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **AIRTEL**

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

**SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, -
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)**

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven (7) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 7)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 7)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 7)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

ENCLOSURE

EX-113

REC 44

62-107060-6643

JAN 10 1969

Approved: _____

56 JAN 23 1969

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Name Garrison To Panel on Assassinations

A national committee to investigate assassinations has named New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison to its board of directors.

The formation of the committee and the selection of Garrison was announced in Washington, D.C., yesterday.

Bernard Fensterwald, executive director of the committee, said its purpose will be to coordinate and step up efforts of individual investigators throughout the country looking into slaying conspiracies.

IT WAS suggested the committee's formation came as a result of a belief that a conspiracy may have been behind the slayings of President Kennedy, his brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"With the help of a professional staff," Fensterwald said, "the committee ultimately hopes to force the federal government into the thorough and honest inquiry which it has avoided since Nov. 22, 1963"—the date of President Kennedy's assassination.

Garrison has been conducting a probe into a possible conspiracy in the death of President Kennedy for two years.

FENSTERWALD SAID "there are a number of parallels in the three national slaying cases which might indicate a common modus operandi which normally would be subject to official scrutiny."

The Warren Commission has concluded that no conspiracy was involved in President Kennedy's death.

Garrison's New Orleans conspiracy trial against Clay Shaw is set for Jan. 21.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-3-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classifications: H.O., LA.
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-109860-6643

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison to Aid Slaying Probes

Appointed to Board of National Committee

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison has been named to the board of directors of a National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, the formation of which was announced Thursday in Washington.

Garrison, who has been conducting his own probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy for almost two years, will be among other board directors who include many critics of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination.

Along with announcement of the committee's formation came a suggestion that a conspiracy

may be behind the slayings of President Kennedy; his brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

PRIVATE FUNDS

The Warren Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, concluded that no conspiracy was involved in President Kennedy's death.

Bernard Fensterwald, executive director, said "the purpose of the committee is to coordinate and step-up the efforts of individual investigators throughout the country."

It will be financed by private contributions, he said.

"With the help of a professional staff," Fensterwald said, "the committee ultimately hopes to force the federal government into the thorough and honest inquiry which it has avoided since Nov. 22, 1963" — the date of President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas.

ON ASSUMPTIONS

Fensterwald is resigning as chief counsel of the Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on administrative practice and procedure.

In his statement announcing organization of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Fensterwald said the group's work would proceed on a number of assumptions.

He said these included the assumptions that a conspiracy was involved in President Kennedy's assassination and in the slaying of King in Memphis and that "there are footprints which point toward a conspiracy" in the pistol death of Sen. Kennedy in Los Angeles.

As to a possible inter-con-

nection between the three slayings," he added, "the most that can be said at present is that there are a number of parallels in the cases which might indicate a common modus operandi which normally would be subject to official scrutiny."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-3-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-23-66

or

Classification: PC

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

CONFIDENTIAL

65-107060-6643

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Again Presses for Site Change

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today pressed a new move to have his trial on a charge of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy moved out of New Orleans.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set a hearing Friday on this motion and another to throw out the charges against the 55-year-old retired businessman.

Judge Haggerty granted a third motion offered today by chief defense counsel F. Irvin

Dymond. It will permit Shaw to remain free on his original \$10,000 bond during the trial, now scheduled to begin Jan. 21.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Jim Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to kill the President in 1963. The charges have been pending since March, 1967.

Judge Haggerty said today he will hold court on Mardi Gras if necessary to expedite the trial.

The judge said he will hold court sessions from 9 a. m. to noon and 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Mondays through Saturdays and from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. on Sundays.

HE SAID HE originally intended to hold night sessions, but felt it would overtax attorneys, jurors and the sheriff's office, which is responsible for security.

The jury will be locked up overnight in a nearby hotel.

B. APPROX. 1/14

If women are on the jury, a police matron will accompany them.

Both sides have said they expect a lengthy trial. Garrison's estimate is five weeks.

"I'LL HOLD COURT on Mardi Gras (Feb. 18) if necessary, and it looks like it will be necessary," Judge Haggerty said. He said cameras and recording equipment will be banned from the courthouse, but there will be closed-circuit TV from the courtroom to the sheriff's office to help security.

The judge said he is asking for a panel of 250 jurors and will call on persons from panels of other sections of court if the original 250 is exhausted before 12 jurors are agreed upon.

Dymond's motion to quash the indictment against Shaw attacks two state statutes on constitutional grounds.

IT CONTENDS the conspiracy statute under which Shaw is charged is invalid because it violates the freedom of speech guaranteed by the federal and state constitutions, violates the due process clause of both federal and state constitutions, and violates the right of an accused person to be informed of the accusation against him.

The motion also attacks a state law known as the "9 of 12 rule," which provides that only nine of the 12 jurors may vote guilty to obtain a conviction. Dymond's motion contends a guilty verdict must be by unanimous vote.

The motion for a change of venue was the fourth filed since the lengthy proceedings began. The other three were overruled by Judge Haggerty.

LIKE THE earlier motions, this one contends it is impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial anywhere within a 100 mile radius of New Orleans because of the publicity the case has received.

It charges that Garrison and his aides have persisted in a course of conduct designed to influence potential jurors against Shaw and to convince them that there was in fact a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

The President was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and the Warren Commission investigating his death said it could find no credible evidence of a conspiracy. Garrison claims Shaw and others plotted the assassination here in September, 1963.

DYMOND'S MOTION cited an hour-long press conference by Garrison on Dec. 11, a television show on which assistant DA James L. Alcock appeared Dec. 5, and a TV interview with Alcock on Dec. 31.

The motion quoted Alcock as saying of Shaw, "We can't and will try him without the autopsy report and X-rays." Garrison has been seeking as evidence, thus far unsuccessfully, the original records of the autopsy on the President's body.

The motion quoted Alcock further:

"WE FEEL THAT this (the autopsy report) is vital evidence and the jury is entitled to see it and to have experts tell them what is reflected by these reports.

"We feel sure they will show that President Kennedy was shot from at least two directions and especially from the front, which is in the area of the grassy knoll."

Many Warren Commission critics have contended that shots were fired from the knoll on Kennedy's right, rather than or in addition to the Texas School Book Depository.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-6-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-117060-6643

pository window from which the Commission says Oswald fired his rifle at the President's back.

DYMOND ASKED for an immediate hearing on his motions so as to cause no further delay in the trial. Alcock said the state could be ready with answers by Thursday, and Judge Haggerty set the hearing at 10 a.m. Friday.

Judge Haggerty said he is having additional benches placed in his courtroom to increase the seating capacity to 172. He said a pool of 25 newsmen will be admitted during the jury selection process, when most of the seats will be occupied by potential jurors. After that, 100 newsmen will be admitted.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

To Get Trial Moved

'Hearing Set For Friday On Motions

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today pressed a new move to have his trial on a charge of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy moved out of New Orleans.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set a hearing Friday on this motion and another to throw out the charges against the 55-year-old retired businessman.

Judge Haggerty granted a third motion offered today by chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond. It will permit Shaw to remain free on his original \$10,000 bond during the trial, now scheduled to begin Jan. 21.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Jim Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to kill the President in 1963. The charges have been pending since March, 1967.

Judge Haggerty said today he will hold court on Mardi Gras if necessary to expedite the trial.

The judge said he will hold court sessions from 9 a. m. to noon and 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Mondays through Saturdays and from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. on Sundays.

HE SAID HE originally intended to hold night sessions, but felt it would overtax at-

torneys, jurors and the sheriff's office, which is responsible for security.

The jury will be locked up overnight in a nearby hotel. If women are on the jury, a police matron will accompany them.

Both sides have said they expect a lengthy trial. Garrison's estimate is five weeks.

"I'LL HOLD COURT on Mardi Gras (Feb. 18) if necessary, and it looks like it will be necessary," Judge Haggerty said. He said cameras and recording equipment will be banned from the courthouse, but there will be closed-circuit TV from the courtroom to the sheriff's office to help security.

The judge said he is asking for a panel of 250 jurors and will call on persons from panels of other sections of court if the original 250 is exhausted before 12 jurors are agreed upon.

Dymond's motion to quash the indictment against Shaw

attacks two state statutes on constitutional grounds.

IT CONTENDS the conspiracy statute under which Shaw is charged is invalid because it violates the freedom of speech guaranteed by the federal and state constitutions, violates the due process clause of both federal and state constitutions, and violates the right of an accused person to be informed of the accusation against him.

The motion also attacks a state law known as the "9 of 12 rule," which provides that only nine of the 12 jurors may vote guilty to obtain a conviction. Dymond's motion contends a guilty verdict must be by unanimous vote.

The motion for a change of venue was the fourth filed since the lengthy proceedings began. The other three were overruled by Judge Haggerty.

LIKE THE earlier motions, this one contends it is impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial anywhere within a 100 mile radius of New Orleans because of the publicity the case has received.

It charges that Garrison and his aides have persisted in a course of conduct designed to influence potential jurors against Shaw and to convince them that there was in fact a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

The President was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and the Warren Commission investigating his death said it could find no credible evidence of a conspiracy. Garrison claims Shaw and others plotted the assassination here in September, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-6-69
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character:
or 11-22-63
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

6643

DYMOND'S MOTION cited an hour-long press conference by Garrison on Dec. 11, a television show on which assistant DA James L. Alcock appeared Dec. 9, and a TV interview with Alcock on Dec. 31.

The motion quoted Alcock as saying of Shaw, "We can and will try him without the autopsy report and X-rays." Garrison has been seeking as evidence, thus far unsuccessfully, the original records of the autopsy on the President's body.

The motion quoted Alcock further:

"WE FEEL THAT this (the autopsy report) is vital evidence and the jury is enti-

tled to see it and to have experts tell them what is reflected by these reports.

"We feel sure they will show that President Kennedy was shot from at least two directions and especially from the front, which is in the area of the grassy knoll."

Many Warren Commission critics have contended that shots were fired from the knoll on Kennedy's right, rather than or in addition to the Texas School Book Depository window from which the Commission says Oswald fired his rifle at the President's back.

DYMOND ASKED for an immediate hearing on his motions so as to cause no further delay in the trial. Alcock said the state could be ready with answers by Thursday, and Judge Haggerty set the hearing at 10 a.m. Friday.

Judge Haggerty said he is having additional benches placed in his courtroom to increase the seating capacity to 172. He said a pool of 25 newsmen will be admitted during the jury selection process, when most of the seats will be occupied by potential jurors. After that, 100 newsmen will be admitted.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW MOTIONS WILL BE HEARD

Change of Venue, Void- ing of Charge, Topics

A Criminal District Court hearing will be conducted Friday on one motion for a change of venue in the trial of Clay L. Shaw and on another seeking to have the conspiracy charge against Shaw thrown out of court.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set the hearing for 10 a.m. after granting a third motion that will permit Shaw to remain free on his current \$10,000 bond during his trial, which has been scheduled for Jan. 21.

Shaw is accused of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to kill President John F. Kennedy. The district attorney's office booked him on that charge on March 1, 1967, and he was later indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Judge Haggerty gave an outline of court sessions for the trial.

Court will be in session from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays, and from 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sundays.

He ruled out night sessions as too taxing. The jury will be lodged at a nearby hotel. Women jurors, if any, will be accompanied by a police matron.

A lengthy trial is expected. DA Jim Garrison estimates it will take about five weeks.

"I'll hold court on Mardi Gras (Feb. 18) if necessary, and it looks like it will be necessary," Judge Haggerty said.

In his attack on Shaw's con-

spiracy indictment, attorney P. Irvin Dymond attacked the state conspiracy statute itself on several grounds.

ATTACKS STATE LAW
It denies freedom of speech to the defendant, he charged, it violates the due process clauses of the state and federal constitutions, and violates the right of the accused to be informed of the accusation against him.

He also attacked the state law embodying the "nine of 12 rule," which holds that only nine of 12 jurors need vote guilty to produce a guilty verdict.

Dymond argued that a guilty verdict must be unanimous.

The motion for a change of venue was the fourth filed since Shaw's case has been before the court. The other three were overruled by Judge Haggerty.

The latest motion said the actions of Garrison and-or his assistants "are designed to prejudice and the rights of the defendant and his ability to secure a fair trial in an atmosphere free of prejudice, passion, bias and political tyranny," the latest motion says in part.

Such actions constitute an "extra-judicial attempt" to persuade prospective jurors that Garrison's theories about the assassination are correct, and that there was a conspiracy, the defense alleged.

PRESS CONFERENCE

Cited were a one-hour press conference by Garrison on Dec. 11, a television show in which Asst. DA James L. Alcock appeared on Dec. 9, and a TV interview with Alcock on Dec. 31.

ALCOCK QUOTE

The following quote, in which Alcock supposedly discussed Shaw, was cited by the motion:

"We can and will try him without the autopsy report and X-rays." (Garrison sought original records of the autopsy and X-rays of President Kennedy's body as evidence.)

Alcock was further quoted:

"We feel that this (the autopsy report) is vital evidence and the jury is entitled to see it and to have experts tell them what is reflected by these reports.

"We feel sure they will show that President Kennedy was shot from at least two directions and especially from the front, which is in the area of the grassy knoll."

Many critics of the Warren Commission contend that shots were fired from the grassy knoll, on Kennedy's right, instead of or in addition to the shots the commission said were fired by Oswald from the book depository to Kennedy's rear.

Dymond asked for an immediate hearing that would cause no further delay in the trial. Alcock said he would have his answers by Thursday.

ADDITIONAL BENCHES

Judge Haggerty said additional benches will be placed in his courtroom for the trial. This will increase the seating capacity to 172.

A pool of 25 newsmen will be admitted during jury selection, when most seats will be occupied by potential jurors.

Later, 100 newsmen will be admitted.

The judge said he is asking for a panel of 250 jurors and will call on persons from panels of other sections of court if the original 250 is used up before 12 jurors are picked.

Bribe Story Lie, Leemans Quoted

The district attorney's office Monday released a statement attributed to a Slidell man who claimed he lied about being bribed by the DA's office in connection with a statement about Clay L. Shaw in 1967.

In the summer of that year Fred H. Leemans Sr. appeared on a National Broadcasting Co. documentary about DA Jim Garrison's probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Leemans claimed that a member of Garrison's staff at that time, Robert E. Lee, offered him \$2,500 for testimony to the effect that Shaw used a Turkish bath run by Leemans, using the name Clay Bertrand.

Garrison has claimed that Shaw used the alias Clay Bertrand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-7-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or 89-

Classification: N. O., LA.

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

4643

However, in the statement released Monday, Leemans is quoted as saying that he lied on the NBC program.

"I now state freely and voluntarily and without any promises of reward or immunity that the statements I made on the NBC program relative to Garrison's office offering me a bribe for testimony favorable to their case was a lie," the statement said.

The statement said Leemans wanted to clear Lee and Garrison's office from "the false accusations that I had made."

On the television show Leemans also claimed that Garrison's office tried to get him to identify a young man who allegedly accompanied Shaw to the baths as Lee Harvey Oswald.

Part of the reason he participated in the ~~show~~ was threatening phone calls "relative to the information that I had given Mr. Garrison," Leemans is supposed to have said.

Leemans also described a visit from a man with a badge who stated that he was a government agent.

The man supposedly told Leemans that the government was checking bar owners in the Sildell area for possible income tax violations.

The man also warned him that "it was not smart" to be involved in the Clay Shaw case, "because a lot of people that had been involved got hurt."

An anonymous caller told Leemans to change his statement and claim he had been bribed, Leemans' statement said.

The caller also suggested that Leemans contact Irvin Dymond, one of Shaw's attorneys, Leemans said.

After contacting Dymond, Leemans said, he was introduced to Walter Sheridan, investigative reporter for NBC.

Leemans claims Dymond offered him an attorney and bond in the event he were charged with giving false information to the DA's office.

Leemans said his appearance on the show was taped in the office of Aaron Kohn, managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission, in the presence of Sheridan and Dymond.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

--Shaw Case Figure Quoted--

he told viewers that "a member of Jim Garrison's staff, one Robert E. Lee, had offered me \$2,500 for testimony to the effect that Clay Shaw used my turkish bath and that on those occasions he used the name Clay Bertrand.

"I further related how Mr. Garrison's office attempted to get me to identify a young white male, who accompanied Shaw to the baths, as Lee Harvey Oswald.

"I NOW STATE freely and voluntarily and without any promises of reward or immunity that the statements I made on the NBC program relative to Garrison's office offering me a bribe for testimony favorable to their case was a lie."

The affidavit says Leemans' motive for saying he lied is "to clear the name of Robert E. Lee, former assistant district attorney, and the office of Jim Garrison from the false accusations that I made."

The statement gives several reasons why Leeman's allegedly lied on NBC.

IT CLAIMS Leeman's received numerous anonymous threatening phone calls about information he had given Garrison, warning him to change his statement and say that he was bribed by Garrison.

The affidavit also says Leemans was visited by a man with a badge who said he was a government agent. The man allegedly warned Leemans not to get involved in the Clay Shaw case and said "that a lot of people that had been got hurt

ONE ANONYMOUS caller suggested Leemans contact Shaw's attorney, Irvin F. Dymond, the affidavit says. After consult-

ing with Dymond, Leemans was introduced to Walter Sheridan, investigative reporter for NBC, who suggested that Leemans appear on the show he was preparing.

"My actual appearance on the show was taped in the office of Aaron Kohn, managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission, in the presence of Walter Sheridan and Irvin Dymond," Leemans concludes his affidavit.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-7-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS 11-22-6

or
Classification 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-107000-6643

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Lied About DA' -- Shaw Case Figure Quoted

The district attorney's office has released an affidavit attributed to a Sildell man in which he claims he was lying when he said on a national television broadcast that he had been bribed by the district attorney's office.

The man, Fred H. Leemans Sr., appeared on the National Broadcasting Co. telecast "The JFK Conspiracy: The Case of Jim Garrison" in June, 1967.

ACCORDING TO the affidavit, Leemans claims he lied when

he told viewers that "a member of Jim Garrison's staff, one Robert E. Lee, had offered me \$2,500 for testimony to the effect that Clay Shaw used my turkish bath and that on those occasions he used the name Clay Bertrand.

"I further related how Mr. Garrison's office attempted to get me to identify a young white male, who accompanied Shaw to the baths, as Lee Harvey Oswald.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-7-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: GEORGE W. HEALY
SSISSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,

Character: TEXAS 11-23-66

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

10
ENCLOSURE 62-109080-6643

1/13/69

CODE

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TO SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-691)
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

URGENT

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Dalbey
1 - Mr. Lenihan

CASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 23, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

REFERENCE IS MADE TO NEW ORLEANS TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU
THIS DATE REQUESTING ADVICE WHETHER NEW ORLEANS OFFICE SHOULD
ACCEPT A SUBPOENA DIRECTED TO PRESENT BUREAU EMPLOYEE ASSIGNED
TO NEW ORLEANS OFFICE OR ANOTHER FBI OFFICE IN CONNECTION WITH
THE TRIAL OF CLAY SHAW. YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT A SUBPOENA
ISSUED TO A CURRENT EMPLOYEE OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE OR OF ANY
OTHER FBI OFFICE. IN SUCH CASES, THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED AND A TELETYPE SENT TO THE BUREAU
CONFORMING TO INSTRUCTIONS SET OUT IN THE MANUAL OF RULES AND
REGULATIONS, PART II, SECTION EIGHT, PAGE EIGHTEEN A, RELATING TO
STATE AND MILITARY CRIMINAL TRIALS. YOU SHOULD NOT ACCEPT A SUB-
POENA ISSUED TO A FORMER FBI EMPLOYEE, BUT YOU SHOULD INFORM THE
BUREAU OF THE FACT THAT A SUBPOENA FOR A FORMER FBI EMPLOYEE WAS
ATTEMPTED TO BE SERVED.

REL:ted (10) t

NOTE:

Supervisor Ernest Wall of the NNO telephonically contacted
Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan 1/13/69 concerning the points mentioned
herein. Reply has been coordinated with Inspector Dwight Dalbey
of the Training Division.

VIA TELETYPE
923
JAN 13 1969

6 JAN 13 1969

56 JAN 22 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

January 10, 1969

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

10
Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

On January 8, 1969, Mr. Gordon D. Novel advised a Special Agent of this Bureau that the scheduled date, January 21, 1969, for the trial of Mr. Clay Shaw in New Orleans on charges of conspiracy to assassinate President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was not merely coincidental with President Johnson's termination of office on January 20, 1969. Novel said that information he has received from unmentioned individuals in New Orleans close to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has indicated to Novel that Garrison intends to subpoena President Johnson soon after he leaves office, either as a material witness or as a co-conspirator in Garrison's probg.

Gordon D. Novel is a former New Orleans night club owner who is acquainted with Garrison. In the past he has been prominently mentioned in news media in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Novel has denounced Garrison's investigation as a complete fraud. Garrison has attempted to subpoena Novel as a witness before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury but Novel fled the state and took up residence in Ohio. The reliability of the information furnished by Novel is unknown.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. It is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours, JAN 10 1969

TNG:as
(9)

NOTE: The above information was contained in WFO teletype dated 1/9/68 captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas."

59 JAN 23 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 1/8/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and five (5) copies of an LHM concerning above-captioned matter.

Two (2) copies of instant LHM are enclosed for Dallas.

The letters contained in the enclosed LHM are not being furnished to DA JIM GARRISON's office, UACB.

*See 105-0-9369,
 Mountain is mostly
 unstable*

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) **ENCLOSURE**
 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
 1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
 (6)

EX-102

REC-39/62-109060-6641

1 JAN 10 1969

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

JAN 24 1969

Sent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
January 8, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following attached communication was received
by the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
on January 7, 1969:

David Montecanu

B. 3-10-35 in Port...

Brazil

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6646

63-62

Please inform Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sao Paulo 31 1968.

Respected Judge Garrison.

My Name is David Montemar Dora. in Tim-
Transylvania. Romania. in 31 1955. Religion Baptist. Refuse
Hecanic. Residence in Brazil. São Paulo. Politic Refug.
from Liberal Party.

I present my name and after I will
write a report about the John Kennedy and Senator
Kennedy. Murder.

I inform that there exist a group
of men that have collaboration in murder of Pres.
Kennedy and Senator Kennedy and have interest to
happen this.

Please write my letter to the right
cell.

David

A group of Communist want to kill my Pres.
Kennedy! And many Brazilian from Liberal Party



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

January 8, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

The following attached communication was received
by the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
on January 7, 1969:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 1/13/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles
appearing in New Orleans newspapers on 1/10/69, concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

1 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

C. Bishop

62-109060-6647
17 JAN 14 1969

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

57 JAN 24 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW HEARING TOMORROW Subpenas Requested For DA, Newsmen

Counsel for accused conspirator Clay L. Shaw today requested subpenas for the district attorney, one of his assistants and two television newsmen to appear in tomorrow's hearing in Criminal District Court.

The hearing is on two defense motions filed earlier this week in connection with the trial of Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman who is accused by the district attorney of conspiracy in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November 1963.

Shaw's trial is scheduled to begin Jan. 21 in the court of Judge Edward A. Haggerty.

Attorney Salvadore Panzeca filed written requests today for subpenas for DA Jim Garrison, assistant DA James Alcock, Andy Kreutz of WVUE-TV and Ed Planer, news director of WDSU-TV.

In addition, Panzeca and Attorney Irvin F. Dymond, who also is defending Shaw, filed requests for film clips of an interview Kreutz made with Alcock and an hour-long press conference Garrison held recently.

The hearing tomorrow concerns a defense motion to dismiss the indictment against Shaw. The defense attorneys also have filed a motion applying for a change of venue, or the site of the trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-10-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HIALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-107-6647

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FRIEND OF SHAW CALLED BY JURY

But Bearing on Hearing
Denied by Alcock

Testimony by a friend of Clay L. Shaw before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury will have no bearing on a hearing Friday on motions filed by Shaw's attorneys, an assistant district attorney stated.

James L. Alcock, however, said the testimony of real estate man A. Jefferson Biddison, 906 Royal, can have some bearing on Shaw's Jan. 21 trial on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Alcock said Biddison was "completely cooperative," but declined farther comment. Biddison could not be reached for comment. The grand jury issued an instantan subpoena for him Thursday morning, and he responded.

Alcock, District Attorney Jim Garrison and television announcers Andy Kreutz of WVUE-TV and Ed Planer of WDSU-TV have been subpoenaed by Shaw's attorneys to appear at the criminal district court hearing Friday morning.

The hearing, before Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., will be on a motion to quash Shaw's conspiracy indictment and on a motion for a change of venue.

Attorneys Salvatore Panzeca and Irvin F. Dymond also filed requests for film clips of an interview Kreutz made with Alcock and an hour-long press conference Garrison held recently.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 2

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-10-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification:

Submitting Office: 89-

☐ Being Investigated N.O., LA.

ENCLOSURE

62-11-6647

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:

December 18, 1968

12/17/68

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:CWB:kmg
129-11

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Your memoranda of April 4 and May 3, 1968 reported that all current employees of the Bureau's New Orleans office (total of 53) have been interviewed, and that none of the approximately 127 former employees of that office have been interviewed. It is noted that in the March 26, 1968 interview of Walter (reported in the Bureau's memorandum of April 1, 1963), he claimed that other clerical employees, some of whom are no longer employed by the Bureau, knew of the communication referred to by Walter. We assume Walter is referring to his contemporaries who performed the same or similar duties and would therefore share in his alleged knowledge. For that reason it is suggested that you determine the employees of the Bureau's New Orleans office who fulfilled duties as Security Patrol Clerk immediately before and immediately after Walter's shift of midnight to 8:00 a.m. on November 17, 1963.

We would appreciate your views regarding having those two individuals interviewed.

COPY RETAINED IN
FBI RECORDS UNIT

32 DEC 18 1968

REC 49

62-107060-6648

1-76-69

18 DEC 18 1968

XEROX
JAN 24 1969

THREE

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

December 23, 1968

Director, FBI

62-109060-6648

REC 49

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Reference is made to your memorandum dated
December 17, 1968, in captioned matter, your reference
"FMV:CWB:km; 129-11."

We have ascertained that in November, 1963, our
New Orleans Office had three Security Patrol Clerks, namely,
William S. Walter, Thomas Cecil McCurley and Thomas J. Bevans.
Mr. Bevans is now a Special Agent assigned to our Los Angeles
Office. Mr. McCurley resigned January 14, 1966, and as of
November 27, 1967, reportedly was residing at 705 Lindsey Drive,
Jackson, Mississippi. A check of our payroll records disclosed
that William S. Walter did not work November 16, 1963, but did
work the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. Security Patrol shift on
November 17, 1963. Mr. Bevans worked the 4:15 p.m., November 16,
1963, to 12:15 a.m., November 17, 1963, shift and also the
8:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. shift on November 17, 1963, that is,
Mr. Bevans preceeded and succeeded Mr. Walter during the
latter's Security Patrol shift on November 17, 1963.

Mr. McCurley worked the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m.
shift on November 16, 1963, and the 4:15 p.m., November 17,
1963, to 12:15 a.m., November 18, 1963, shift. Mr. Walter
relieved Mr. McCurley at 12:15 a.m., November 18, 1963, and
worked the eight-hour shift from 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m.,
November 18, 1963.

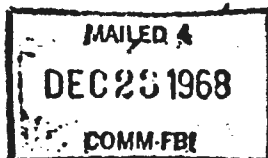
We are making arrangements to interview both
Mr. Bevans and Mr. McCurley in this matter. You will be
promptly informed of the results of our inquiries upon
receipt.

62-109060

Deleted Copy Sent
by letter 10/21/51
Per HOD Request

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REL:as
(9)



SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

59 JAN 27 1969

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

William S. Walter is the Security Patrol Clerk in the New Orleans Office who has falsely alleged there was a Bureau teletype to New Orleans 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. Exhaustive investigation and check of files at Bureau Headquarters, New Orleans and Dallas showed there was no such communication. Walter has been interviewed several times by Bureau Agents and has told conflicting stories. Department requested we identify the Security Patrol Clerks in New Orleans who had the duty shift before and after Walter 11/17/63. By separate communication we have instructed that Los Angeles and Jackson Offices interview Special Agent Beyans and Mr. McCurley, respectively.

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG.

6:45PM DEFERRED 1-14-69 MJZ

TO DIRECTOR, JACKSON AND SALT LAKE CITY.

FROM LOS ANGELES (175-0)

UNSUBS, AKA DETECTIVE INVESTIGATORS MAY, ANNAH, SUE, MARION
HOTEL, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JANUARY SEVEN, SIXTY NINE. THREATS
AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

RUSSEL PARSONS, ATTORNEY FOR SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, ACCUSED
ASSASSIN OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, FURNISHED ON JANUARY
THIRTEEN LAST LETTER ADDRESSED QUOTE TO ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DEFENSE COUNSEL, MR. GRANT P. COOPER AND PARSONS, ASSOCIATES,
SUPERIOR COURT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. UNQUOTE. LETTER WAS
POSTMARKED SALT LAKE CITY, JANUARY NINE, SIXTY NINE. RETURN
ADDRESS OF BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOC., NEW YORK, NEW YORK, CROSSED
OUT. NO OTHER RETURN ADDRESS NOTED ON ENVELOPE. ENCLOSED WAS
FORTY-EIGHT PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER. RETURN ADDRESS ON PAGE
ONE OF LETTER WAS MARION HOTEL, ONE ONE FOUR WEST STANPLE, SALT
LAKE CITY, UTAH, JANUARY SEVEN, SIXTY NINE. LETTER IS QUOTED
IN PARTS AS FOLLOWS:

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 17 1969

54 JAN 23 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3648

6649

6

PAGE TWO

LA 175-0

QUOTE WE TRUST WHAT WE ARE ABOUT TO WRITE WILL BE OF SOME HELP TO ALL OF YOU IN SAVING AN INNOCENT PERSON LIFE.

QUOTE WHILE HIRED AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR A MRS. HANSEN, EVER DASH BREEZE TRAILER COURTS, ABOUT EIGHT MILES OUT OF BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI, ON THE GULF OF MEXICO. THE HOUSEKEEPER HEARD THIS CONVERSATION CARRIED ON BY SAID MRS. HANSEN, A PROSTITUTE, TALKING WITH FRIENDS.

QUOTE WE KILLED THE KENNEDYS, PRES AND ROBERT, NEXT COMES LONDON JOHNSON, JUST AS SOON AS HE GETS OUT OF OFFICE. UNQUOTE.

LETTER NOT SIGNED. ALSO ENCLOSED WAS SEPARATE ENVELOPE CONTAINING ONE PAGE LETTER WITH ONE DOLLAR BILL FOR SIRHAN B. SIRHAN TO HAVE HIS ATTORNEYS BUY HIM QUOTE BOOK OF MORMON UNQUOTE. THIS LETTER WAS SIGNED DETECTIVE INVESTIGATORS, MAY, ANNAH, SUE, SALT LAKE CITY. // //

THE TWO LETTERS AND ENVELOPES APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY SAME PERSON.

SA ANTHONY SHERMAN, SECRET SERVICE, LOS ANGELES, ADVISED OF FOREGOING JANUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT, TEN THIRTY A.M., BY SA THEODORE J. A'HEARN.

ADMINISTRATIVE - ORIGINAL MATERIAL AND ONE XEROX COPY

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

LA 175-0

FURNISHED SECRET SERVICE, LOS ANGELES. TWO XEROX COPIES
FURNISHED BUREAU UNDER SEPARATE COVER AMSD. ^{FOR MAIL SPECIAL T-11421} ONE XEROX COPY
EACH FURNISHED SALT LAKE CITY AND JACKSON. ONE DOLLAR BILL
BEING RETURNED TO RUSSEL PARSONS.

SUCOP.

CORR-PG-1-LN10-WD-6-SHD BE HOTELEND

CORR-PG-1-LN-10-WD-6-SHD BE HOTEL.

END

NKA

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 1/20/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) newspaper
 articles appearing in New Orleans States-Item on 1/16/69
 and 1/17/69, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are being furnished to
 Dallas and Miami.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 8)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 8)
 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
 (6)

62-109060-5
NOT RECORDED

1 JAN 24 1969

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M. Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Calls Secret Agent, Two FBI Men

Three U. S. government agents who gave extensive testimony to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy were subpoenaed today by the prosecution in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

The three include a Secret Service Agent who was riding in the car with the President when he was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who did research for the Warren Commission.

Information filed by the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison with the subpoenas alleges their testimony will show the President was "struck by bullets fired by more than one individual."

GARRISON DISPUTES the Warren Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy, and charges Shaw plotted the slaying with Oswald and others here in 1963.

The calling of these witnesses indicates that the state will attempt to reconstruct the Kennedy slaying itself in Shaw's trial, which begins Tuesday, challenging the Warren Commission's version of it.

The defense also subpoenaed 13 witnesses today, the most prominent being former Garrison aide William Gurvich.

Subpoenaed by the state were:

Roy Kellerman, Bethesda, Md., the Secret Service man.

Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, Alexandria, Va., a photography expert for the FBI.

Robert A. Frazier, Hillcrest Heights, Md., an FBI firearms expert.

The subpoenas are for appearances Jan. 27. They will have to be sent to courts in the respective counties where the men reside to be served.

Kellerman, the DA's office said, was seated on the right front seat of the Kennedy car when the President was shot. He also was present in the autopsy room of Bethesda Naval Hospital at the time of the autopsy, the DA's office said. The subpoena says he can testify "as to the nature of the President's wounds, and their location and extent."

SHANEYFELT EXAMINED and tested the movie camera belonging to Abraham Zapruder, who filmed the assassination. The DA's office said as a result of Shaneyfelt's tests, it was determined that the camera ran at an average speed of 18.3 frames a second.

"This testimony is material as it will establish the critical period of time involved in the murder of President Kennedy and will further tend to show that Kennedy was struck by bullets fired by more than one individual," the subpoena said.

Frazier's firearms work, the subpoena said, will establish the minimum time required to work the bolt and pull the trigger of the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle allegedly owned by Oswald and used in the assassination.

FURTHER, THE subpoena said, Frazier examined the shirt, tie and coat worn by the President at the time of the murder and as a result can testify as to the location and motion of bullet holes discovered in the clothing.

Shaw attorney Salvatore Panzeca filed the defense subpoenas and said more will be filed later. Gurvich's two brothers also were on the list.

THE DA'S OFFICE already has subpoenaed 18 prosecution witnesses.

The defense witnesses are:

Alvin Beauboeuf, 6700 N. Villere, Atabi, who charged in May of 1967 that two of Garrison's investigators tried to bribe and intimidate him in connection with the case. Beauboeuf was an associate of the late David William Ferrie, who Garrison says plotted the assassination with Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald.

Hugh B. Enxelos, 4101 Airline hwy., Metairie, Beauboeuf's attorney.

Carlos Quiroga, 3141 Derby pl., a Cuban exile who has been questioned by Garrison in connection with Oswald's activities in New Orleans.

William, Louis and Leonard Gurvich, who operate a private patrol service at 610 Poydras. All were connected with Garrison's office early in the investigation. Garrison has charged William Gurvich with the theft of the "master file" in the Shaw case.

Lt. Edward O'Donnell, a Be detector expert in the police department.

Capt. Clarence Glarrusso, head of the police narcotics division.

Lt. Roy Jacob of the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's office. James Kemp, 1418 Cleveland, a television announcer. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse J. Garner, 4911 Magazine. They rented an apartment to Oswald in 1963.

Matt Herron, 1212 Pine, photographer with no previous public connection to the case.

Tomorrow, Garrison's attempt to obtain autopsy photographs and X-rays of Kennedy will be argued in a court hearing in Washington, D.C.

The DA's office said it would file a new subpoena today designed to get the material. It would direct the U.S. archivist, Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, to produce it for the start of the trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-16-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or 89-

Classification:

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62

~~A~~ PREVIOUS subpoena directs him to appear in court at the same time.

Both subpoenas claim the information sought will prove Kennedy was shot from at least two directions when he was assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Commission report concluded Kennedy was shot from behind by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Assistant DA Numa Bertel will represent the office at the Washington hearing.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court to Rule On Request for JFK Records

District Attorney Jim Garrison's attempt to obtain autopsy photographs and X-rays of President John F. Kennedy will be argued before a sessions court hearing tomorrow in Washington, D. C.

Garrison wants the documents for the trial of Clay L. Shaw, 55-year-old retired businessman accused of conspiring to kill Kennedy. The trial begins Tuesday.

The DA's office said it would file a new subpoena today designed to get the material. It would direct the U.S. archivist, Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, to produce it for the start of the trial.

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Assistant U.S. Attorney Bertel will represent the office at the Washington hearing.

ATTORNEYS FOR Shaw were expected to file subpoenas for defense witnesses in the trial today.

Yesterday, the state filed seven more subpoenas, bringing the total of prosecution witnesses subpoenaed to 18. Of those subpoenaed yesterday, six were police officers.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-16-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: GEORGE W. HEALY
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

S. Agents Called for Law Trial

Three U.S. government agents who gave extensive testimony to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy were subpoenaed by the prosecution for the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Three include a Secret Service Agent who was riding in the car with the President when he was shot to death.

WITNESS TO BE CALLED

William Oswald Porter, widely accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, will be subpoenaed as a defense witness in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, the States-Item learned today.

Shaw was arrested on Nov. 22, 1963, and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who did the search for the Warren Commission.

Information filed by the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison with the subpoenas requires their testimony will show the President was struck by bullets fired by more than one individual.

GARRISON DISPUTES the Warren Commission's finding Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy, and charges Shaw plotted the slaying with Oswald and others in 1963.

The calling of these witnesses indicates that the state will attempt to reconstruct the slaying itself in Shaw's trial, which begins today, challenging the Warren Commission's version of the assassination.

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Robert A. Frazier, Hillcrest Heights, Md., an FBI firearms expert.

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Carlos Quilroga, 3141 Derby pl., a Cuban exile who has been questioned by Garrison in connection with Oswald's activities in New Orleans.

William, Louis and Leonard Gurvich, who operate a private patrol service at 610 Poydras. All were connected with Garrison's office early in the investigation. Garrison has charged William Gurvich with the theft of the "master file" in the Shaw case.

Lt. Edward O'Donnell, a lie detector expert in the police department.

Capt. Clarence Giarrusso, head of the police narcotics division.

Lt. Roy Jacob of the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's office.

James Kemp, 1418 Cleveland, a television announcer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse J. Garner, 4911 Magazine. They rented an apartment to Oswald in 1963.

Matt Herron, 1212 Pine, photographer with no previous public connection to the case.

Shaw's attorneys today filed a motion with Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. asking an injunction barring WWL-TV from telecasting an hour-long special on the Shaw case Saturday night.

JUDGE HAGGERTY set a

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-16-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE V. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

END PAGE

hearing at 10 a.m. tomorrow and called William Reed, news director of Channel 4, to appear at that time. He also directed the state's chief prosecutor, James L. Alcock, to be on hand.

The defense motion, filed by Panzeca, contends the program would be watched by many potential jurors and constitutes a violation of the guidelines handed down by Judge Haggerty for coverage of the case.

Tomorrow, Garrison's attempt to obtain autopsy photographs and X-rays of Kennedy will be argued in a court hearing in Washington, D.C.

The DA's office said it would file a new subpoena today designed to get the material. It would direct the U.S. archivist, Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, to produce it for the start of the trial.

A PREVIOUS subpoena directs him to appear in court at the same time.

Both subpoenas claim the information sought will prove Kennedy was shot from at least two directions when he was assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Commission report concluded Kennedy was shot from behind by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Assistant DA Numa Bertel will represent the office at the Washington hearing.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Original Data Sought

New Report on JFK U.S. Trick--Alcock

Release of a panel of medical experts' report on the autopsy of President John F. Kennedy by U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark means "we're getting the same old sleight of hand," Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said last night.

The office of District Attorney Jim Garrison will press for the original autopsy documents, including photographs and X-rays, at a court hearing in Washington, D. C., today, Alcock said.

The release of the medical report "obviously doesn't satisfy our subpoena," he added.

GARRISON WANTS the autopsy report as evidence in the trial of Clay L. Shaw. Shaw goes on trial Tuesday on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy.

The report released in Washington last night affirmed the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Kennedy was shot twice from behind. Garrison maintains JFK was also struck by a bullet from the front.

Alcock said of the panel review, "It seems that they just don't have any confidence in the state" and physicians here who might testify as expert witnesses on the autopsy material.

THE ARCHIVIST OF the United States, Dr. James B. Rhoads, was to appear today before Judge W. Hal-

leck of the Court of General Session to show cause why the original autopsy report should not be made available to Garrison.

Garrison wants Rhoads to testify in the Shaw trial and bring along the records, now under his care.

The pictures were left with the archives by the Kennedy family in 1966 on condition they be shown only to federal investigators until 1971.

Rhoads yesterday filed an affidavit in court in which he declined to release the material. He said:

"TO VIOLATE THE confidential restrictions would completely destroy the public confidence in the federal government to honor its commitments to donors of papers, oral history transcripts and other historical material."

In releasing the panel's findings, Clark said U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., the late president's only surviving brother, and the president's widow, Mrs. Aristotle Onassis, were consulted before the autopsy material was made available to the panel of experts.

Burke Marshall, former as-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-17-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: GEORGE W. HEALY
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

CH KENNEDY, TEXAS

or

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Medical Corps, the Kennedy was killed.

ONE OF ITS members, Dr. J. Thornton Boswell, wrote Clark a year ago that he and Humes felt that because of the controversy over the Warren Report "an impartial board of experts including pathologists and radiologists should examine the material available." Clark appointed the board a short time later.

The report said:

"One bullet struck the back of the decedent's head well above the occipital protuberance (base of the skull). Based upon the observation that he was leaning forward with his head turned obliquely to the left when this bullet struck, the photographs and X-rays indicate that it came from a site above and slightly to his right. This bullet fragmented after entering the cranium, one major piece of it passing forward and laterally to produce an explosive fracture of the right side of the skull as it emerged from the head.

"THE OTHER BULLET," the report continued, "struck the decedent's back at the right side of the base of the neck between the shoulder and spine and emerged from the front of his neck near the midline."

The Warren Commission said this bullet then probably struck Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the front seat of the open-air limousine carrying Kennedy. Connally was seriously injured.

The report said that if this bullet had taken any path other than the one through the wound through Kennedy's neck it "would almost surely have been intercepted by bone, and X-ray film show no bony damage . . ."

attorney general who wants the Kennedys in jail, said Sen. Kennedy's Onassis "both asked say that they will have a commitment to make on the or its release."

PANEL MET in secret ear to study the autopsy and draw up its report. There had been no public announcement of the existence of either the panel or report until Clark released it last night.

Clark did not say why the report was kept secret. The names of the panelists was not announced until last spring. It says the panel met to review the autopsy materials last Feb. 26 and 27 in Washington.

Members of the panel were William H. Carnes, professor of forensic pathology at University of Maryland; Russell H. Morgan, professor of radiology and pathological science at Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. R. Moritz, professor of pathology at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

THEIR REPORT SAID, examination of the clothing and the photographs and X-rays taken at the autopsy showed that President Kennedy was struck by two bullets fired from above and behind him, one of which traversed the base of the neck the right side without striking bone and the other of which entered the skull from behind and exploded its right

The photographs and X-rays discussed herein support the above-quoted portion of the original autopsy and the five-quoted medical conclusions of the Warren Commission Report.

The original autopsy was performed by a three-man team of naval surgeons headed by Dr. James J. Humes, commander of the Navy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers To Subpena Oswald Widow

The widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald will be subpoenaed as a defense witness in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, according to a Shaw attorney.

Attorney Salvatore Panzeca said the subpoena for the former Marina Oswald, now Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter of Irving, Tex., would be filed today or Monday.

SHAW GOES on trial Tuesday on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy. The Warren Commission investigating the assassination said Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw plotted the slaying with Oswald and others.

Mrs. Porter, 27, testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 8, 1968, in its probe of the assassination. She has publically denied knowing Shaw or any of the figures whose names have been connected with the assassination.

Panzeca said other out of state witnesses will also be subpoenaed, but declined to identify them.

A HEARING was scheduled before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on a motion by Shaw's attorneys to prohibit WWL-TV from televising an hour-long special on the Shaw case.

Shaw's lawyers contend the program, scheduled for airing Saturday night, would be watched by many potential jurors and would violate guidelines set by Judge Haggerty for the trial.

William Reed, news director of Channel 4, said the fact a hearing was set on the suit

"constitutes a serious breach of freedom of the press as guaranteed by the Constitution."

THE LOCAL chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, passed a resolution condemning the move, saying an injunction would represent prior censorship by judicial fiat and a violation of the basic tenets of press freedom.

Carroll Trosclair, chapter president, said the group urges "that no such order be issued."

Meanwhile, Garrison subpoenaed three federal agents yesterday to testify as state witnesses at the trial, while Shaw counsel called William Gurvich, a former Garrison investigator who left the DA's office in 1962, saying the Kennedy probe had no basis in fact.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS LA.

Date: 1-17-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: GEORGE W. HEALY
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

Ch KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Would Testify Here If Called, Marina Says

The widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald said today she will come to New Orleans and testify in the trial of Clay L. Shaw if she is subpoenaed.

Salvatore Panzeca, a Shaw attorney, said yesterday a subpoena would be filed today or Monday for Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter, the former Marina Oswald, of Irving, Tex., to testify as a defense witness.

Mrs. Porter said today in Irving she will honor the subpoena if it is issued.

SHAW GOES on trial Tuesday on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy. The Warren Commission investigating the assassination said Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw plotted the slaying with Oswald and others.

Mrs. Porter, 27, testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 8, 1968, in its probe of the assassination. She has publicly denied knowing Shaw or any of the figures whose names have been connected with the assassination.

Panzeca said other out of state witnesses will also be subpoenaed, but, declined to identify them.

Meanwhile, WWL-TV settled a controversy relating to the trial by voluntarily withdrawing a program scheduled for Saturday night on the Shaw case.

Attorneys for Shaw had asked Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. to issue an injunction barring Channel 4 from airing the program on grounds that it

would influence potential jurors.

A WWL attorney told the judge this morning the program was being withdrawn and expressed hope other news media would exercise similar restraint.

The judge complimented WWL on the action.

William Reed, news director of Channel 4, said the fact a hearing was set on the suit "constitutes a serious breach of freedom of the press as guaranteed by the Constitution."

THE LOCAL chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, passed a resolution condemning the move, saying an injunction would represent prior censorship by judicial fiat and a violation of the basic tenets of press freedom.

Carroll Trosclair, chapter president, said the group urges "that no such order be issued."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-17-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Asks Delay in Shaw Trial Until All Evidence Received BULLETIN

The district attorney's office, in a dramatic 11th-hour move, today filed a motion requesting a continuance of the Clay Shaw trial. The office asked that the case be reset only after the district attorney's office receives all of the evidence called for in their subpoenas, including evidence used in the autopsy report on John F. Kennedy's death and all other evidence the DA's office claims is being secretly held by the federal government.

The office of District Attorney Jim Garrison will have to produce evidence that photos and X-rays of the John F. Kennedy autopsy are material to the case against Clay L. Shaw in order to obtain them, a federal judge ruled today in Washington, D. C.

General Sessions Judge Charles W. Halleck Jr. told Assistant DA Numa Bertel "it is necessary for you to provide testimony to sustain your allegation. If what you are saying is indeed true, then you will have to make a sufficient showing of that in my court."

Garrison's office is seeking

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock said the medical panel's report, released by U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, means "We're getting the same old sleight of hand."

Garrison wants the autopsy report and photos for the trial of Shaw, opening Tuesday, on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy.

Judge Halleck heard arguments this morning on Garrison's request. The hearing was to resume this afternoon.

BERTEL WAS OPPOSED in the hearing by Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph Hannon, who argued the documents should remain in the U.S. archives where they were placed at the request of the Kennedy family. He said the family's wishes should take precedence over Bertel's argument that they are public records.

Bertel drew a parallel with an imaginary incident in which former President Harry S. Truman was stabbed to death. "What would happen

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-17-69

Edition: REC FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

89-

Classification:

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FOU...ION

if somebody immediately donated the knife to the U.S. archives?" he asked. "Would it be U.S. government property then?"

BERTEL ARGUED further the documents "were never part of the Kennedy estate.

He was dead at the time."

Judge Halleck told Bertel the question of releasing the documents "depends on their materiality" and he will have to be convinced that they are essential to the allegation of a conspiracy before he will release them.

The judge asked Bertel to produce arguments countering affidavits submitted by the pathologists who made the inspection for Clark alleging the documents show Kennedy was shot only from the back.

Alcock said earlier the release of the records "obviously doesn't satisfy our subpoena."

Alcock said of the panel review, "It seems that they just don't have any confidence in the state" and physicians here who might testify as expert witnesses on the autopsy material.

The pictures were left with the archives by the Kennedy family in 1966 on condition they be shown only to federal investigators until 1971.

Dr. James B. Rhoads, U.S. Archivist, yesterday filed an affidavit in court in which he declined to release the material. He said:

"TO VIOLATE THE confidential restrictions would completely destroy the public confidence in the federal government to honor its commitments to donors of papers, oral history transcripts and other historical material."

In releasing the panel's findings, Clark said U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., the late president's only surviving brother, and the president's widow, Mrs. Aristotle Onassis, were consulted before the autopsy material was made available to the panel of experts.

Burke Marshall, former assistant attorney general who represents the Kennedys in the matter, said Sen. Kennedy and Mrs. Onassis "both asked me to say that they will have no comment to make on the report or its release."

material and draw up his report. There had been no public announcement of the existence of the panel or the report until Clark released it last night.

Clark did not say why the review was kept secret. The report of the panelists was signed last spring. It says they met to review the autopsy materials last Feb. 26 and 27 in Washington.

Members of the panel were Dr. William H. Carnes, professor of forensic pathology at the University of Maryland; Dr. Russell H. Morgan, professor of radiology and radiological science at Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Alan R. Moritz, professor of pathology at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

THEIR REPORT SAID: "Examination of the clothing and of the photographs and X-rays taken at the autopsy reveal that President Kennedy was struck by two bullets fired from above and behind him, one of which traversed the base of the neck on the right side without striking bone and the other of which entered the skull from behind and exploded its right side.

"The photographs and X-rays discussed herein support the above-quoted portion of the original autopsy and the above-quoted medical conclusions of the Warren Commission Report."

The original autopsy was performed by a three-man team of naval surgeons headed by Dr. James J. Humes, then commander of the Navy Medical Corps, the night Kennedy was killed.

ONE OF ITS members, Dr. J. Thornton Boswell, wrote Clark a year ago that he and Humes felt that because of the controversy over the Warren Report "an impartial board of experts including pathologists and radiologists should examine the material available." Clark appointed the board a short time later

of the decedent's head above the occipital protuberance (base of the skull). Based upon the observation that he was leaning forward with his head turned obliquely to the left when this bullet struck, the photographs and X-rays indicate that it came from a site above and slightly to his right. This bullet fragmented after entering the cranium, one major piece of it passing forward and laterally to produce an explosive fracture of the right side of the skull as it emerged from the head.

"THE OTHER BULLET," the report continued, "struck the decedent's back at the right side of the base of the neck between the shoulder and spine and emerged from the front of his neck near the midline."

The Warren Commission said this bullet then probably struck Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the front seat of the open-air limousine carrying Kennedy. Connally was seriously injured.

The report said that if this bullet had taken any path other than the one through the wound through Kennedy's neck it "would almost surely have been intercepted by bone, and X-ray film show no bony damage."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA ASKS SHAW CASE DELAY; U.S. DATA 'MUST' FOR TRIAL

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-17-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

Character: KENNEDY, TEXAS
or 11-22-63

Classification:

Submitting Office: 89-

☐ Being Investigated N.O., LA.

ENCLOSURE

Hearing Monday on Postponement Request

District Attorney Jim Garrison's office today asked for a delay in Tuesday's trial of Clay L. Shaw, charged with conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said at a news conference there can be no trial if the federal government blocks attempts by his office to get evidence.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set a hearing at 10 a. m. Monday on the delay request. F. Irwin Dymond, Shaw's chief counsel, said he will oppose any delay.

THE EVIDENCE GARRISON IS SEEKING is the photographs and X-rays of the autopsy on Kennedy's body made after his assassination in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

The autopsy records are sealed in the National Archives until 1974 at the request of the Kennedy family.

IN WASHINGTON, D.C., TODAY, a federal judge gave Garrison's office two weeks to decide whether to present evidence sufficient to warrant his ordering release of the records.

General Sessions Judge Charles Halleck Jr. was conducting a hearing on a subpoena from Garrison's office for the national archivist to appear at the Shaw trial with the records.

The judge told Assistant DA Numa Bertel Jr. he would have to produce evidence to support his claim the documents indicate there was a conspiracy in Kennedy's death.

Bertel responded that he couldn't produce evidence because "that would amount to parading our witnesses across your courtroom before the trial begins."

JUDGE HALLECK SAID HE WASN'T interested in having the entire conspiracy case brought before him. He said he wants just enough evidence to warrant releasing the documents.

Bertel balked, and Judge Halleck delayed the proceeding.

"Proof in our possession indicates that Kennedy was definitely struck by a bullet from both the front and rear."

ing for a maximum of two weeks. During that time, the judge said, Bertel must decide whether he will produce evidence or drop his motion.

Alcock's news conference in New Orleans was held

before Judge Halleck made his ruling.

Alcock said the trial cannot proceed without the autopsy records. However, the district attorney's office itself set the trial for Jan. 21 before it made its latest effort to get the records.

In placing critical importance on the autopsy records, Garrison's office is in effect staking its entire case on its contention that the photos will show Kennedy was shot from the front.

HOWEVER, A PANEL OF FOUR medical experts which met in secret last year said the autopsy findings support the Warren Commission's contention that the president was shot from the rear.

It was the medical report, released last night by U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, that produced today's reaction from the DA's office.

If Judge Haggerty turns down the state's request for a continuance, the DA's office can not-pros the case and reinstate it later. Also, if either the state or the defense objects to the judge's ruling, it can be appealed to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

HERE IS THE STATEMENT ISSUED by Alcock at the press conference:

"The release by Attorney General Ramsey Clark of an opinion by a panel of so-called experts which purports to back the findings of the Warren Report on the eve of the trial of Clay Shaw makes it absolutely necessary for us to obtain the photographs and X-rays of the autopsy as well as the clothing worn by President Kennedy on the day he was assassinated.

"Prior to the release of this opinion, it was our intention to proceed to trial with or without this material.

"HOWEVER, SINCE RAMSEY CLARK has released only a small portion of the evidence and only that which favors the defense and the Warren Report, it is absolutely necessary that we obtain that evidence upon which the panel based their opinion of the autopsy before proceeding to trial.

"This was another effort by the federal government to aid the defense and to stop the prosecution by the State of Louisiana of Shaw.

"The obvious timing of this release indicates that Attorney General Ramsey Clark was never fit to serve in so high an office of this country.

"PROOF IN OUR POSSESSION INDICATES that Kennedy was definitely struck by a bullet from both the front and rear.

"So-called experts for the defense have examined their reports. Now, we would like to have experts who have the opposite opinion, that is, that there was a bullet entry from the front—have a like opportunity to have the autopsy material.

"Therefore, I am today filing a motion requesting a continuance of this case, to be reset only after receipt by this office of all of the evidence called for in our subpoenas of the evidence used in the autopsy report and all other evidence secretly held by the federal government."

AT THE EVENT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT does not honor our subpoenas and blocks our attempt to present all of the evidence, this case cannot be brought to trial.

"If the case cannot be tried, the people can only look to the efforts of the attorney general and the government of the United States and examine the motives in refusing to release all of the evidence.

"No one man—not even the attorney general—and no government except in cases of national emergency — should seek to hide the truth or any evidence from the American people."

Alcock said of the panel review, "It seems that they just don't have any confidence in the state" and physicians here who might testify as expert witnesses on the autopsy material.

The pictures were left with the archives by the Kennedy family in 1966 on condition they be shown only to federal investigators until 1971.

Dr. James B. Rhoads, U.S. Archivist, yesterday filed an affidavit in court in which he declined to release the material. He said:

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In releasing the panel's findings, Clark said U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., the late president's only surviving brother, and the president's widow, Mrs. Aristotle Onassis, were consulted before the autopsy material was made available to the panel of experts.

Burke Marshall, former assistant attorney general who represents the Kennedys in the matter, said Sen. Kennedy and Mrs. Onassis "both asked me to say that they will have no comment to make on the report or its release."

THE PANEL MET in secret last year to study the autopsy material and draw up its report. There had been no public announcement of the existence of either the panel or the report until Clark re-

leased it last night. Clark did not say why the review was kept secret. The report of the panelists was signed last spring. It says they met to review the autopsy materials last Feb. 26 and 27 in Washington.

Members of the panel were Dr. William H. Carnes, professor of forensic pathology at the University of Maryland; Dr. Russell H. Morgan, professor of radiology and radiological science at Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Alan R. Moritz, professor of pathology at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.



JAMES L. ALCOCK
Assistant DA

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bighary 16, 1969

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. M. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Pf **PERS. REC. UNIT**

PERSONAL RECORDS UNIT KSM

In our letters of August 2, 1967, and May 8, 1967, both in captioned matter, we reported that Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy had been issued subpoenas in connection with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison's investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy's testimony in response to these subpoenas was coordinated with United States Attorney Louis C. Lacour in New Orleans, the details of which have previously been furnished to you. Mr. Kennedy retired from the FBI April 30, 1968.

On January 15, 1969, Mr. Regis L. Kennedy contacted our New Orleans Office and advised that on that date he was served a subpoena by an unidentified deputy sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Kennedy made available for review the subpoena he received which read as follows:

Section C

Subpoena

cf. 4

**The State of Louisiana
198 - 059**

State Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans

Rec'd

**To Regis L. Kennedy
523 Homestead Avenue
Metairie, Louisiana**

**You are hereby commanded to appear in the
Criminal District Court, for the Parish of Orleans,
Section C, on the twenty-first day of January,**

62-109060

REL:as (15)

MAILED 2

JAN 16 1969

COMM-FBI

54 JAN 27 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 JAN 17 1969

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

JAN 23 1969

The Attorney General

in the year of Our Lord, 1969, at 10 a.m., to testify the truth according to your knowledge, in the case of the State of Louisiana, vs. Clay L. Shaw defendant.

And you are not to fail herein, under a penalty of a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment of not more than ten days, or both.

By order of the court Edward A. Haggerty, Clerk.

Mr. Kennedy informed our New Orleans Office that he is taking no action in connection with this subpoena other than to make the earliest possible contact with United States Attorney Louis C. Lacour. Mr. Kennedy added that he has not been contacted by anyone in connection with this matter nor does he contemplate contacting anyone except for Mr. Lacour.

For your added information in this matter, Mr. Lacour was telephonically contacted by our New Orleans Office 11:40 a.m., January 15, 1969, and was informed that Mr. Kennedy had received the above-described subpoena. Mr. Lacour stated that he would make contact with Mr. Kennedy as soon as possible. Mr. Lacour also stated that he has been in consultation with Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., in connection with this matter.

The above is being furnished for your information and you will be promptly advised of further developments in this matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

NOTE:

Former Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy conducted a considerable amount of the investigation in New Orleans relating to the assassination of the late President Kennedy. He also conducted investigations in the Cuban field. Garrison alleges anti-Castro Cubans were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and others in connection with the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Shaw's trial in New Orleans has been scheduled for January 21, 1969, and Garrison has subpoenaed former Special Agent Kennedy as a prosecution witness at the trial.

FBI

Date: 1/3/69

Mr. Mohr
Mr. B. J.
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

At approximately 3:15 p.m. on this date, USA LOUIS C LA COUR advised SAC ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER that FRED VINCENT, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Criminal Division of the Department, had inquired of him as to whether the FBI would have an observer at the CLAY SHAW trial scheduled to begin January 21, 1969. USA LA COUR was advised by SAC RIGHTMYER that no such instructions had been received by this office and in the absence of any instructions, no Bureau representative would be present at the SHAW trial. Mr. LA COUR stated that this was not a request but he only wanted to know whether or not the FBI planned such action.

UACB, this office will follow this trial through news media, and the Bureau will be kept advised in this regard.

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(5)

REC-87

10 JAN 16 1969

57 JAN 24 1969

Approved: [Signature]

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

CC - [Signature]

EX-113

5- [Signature]

6650

1/7/69 4 airtel to NIPOL 1/8/69. 62-109060-611
"OK H" Rev: ac

FBI

Date: 1/6/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

The New Orleans States-Item, Final Edition, January 3, 1969, reported that a National Committee to Investigate Assassinations has named New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON to its board of directors. According to the article, the formation of the committee and the selection of GARRISON was announced in Washington, D. C. on the previous day.

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, Executive Director of the committee, said its purpose will be to coordinate and step up efforts of individual investigators throughout the country looking into slaying conspiracies.

The article reported it was suggested that the committee's formation came as a result of a belief that a conspiracy may have been behind the slayings of President KENNEDY, his brother, Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, and Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The article quoted FENSTERWALD as saying, "With the help of a professional staff, the committee ultimately hopes to force the Federal Government into the thorough and honest inquiry which it has avoided since November 22, 1963" -- the date of President KENNEDY's assassination.

③ - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
ECW:srl

REC-87

18 JAN 16 1969

57 JAN 24 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

E. D. Bishop

NO 89-69

The article also quoted FENSTERWALD as saying, "There are a number of parallels in the three national slaying cases which might indicate a common modus operandi which normally would be subject to official scrutiny."

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 10 1969

TELETYPE

REC-87

Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

614PM URGENT 1-10-69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JANUARY TEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT AFTER A FORTYFIVE-MINUTE HEARING TODAY ON DEFENSE MOTIONS TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW AND FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE, CIVIL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A HAGGERTY, JR. TOOK THE MOTIONS UNDER ADVISEMENT AND SAID HE WILL RULE ON THEM MONDAY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK AND TWO TELEVISION NEWSMEN INVOLVED IN INTERVIEWING GARRISON AND ALCOCK IN DECEMBER TESTIFIED AT TODAY'S HEARING. REC-87 6652

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DYMOND'S MOTIONS WERE NOT ARGUED ON THEIR MERITS AT THE HEARING BUT BOTH THE DEFENSE AND STATE HAVE FILED ARGUMENTS WHICH JUDGE HAGGERTY WILL STUDY OVER THE WEEKEND BEFORE RULING ON THE MOTIONS. EX-115

57 JAN 24 1969

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT YESTERDAY A CLOSE FRIEND OF SHAW, A. JEFFERSON BIDDISON, NINE ZERO SIX ROYAL ST., WAS CALLED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY. ASSISTANT DA ALCOCK SAID HIS TESTIMONY MAY HAVE SOME BEARING ON THE TRIAL BUT NOT ON TODAY'S HEARING.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES NEGATIVE ON BIDDISON.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT JUDGE CHARLES W. HALLECK, COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. ISSUED AN ORDER SERVED ON ARCHIVIST DR. JAMES B. RHODES TO APPEAR IN COURT JANUARY SEVENTEEN NEXT AND EXPLAIN WHY PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S AUTOPSY SHOULD NOT BE MADE AVAILABLE TO GARRISON. THE ARTICLE REPORTED JUDGE HALLECK ISSUED HIS SHOW-CAUSE ORDER AFTER RECEIVING AN ORDER FROM JUDGE HAGGERTY CALLING THE PHOTOS "NECESSARY AND MATERIAL" EVIDENCE FOR SHAW'S TRIAL.

MEMO
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MKA

FBI WASH DC

JFK

EWL

62-109060

SECTION 165

COPY 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 13 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

825PM URGENT 1-13-69 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JANUARY THIRTEEN
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A.
HAGGERTY, JR. TODAY DENIED MOTIONS TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT
AGAINST SHAW AND FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE AND SET SHAW'S TRIAL
FOR JANUARY TWENTYONE, NEXT. JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID SHAW WILL
HAVE TO BE FORMERLY ARRAIGNED AS THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS
JANUARY TWENTYONE BEFORE THE ACTUAL TRIAL GETS UNDERWAY.
THEN JURY SELECTION WILL BEGIN. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CHIEF
DEFENSE COUNSEL F. IRVIN DYMOND TOOK EXCEPTION TO THE JUDGE'S
RULING ON MOTIONS TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AND TO MOVE THE TRIAL
AND RESERVED THE RIGHT TO APPEAL.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE
IMMEDIATELY FILED ELEVEN SUBPOENAS WITH THE CLERK OF COURT
AND THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, IDENTIFYING THOSE SUBPOENAED AS
CONNIE V. KAYLE, SEVEN ONE ONE ROYAL ST., - AN ENTERTAINER
IN THE FRENCH QUARTER; REGIS L. KENNEDY, FIVE TWO THREE

END PAGE ONE

57 JAN 24 1969

REC-87

REC-87

62-109060-6653

EX-115

PAGE TWO

HOMESTEAD, METAIRIE, A FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENT WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY EARLIER; VERNON BUNDY, FOUR ZERO THREE NINE ATHIS, ^{NEW ORLEANS} A CLOTHES PRESSER WHO TESTIFIED AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING THAT HE SAW SHAW

WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD ON THE NEW ORLEANS LAKEFRONT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, FIVE EIGHT ZERO SEVEN ELYSIAN FIELDS, WHO TESTIFIED AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING THAT HE HEARD SHAW, OSWALD AND OTHERS PLOTTING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION IN NEW ORLEANS IN SEPTEMBER, SIXTYTHREE; FRANK

HAYWARD, A DETECTIVE, ONE TWO FOUR ONE LAKE AVE., METAIRIE; ^{NEW ORLEANS} La.

JOHN F. REILLY, ONE ONE FOUR THREE ST. MARY, IDENTIFIED AS A POLICEMAN IN THE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION; PETER SCHUSTER, FIVE SEVEN SEVEN SIX WARRINGTON DR. IDENTIFIED AS BEING WITH THE ORLEANS PARISH CORONER'S OFFICE; ^{NEW ORLEANS} DR. ESMOND A. FATTER, ONE ZERO FOUR THREE ROBERT E. LEE, A PHYSICIAN AND COURT-ACCREDITED EXPERT ON HYPNOSIS, WHO TESTIFIED AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING. La.

HE PLACED RUSSO UNDER HYPNOSIS DURING QUESTIONING; LEWIS E.

HOPKINS, SEVEN ONE ONE SIX ITHICA, ^{NEW ORLEANS} PRESIDENT OF TRAVEL

CONSULTANTS, INC., INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART; RAY B. HIATT, La.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ONE FOUR ONE ONE MARIGNY, THE CITY DIRECTORY LISTS HIM AS
A LABORER; CHARLES DAVIS, SIX SIX ZERO NINE GLENDALE, METAIRIE, *Law*
ALSO WITH TRAVEL CONSULTANTS, INC.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT NEITHER HOPKINS, HIATT OR
DAVIS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN LINKED TO THE CASE AND THAT A
SPOKESMAN FOR THE DA'S OFFICE SAID HE COULD NOT REVEAL WHY
THEY ARE BEING SUBPOENAED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CONNIE KAYLE, A SINGER, SAID
SHE HAD BEEN QUESTIONED EARLIER BY GARRISON'S OFFICE AFTER SHE
REVEALED SHE HAD A "RUN-IN" WITH OSWALD IN THE FRENCH QUARTER
DURING NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISS KAYLE SAID OSWALD OBJECTED
TO SOME "CUBAN MATERIAL" IN HER NIGHT CLUB ACT.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, DAVIS SAID HE HAD NO IDEA
WHY HE AND HOPKINS ARE BEING SUBPOENAED. DAVIS SAID THEIR
FIRM HAS HANDLED TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHAW FOR THE PAST
TWELVE YEARS. DAVIS SAID HE HAS NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY QUESTIONED
BY THE DA'S OFFICE.

JUN 11 1964

PAGE FOUR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DA'S OFFICE INDICATED THERE WILL BE MORE SUBPOENAS, SOME FOR OUT OF STATE WITNESSES. THE DEFENSE SAID ITS SUBPOENAS WOULD BE FILED LATER TODAY.

INDICIES OF NEW ORLEANS NEGATIVE RE CONNIE T. KAYLE AND RAY B. HIATT.

INTERVIEW OF PATROLMAN FRANK HAYWARD, FIRST DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS PD, SET FORTH IN REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, DATED TWELVE TWO SIXTYTHREE AT DALLAS CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA", INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA PAGE THREE FIVE SEVEN WHICH SHOWS HAYWARD WAS ONE OF THE OFFICERS WHO ARRESTED OSWALD ON AUGUST NINE, SIXTYTHREE, IN THE SEVEN HUNDRED BLOCK OF CANAL ST. ON CHARGE OF VIOLATION CITY ORDINANCE EIGHT TWO EIGHT MCS FOUR TWO- TWO TWO, RELATIVE TO DISTURBING THE PEACE BY CREATING A SCENE.

INTERVIEW OF CHARLES F. DAVIS, PRESIDENT, TRAVEL CONSULTANTS, INC. ON DECEMBER THREE, SIXTYTHREE, SET FORTH IN REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, DATED DECEMBER EIGHT, SIXTYTHREE, AT DALLAS, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

DISPATCH FROM CUBA, PAGE THREE ZERO ONE, IN WHICH DAVIS REPORTED
OSWALD BOOKED PASSAGE ON A LYKES STEAMSHIP VESSEL SCHEDULED
TO SAIL SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN FIFTYNINE, FROM NEW
ORLEANS TO FRANCE.

NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED MARCH FOURTEEN,
SIXTYEIGHT, IDENTIFIED PETE SCHUSTER AS STATE WITNESS IN
PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR SHAW. SCHUSTER TESTIFIED HE WAS
PHOTOGRAPHER FOR CORONER'S OFFICE AND THAT HE TOOK PHOTOGRAPHS
AT DAVID FERRIE'S APT., THREE THREE THREE ZERO LOUISIANA AVE.
PKWY., AND IDENTIFIED PICTURES HE TOOK AT CORONER'S DIRECTION.
THIS TELETYPE IDENTIFIED JOHN F. REILLY AS TECHNICIAN FOR
NEW ORLEANS PD, BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION, WHO TESTIFIED AT
PRELIMINARY HEARING HE TOOK PHOTOGRAPHS AT RESIDENCE OF
DAVID FERRIE, MENTIONED ABOVE ON FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO, SIXTYSEVEN,
ON DAY OF FERRIE'S DEATH AND IDENTIFIED PHOTOS HE HAD TAKEN
AT THE SCENE.
END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

INTERVIEWS OF LEWIS E. HOPKINS, MANAGER, TRAVEL,
CONSULTANTS, INC., INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART, CONTAINED IN
REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS DATED DECEMBER EIGHT, SIXTYTHREE,
AT DALLAS, TEXAS, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS- R -
CUBA", PAGES THREE ZERO TWO, THREE ZERO THREE AND THREE FOUR
SIX.

FORMER SA KENNEDY TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HE HAD NOT AS YET
BEEN SERVED WITH SUBPOENA.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

ONE\WJ00=\71\.

11: E

FBI

*Sac R. J. ...
to ...
...
...
...
...
...
...*

cc - Rosen

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 1/13/69

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27) RUC

SUBJECT: - ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and four copies of a letterhead memorandum of captioned matter concerning one MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD, an obvious mental case who has paid two calls recently to the FBI Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, namely on 12/30/68 and 1/9/69.

A copy of this memorandum has been designated to Mr. ARTHUR W. BLAKE, Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico; and two copies have been forwarded to the FBI at Dallas, Texas.

DO NOT DISSEMINATE
ENCLOSED LHM.
EX-115 SEE REVISED LHM
62-109060-6696

REC-87

(2) Bureau (Enc. 5) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
1 - Albuquerque
PLD:jkw
(5)

JAN 13 1969



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

S. A. L. Albuquerque
KTR:km
1127169

[Handwritten signatures and initials]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Albuquerque, New Mexico
January 13, 1969

MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD

One Marvin Newton Lloyd, an obvious mental case, appeared at the Albuquerque Office of the FBI on January 9, 1969, and furnished the following "information:"

He claims that he was at the Carrousel Night Club operated by Jack Ruby at Dallas, Texas, on November 5, 1963, and that he believes that on that occasion he saw sitting at one of the tables there Lee Harvey Oswald, who was accompanied by three other individuals.

He described one as a tall, "slump" shouldered male with either blond or graying hair. This individual was allegedly sitting at the same table with the individual possibly identical with Lee Harvey Oswald.

There was another individual sitting at this table described simply by Lloyd as an Italian or a Mexican. He said that there was third individual there and he was unable to supply any physical description of this person.

Lloyd previously came into the Albuquerque Office of the FBI on December 30, 1968, at which time he was described by the Agent who interviewed him as "obviously mentally incompetent." On this occasion Lloyd rambled on about having a radio transmitter and a television camera inside his body, which broadcasted his every word to secret agents who were following him about. On the occasion of his appearance at the Albuquerque Office of the FBI on January 9, 1969, he complained that a dentist had installed a microphone in one of his teeth, which broadcasted by shortwave everything that he says.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-107062-6654

MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD

The following is the physical description of Marvin Newton Lloyd:

Name	Marvin Newton Lloyd
Albuquerque Address (Temporary)	Zia Motel 4611 Central Avenue N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico Telephone 255-1676
Color	White
Sex	Male
Height	6'
Weight	260 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Build	Heavy
Complexion	Medium
Age	43
Date of birth	October 18, 1925
Place of birth	Cisco, Texas

Lloyd indicated that he formerly lived at Waco, Texas, where he operated Lloyd's Studio, 503 $\frac{1}{2}$ Austin Avenue, Waco, Texas. He said that he has a 9th-grade education and that he attended Waco High School at Waco, Texas.

He said that his vehicle has broken down and that it is stored at Charlie Ben's Enco Station, 4600 Central S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico, telephone 255-0772. Lloyd produced a Texas Certificate of Title to a motor vehicle numbered 51292881. This title was determined to show the owner of the vehicle to be Marvin N. Lloyd, 112 Buchanan, Whitesboro, Texas. The vehicle is a 1950 Cadillac Sedan (hearse), Motor No. 5066805, Texas License JNS 108. The previous owner was listed as Eugene Mc Gonigal, Cadiz, Ohio. Lloyd indicated that many years ago he was employed as a shipyard worker at Mare Island, California, where he was fingerprinted. He denies that he has ever been a patient at any mental hospital. He indicated that he has been interviewed by the FBI at Waco, Texas, and other places.

Lloyd exhibited a wanted flier bearing the picture of Robert Lee Carr, Identification Order No. 4220, FBI No. 494 007 F,

MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD

which he indicated he had obtained from one of the motels where he had stayed. He said that he keeps this wanted flier handy so that no matter where he is located, he knows where he can find the FBI Office to make his reports.

In this connection, it should be noted that Robert Lee Carr was apprehended at South Gate, California, on November 4, 1968.

SAC, Albuquerque (89-27)

1/27/69

Director, FBI

(62-109060)

6654

1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Albuquerque letter dated 1/13/69 with letter-
head memorandum.

Page one of the letterhead memorandum furnished to
the Bureau, with referenced communication, will have to be
revised.

Albuquerque's attention is directed to paragraph
one and paragraph five of page one in which it is stated
that Lloyd is "an obvious mental case" and in paragraph five
it is mentioned in line two and three "he was described by
the Agent who interviewed him as 'obviously mentally incom-
petent.'"

Although it is apparent that the subject is a
mental case the phraseology used is an opinion and should
not be used.. Other phraseology should be utilized or
deleted and allow the information contained in the letter-
head memorandum regarding the subject speak for itself.

Albuquerque promptly submit a revised page one
for this letterhead memorandum so that appropriate dis-
semination can be made by the Bureau.

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)

KMR:krw
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 10

JAN 27 1969

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

61 FEB 14 1969

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

The subject who appeared at the Albuquerque office is in all probability a mental case. However, Albuquerque set forth this information as an opinion and should be deleted so that dissemination can be made. The subject when previously interviewed by the Albuquerque office was rambling and incoherent. He mentioned he had a radio transmitter and a television camera in his body which broadcasted his words to secret agents who were following him. This in itself should adequately describe the subject, and the opinions of Agents which are not substantiated by medical authorities should be deleted.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 15 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

700

PM URGENT 1/15/69 JDM 8PAGES

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO:DALLAS.

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES - ITEM,
JANUARY FIFTEEN INSTANT, CARRIED AN ARTICLE WHICH ADVISED
THAT THE ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE TODAY
SUBPOENAED SEVEN ADDITIONAL WITNESSES FOR THE TRIAL OF CLAY L.
SHAW, SIX OF WHICH ARE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. THE
SUBPOENAS ISSUED TODAY BRINGS TO EIGHTEEN THE NUMBER OF
STATE WITNESSES CALLED FOR THE TRIAL SCHEDULED TO START JAN 17 1969
JANUARY TWENTYONE, NEXT. ADA ANDREW SCIAMBRA STATED THERE
WILL BE MORE.

THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WHO
WERE SUBPOENAED JANUARY FIFTEEN INSTANT:

PTN. ALOYSIS HABIGHORST, THE NEW ORLEANS POLICEMAN WHO
HANDLED THE BOOKING OF SHAW WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED MARCH ONE,
END PAGE ONE.

59 JAN 23 1969

Waller
Little

Branger

Allen

DO

REC-51 62-109060-6655

H. W. H. C.
(P4)

51
Lawson

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

SIXTYSEVEN. HABIGHORST SAID LAST YEAR SHAW ADMITTED USING THE ALIAS "CLAY BERTRAND" AND SIGNED A BOOKING SHEET WITH THAT NAME ON IT.

PTN. GIROD RAY OF THE HARBOR POLICE, WHO, A SOURCE IN THE DA'S OFFICE SAYS, ARRESTED LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHEN THE LATTER WAS DISTRIBUTING POLITICAL LEAFLETS ON THE RIVERFRONT. *La.*

CAPT. FRANCIS MARTELLO, A NEW ORLEANS POLICEMAN WHO QUESTIONED OSWALD HERE ON AUGUST NINE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AFTER HIS ARREST FOR FIGHTING IN FRONT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART WHERE HE WAS DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS (OSWALD IS THE MAN THE WARREN COMMISSION SAYS KILLED KENNEDY.) *La.*

JOHN MANCHESTER, TOWN MARSHAL OF CLINTON, LA.

SGY. WARREN ROBERT, JR., AN NEW ORLEANS POLICEMAN. *La.*

CAPT. ROY ALLEMAND, OF THE HARBOR POLICE, NEW ORLEANS.

CHARLES H. STEELE, JR., OF TWO ONE ONE-THREE SELMA ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, WAS THE ONLY PERSON SUBPOENAED TODAY WHO IS NOT A LAW OFFICER.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

A DA'S OFFICE SOURCE SAID STEELE WAS WITH OSWALD WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED ON THE RIVERFRONT.

THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS ARE ALL SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR AT TEN A.M., JANUARY TWENTYONE, NEXT.

A SUBPOENA WAS ALSO ISSUED INSTANT DATE FOR CAPT. HENRY SPICER, DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AT TEN THIRTY A.M., JANUARY SIXTEEN, NEXT. SPICER IS QUOTED AS HAVING STATED THAT HE SPOKE WITH ADA JAMES L. ALCOCK ABOUT THE SUBPOENA AND IT DEVELOPED THAT ALCOCK HAD THE WRONG MAN. ALCOCK WAS INTERESTED IN A VISIT TO NEW ORLEANS IN DECEMBER, SIXTYSIX OF FOUR MILITARY AND POLITICAL LEADERS FROM VENEZUELA AND WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT SPICER HAD ARRANGED THE TOUR.

SPICER STATED HE TOLD ALCOCK THE PROPER PERSON TO CONTACT IS THE RECEPTION CENTER OF THE U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT. SPICER SAID ALCOCK TOLD HIM TO IGNORE THE SUBPOENA.

END PAGE THREE

3

PAGE FOUR

THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED THE VENEZUELANAS AS FOLLOWS:

COL. ANGEL ALBERTO CALZADILLA IRAZABAL, JOSE RAFAEL ZAPATA
LUIGI, ISAIAS MEDINA SERFATI AND COMMANDER GUSTAVO ENRIQUE
BAUDET CHAPELLIN.

*Venez.
Lec.*

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE FOUR VENEZUELANAS IN AN INTERVIEW IN NEW ORLEANS HAD DISCUSSED A WAVE OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT TERRORIST ATTACKS IN VENEZUELA AND ZAPATA WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "ONE ATTACK ON A POLITICAL FIGURE GETS MORE PUBLICITY THAN A MONTH'S ATTACK IN THE MOUNTAINS." MEDINA CRITICIZED THE LATE SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY FOR HIS OPPOSITION TO ARMS AID TO LATIN AMERICA .

INDICES, NEW ORLEANS OFFICE, CONTAIN NO INFO IN THE NAME OF THE FOUR VENEZUELANAS LISTED ABOVE.

NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU DATED JULY THIRTY, SIXTY EIGHT, IN INSTANT MATTER REPORTS THAT ACCORDING TO NEW ORLEANS DAILY NEWSPAPER, PTN. ALOYSIUS HABIGHORST, NEW ORLEANS PD, HAD ADVISED THAT WHILE HABIGHORST WAS BOOKING SHAW IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGES IN INSTANT CASE, HABIGHORST ASKED SHAW WHETHER

END PAGE FOUR

4

PAGE FIVE

HE HAD EVER USED AN ALIAS AND ACCORDING TO HABIGHORST, SHAW STATED THAT HE HAD USED THE ALIAS CLAY BERTRAND.

THE REPORT OF SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER DATED SEPTEMBER FOUR, SIXTY FOUR, AT NEW ORLEANS, ENTITLED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA", PAGE FIVE, SETS FORTH INTERVIEW WITH PTN. GIROD RAY, HARBOR POLICE, NEW ORLEANS, AT WHICH TIME RAY RECALLED AN INCIDENT IN JUNE, SIXTY THREE, WHERE HE REQUESTED AN INDIVIDUAL TO LEAVE THE DUMAINE ST. WHARF AFTER THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS OBSERVED PASSING OUT LEAFLETS IN THE VICINITY OF THE USS WASP. RAY ADVISED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL LEFT THE AREA AFTER RAY SAID HE WOULD ARREST HIM IF HE DID NOT DO SO. RAY STATED THAT HE FELT THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS PROBABLY LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS A RESULT OF PHOTOGRAPHS HE SUBSEQUENTLY OBSERVED OF OSWALD.

THE REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS DATED DECEMBER TWO, SIXTY THREE AT DALLAS, ENTITLED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA", PAGE THREE SIX ONE, SETS FORTH RESULTS OF INTERVIEW

END PAGE FIVE

5

PAGE SIX

CONDUCTED OF LT. FRANCIS L. MARTELLO, PLATOON COMMANDER, FIRST DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS PD, WHO ADVISED HE INTERVIEWED OSWALD FOLLOWING OSWALD'S ARREST ON AUGUST NINE, SIXTY THREE, FOR CREATING A DISTURBANCE WHILE DISTRIBUTING "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" LITERATURE IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO INFO IN THE NAME OF JOHN MANCHESTER, PERTINENT TO INSTANT MATTER. THE REPORT OF SA MICHAEL BARON DATED AUGUST NINE, SIXTYTHREE, AT NEW ORLEANS ENTITLED "HENRY EARL PALMER, REGISTRAR OF VOTERS, EAST FELICIANA PARISH, CLINTON, LA.; JOHN B. MANCHESTER, TOWN MARSHAL, CLINTON, LA., EAST FELICIANA PARISH, LA.; MICHAEL STEPHEN LESSER - VICTIM, CR" DISCLOSES THAT MANCHESTER WAS INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS ON AUGUST FIVE, SIXTYTHREE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER. THIS REPORT IDENTIFIES MANCHESTER AS A WHITE MALE, BORN MARCH FIVE, THIRTYONE, AT GRANGEVILLE, LA. HE WAS IN THE U. S. AIR FORCE

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

FROM NOVEMBER, FIFTYONE TO SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY, UNDER SERIAL NUMBER ONE EIGHT FOUR ONE ZERO ONE FOUR SEVEN.

THE REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS DATED DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE AT DALLAS, ENTITLED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA IS - R - CUBA, PAGE THREE FIVE NINE, SETS FORTH INTERVIEW OF PTN. WARREN W. ROBERTS, JR., NEW ORLEANS, PD, WHO ADVISED THAT HE WAS ONE OF SEVERAL OFFICERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO INTERVIEW OSWALD FOLLOWING OSWALD'S ARREST ON AUGUST NINE, SIXTYTHREE FOR DISTURBANCE.

THE REPORT OF SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER DATED SEPTEMBER THREE, SIXTYFOUR, AT NEW ORLEANS, ENTITLED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA," PAGE FOUR, SETS FORTH INTERVIEW WITH LT. ROY ALLEMAND, NEW ORLEANS HARBOR POLICE, ON JULY TWENTYONE, SIXTYFOUR. ALLEMAND RECALLED THE WARNING THAT PTN. GIROD RAY HAD GIVEN AN UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL IN CONNECTION WITH HIS PASSING LEAFLETS IN THE VICINITY OF THE USS WASP.

END PAGE SEVEN

7

PAGE EIGHT

ALLEMAND RECALLED THAT NO ARREST WAS MADE OF THIS INDIVIDUAL.

THE REPORT OF SA WARRENT C. DEBRUEYS AT DALLAS DATED DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE, ENTITLED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA", PAGE TWO SIX SEVEN, SETS FORTH INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES HALL STEELE, JR. ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYTHREE, WHO RECOUNTED THAT ON AUGUST SIXTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS APPROACHED BY A MAN WHO HE BELIEVED GAVE HIS NAME AS OSWALD WITH A PROPOSITION THAT HE DISTRIBUTE LEAFLETS FOR A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. STEELE PASSED OUT SOME OF THE LEAFLETS AND WHEN HE NOTED THE CONTENTS OF THEM, HE THREW THEM AWAY. STEELE MADE NO MENTION OF BEING ARRESTED WITH OSWALD.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO PERTINENT INFO CONCERNING HENRY SPICER.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

GMA

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR^

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Roach

1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: January 15, 1969

Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Mr. Gandy	

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Mr. Goble

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

B. APPROX. 1/14/69

For information, Layton Martens, former associate of late David Ferrie, advised New Orleans Office 1/14/69 he might be called by Clay Shaw as defense witness to repudiate testimony of prosecution. Martens sought FBI advice as to course for him to follow, claiming knowledge which might come out at trial of CIA affiliation with anti-Castro organization in which late Attorney General Robert Kennedy involved. New Orleans told Martens FBI had no comment to make.

Martens, 25 years old, is the individual who on the date of the assassination of President Kennedy was living at the home of David William Ferrie. Ferrie is the man who died in 1967 and who has been mentioned by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison as involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Martens was called by Garrison to testify before the Grand Jury in New Orleans and following his testimony was indicted for perjury.

On 1/14/69 Martens voluntarily appeared at New Orleans Office and advised of possibility he might be called as defense witness for Clay Shaw. He stated Shaw's attorneys have told him of this possibility. He indicated hesitancy to testify in view of possible cross-examination concerning information on CIA affiliation with Cuban Revolutionary Front in 1961. He stated he might be forced to reveal details of involvement of CIA and the late Attorney General Robert Kennedy with this organization.

Martens claimed both he and Ferrie were associated with this organization. He stated he had had a letter of authorization from Robert Kennedy identifying him, Martens, as a representative of this organization. Martens sought advice as to what course to follow. He was informed that FBI had no comment to make.

ACTION:

For information. Dissemination being made to CIA and Department of Justice.

62-109060 TNG

TNG:as
(6)

59 JAN 21 1969

REC-51

62-109060-6656

V
wellmanGoble
5-2-69

FBI

Date: 1/9/69

Transmit the following in

PLAINTEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

TELETYPE

URGENT

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-10960)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER
TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS
DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON JANUARY EIGHT LAST, GORDON DWANE NOVEL, SOUGHT AFTER
WITNESS BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON, NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA, IN GARRISON'S KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE, CONTACTED
A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI. NOVEL ADVISED THAT CLAY SHAW'S
SCHEDULED TRIAL DATE OF JANUARY TWENTYONE NEXT IS NOT MERELY
COINCIDENTAL WITH PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON'S TERMINATION OF
OFFICE ON JANUARY TWENTY NEXT. NOVEL STATED THAT INFORMATION
HE HAS RECEIVED FROM UNMENTIONED INDIVIDUALS CLOSE TO DISTRICT

- ④ - Bureau
- 1 - Cincinnati (Info) (AM)
- 1 - Dallas (Info) (AM)
- 1 - New Orleans (Info) (AM)
- 1 - WFO

JPC:rmh
(8)

44 JAN 16 1973

REC-28

14 JAN 17 1969

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

1/10/69 12:17 to white house
1/10/69 let to AG 1/10/69
"TNG 00" - "AAC geyley"

65-107060
6- Sh...
Rec...

Gordon Novel

62-109060-6657

1/10/69
1/10/69

let to white house
and AG 1/10/69

TNG: ar

1/10/69

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

WFO 89-75

PAGE TWO

ATTORNEY GARRISON IN NEW ORLEANS HAVE INDICATED TO NOVEL THAT GARRISON INTENDS TO SUBPOENA MR. JOHNSON SOON AFTER JOHNSON'S TERMINATION OF OFFICE AS EITHER A MATERIAL WITNESS OR A CO DASH CONSPIRATOR IN GARRISON'S PROBE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

CONTACTED AGENT WAS SPECIAL AGENT J. PETER CHASE, LATE PM JANUARY EIGHT LAST. NOVEL ADVISED HE WAS RESIDING IN AND CALLING FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

INFORMATION COPIES TO CINCINNATI, DALLAS, AND NEW ORLEANS.

XEROX ROSEN

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

FBI

Date: 1/15/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and five (5)
copies of an LHM, which sets forth the subpoena received
by former Special Agent REGIS L. KENNEDY this date.

Two (2) copies of instant LHM are enclosed for
Dallas.

NOV 25 1968
AGENCY 62-109060-6658
FBI REC'D
DATE FORW.
HOW FORW.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

EJC:srl
(6)

ENCLOSURE

DEC 64

62-109060-6658

JAN 17 1969

XEROX

JAN 20 3

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

59 JAN 31 1969

PERF. REC. UNIT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
January 15, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

Former Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy, 523 Homestead Avenue, Metairie, Louisiana, advised on January 15, 1969, that at approximately 7:00 a.m. on the same date, he had been served with a subpoena by a Deputy Sheriff of Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

Kennedy stated that he received this subpoena in person at his front door and that the Deputy Sheriff made no comment and neither did he.

A xerox copy of this subpoena follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1969

XEROX

JAN 29 1969

ENCLOSURE

6658

BRING THIS NOTICE WITH YOU.

Section C

SUBPOENA

#198-059 State

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans

To Regis L. Kennedy
523 Homestead Avenue
Metairie, Louisiana

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT
PARISH OF ORLEANS

JAN 13 12 10 PM '69

RECEIVED

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear in the CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT, for the Parish of Orleans, SECTION C, on the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 19 69, at 10:00 A. M., to testify the truth according to your knowledge, in the case of the STATE OF LOUISIANA, vs. Clay L. Shaw DEFENDANT

And you are not to fail herein, under a penalty of a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars or by imprisonment of not more than ten days, or both.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

Edward A. Haggerty, Clerk

Tulane Avenue and P. Broad Street

A. Amel Deputy Clerk

RETURN ON PERSONAL SERVICE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that on _____, 19____, I received
the process of Court of which this is a duplicate, and that on _____, 19____,
I made due Personal Service thereof by leaving same in the hands of _____
_____ the person to whom
the process is directed.

Deputy to Criminal Sheriff

RETURN ON DOMICILIARY SERVICE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that on _____, 19____, I received the process of Court
of which this is a duplicate, and that on _____, 19____, I made due service
thereof by leaving the same in the hands of _____, a person
apparently over the age of fourteen years, residing at the domicile of the person to whom the said pro-
cess of Court was issued, who was absent at the time, which fact I learned by interrogating the person
in whose hands the said process was left.

Deputy to Criminal Sheriff



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

January 15, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

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A xerox copy of this subpoena follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-10-69

Gordon Novel is a former New Orleans night club owner who is acquainted with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Novel has made numerous allegations indicating Garrison's investigation of the assassination is a complete fraud. Garrison attempted to subpoena Novel as a witness before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury but Novel fled the state and took up residence in Ohio. We do not know whether the information furnished by Novel is reliable.

Attached teletype reports Novel contacted Washington Field Office 1-8-69 and reported that he has received information from unmentioned individuals close to Garrison that Garrison plans to subpoena Lyndon B. Johnson soon after President Johnson's termination of office. According to Novel, Mr. Johnson will be subpoenaed either as a material witness or a co-conspirator.

This information is being furnished to the White House and to the Attorney General.

REL:sfw

Wes/WK

Wes

JAN 15 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

3-35 PM 1-15-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 5P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO:DALLAS.

Special Agent
 FORMER SA REGIS L. KENNEDY, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED AT
 NINE SIXTEEN A.M., INSTANT DATE, THAT HE HAD ACCEPTED SERVICE
 ON A SUBPOENA DELIVERED TO HIS RESIDENCE AT APPROXIMATELY
 SEVEN A. M. THIS DATE. KENNEDY ADVISED FURTHER THAT THE
 SUBPOENA WAS SERVED ON HIM BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF ON THE ORLEANS
 PARISH SO. HE STATED THAT HIS WIFE ANSWERED THE DOOR AND THAT
 THE DEPUTY SHERIFF ASKED FOR REGIS KENNEDY AND THAT KENNEDY,
 BEING UPSTAIRS AND HEARING THIS, CAME TO THE FRONT DOOR TO
 PERSONALLY ACCEPT SERVICE ON THE SUBPOENA. KENNEDY STATED
 NO COMMENT WAS MADE BY EITHER HIM OR HIS WIFE RE THE SERVICE
 AND THAT THE DEPUTY SHERIFF WHOSE IDENTITY WAS NOT KNOWN TO
 KENNEDY MADE NO COMMENT.

THE SUBPOENA READS AS FOLLOWS:

25 JAN 22 1969

END PAGE ONE

56 JAN 28 1969

62-109060-6659

5-24000000

PAGE TWO

"SECTION C SUBPOENA

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

NO. ONE NINE EIGHT - ZERO FIVE NINE STATE

CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS

TO REGIS L. KENNEDY

FIVE TWO THREE HOMESTEAD AVENUE

METairie, LOUISIANA

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO APPEAR IN THE CRIMINAL
DISTRICT COURT, FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, SECTION C, ON
THE TWENTYFIRST DAY OF JANUARY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,
NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M., TO TESTIFY THE
TRUTH ACCORDING TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, IN THE CASE OF THE STATE
OF LOUISIANA, VS. CLAY L. SHAW DEFENDANT.

AND YOU ARE NOT TO FAIL HEREIN, UNDER A PENALTY OF A FINE
OF NOT MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OR BY IMPRISONMENT OF NOT
MORE THAN TEN DAYS, OR BOTH.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, CLERK.

TULANE AVENUE AND S. BROAD STREET /S/A. ANSEL (PH) DEPUTY CLERK"

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SUBPOENA HAS NOT BEEN EXECUTED
BUT READS AS FOLLOWS:

"RETURN ON PERSONAL SERVICE

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ON, NINETEEN,
I RECEIVED THE PROCESS OF COURT OF WHICH THIS IS A DUPLICATE
AND THAT ON, NINETEEN, I MADE DUE PERSONAL
SERVICE THEREOF BY LEAVING SAME IN THE HANDS OF THE
PERSON TO WHOM THE PROCESS IS DIRECTED.

..... DEPUTY TO CRIMINAL SHERIFF

RETURN ON DOMICILIARY SERVICE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ON, NINETEEN,
I RECEIVED THE PROCESS OF COURT OF WHICH THIS IS A DUPLICATE,
AND THAT ON, NINETEEN, I MADE DUE SERVICE
THEREOF BY LEAVING THE SAME IN THE HANDS OF, A PERSON
APPARENTLY OVER THE AGE OF FOURTEEN YEARS, RESIDING AT THE
DOMICILE OF THE PERSON TO WHOM THE SAID PROCESS OF COURT WAS
ISSUED, WHO WAS ABSENT AT THE TIME, WHICH FACT I LEARNED BY
INTERROGATING THE PERSON IN WHOSE HANDS THE SAID PROCESS WAS
LEFT.

..... DEPUTY TO CRIMINAL SHERIFF"

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

KENNEDY ADVISED THAT HE IS TAKING NO ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SUBPOENA OTHER THAN TO MAKE THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE CONTACT WITH USA ^{Attorney} LOUIS LA COUR, NEW ORLEANS, LA. KENNEDY ADDED THAT HE HAS NOT BEEN CONTACTED BY ANYONE IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT MATTER NOR DOES HE CONTEMPLATE CONTACTING ANYONE EXCEPT FOR LA COUR AND THAT IT IS HIS INTENTION TO FULLY COOPERATE WITH THE FBI IN THIS MATTER.

^{Attorney} USA LA COUR WAS TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED BY FBI, NEW ORLEANS AT ELEVEN FORTY A. M. INSTANT DATE, THAT KENNEDY HAD RECEIVED THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED SUBPOENA. LA COUR STATED THAT HE IS AWARE THAT KENNEDY HAS BEEN TRYING TO CONTACT HIM THIS DATE AND THAT IN ANTICIPATION OF THE SUBPOENA, HE HAS BEEN IN CONSULTATION WITH ^{Assistant Attorney General} AAG FRED M. VINCENT, IN WASHINGTON, D. C. LA COUR STATED HE WILL MAKE CONTACT WITH KENNEDY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

KENNEDY, IT WILL BE RECALLED, WAS SUBPOENAED ON MAY FIVE, SIXTYSEVEN, TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT, ORLEANS PARISH, ON MAY TEN, SIXTYSEVEN. IT
END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE .

IS FURTHER RECALLED THAT KENNEDY DID APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS
PARISH GRAND JURY ON MAY SEVENTEEN, SIXTYSEVEN, AND WAS
INTERROGATED CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF INSTANT MATTER.
THE NATURE OF KENNEDY'S REQUESTED TESTIMONY ON JANUARY TWENTYONE,
NEXT, IS THEREFORE EXPECTED TO DEAL WITH THE SAME SUBJECT
MATTER. JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS TESTIMONY WILL BE DISCUSSED
BY LA COUR WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

FORMER SA KENNEDY ADVISED THAT FROM HIS REVIEW OF THE
SUBPOENA, THERE IS NO MENTION OF ANY REQUESTS FOR ANY RECORDS,
THAT THE DEPUTY SHERIFF MADE NO MENTION OF ANY RECORDS WHEN
SERVING THE SUBPOENA AND THAT KENNEDY HIMSELF HAS NO RECORDS
IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT MATTER.

A XEROX COPY OF THE SUBPOENA RECEIVED BY KENNEDY BEING
FORWARDED BY ^{Memo} LHM THIS DATE.

END...

EXXWA...

PGH

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 1/16/69

REC-89

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 1/2/69, captioned
"JACK L. RUBY (Deceased); LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM (Deceased),
CR", and LHM enclosed therewith concerning a booklet found in
an old building which allegedly belonged to RUBY.

Enclosed for the Bureau and New Orleans is one copy
each of two newspaper clippings captioned as follows:

"Garrison Doesn't Want Ruby Book", appearing
in "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas,
1/8/69;

"Marguerite Files Five Libel Suits", appearing
in "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas,
1/10/69.

Also enclosed for New Orleans Office is one copy each
of referenced airtel and LHM, for the information of New Orleans.

The above-described article captioned "Marguerite Files
Five Libel Suits", reflects that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother
of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, filed five libel suits totalling \$25 million
on Thursday, 1/9/69 in USDC, Fort Worth, Texas, with each suit

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (encls-2)
 - 2 - New Orleans (encls-4) (info)
 - 3 - Dallas (1 - 89-43)
(1 - 44-1639)
(1 - 105-2190) (MARGARET CLAVERIE OSWALD)

REC-89

4 JAN 17 1969

RPG:JUE

(8)

56 JAN 28 1969

Special Agent in Charge

asking \$5 million. She allegedly claimed in these suits that the defendants damaged her and her late son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The suits are styled as follows:

"Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD vs.:

" - Jim Bishop and Funk & Wagnall Co.

" - Stephen White; Macmillan Publishing Co.,
and Columbia Broadcasting System.

" - Jimmy Breslin and New York Magazine Co.

" - Rep. Gerald R. Ford, John R. Stiles and
Simon & Schuster, Inc.

" - William Manchester; Harper & Row Publishers, Inc,
and Cowles Communications, Inc."

No action is contemplated by Dallas and the above is
for the information of New Orleans and the Bureau.

Marguerite Files Five Libel Suits

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
widow of Lee Harvey Oswald,

has filed libel suits against five congressmen and four writers together with their publishers.

The actions were filed in U.S. District Court, Fort Worth Division. Each suit asked \$5 million.

Mrs. Oswald claimed the defendants damaged her and her late son named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

The suits are styled Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald vs.:

— Jim Bishop and Funk & Wagnall Co.

— Stephen White, Macmillan Publishing Co., and Columbia Broadcasting System.

— Jimmy Breslin and New York Magazine Co.

— Rep. Gerald R. Ford, John R. Stiles and Simon & Schuster, Inc.

— William Manchester, Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., and Cowles Communications, Inc.

Ford is a Republican congressman from Michigan who was a member of the Warren Commission. He wrote a book about its investigation of the assassination in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

The book contained articles about the assassination.

A New Orleans lawyer, John F. Meyer, was listed as attorney for plaintiff on all five documents.

Mrs. Oswald, who lives in Fort Worth, claims the defendants made false and misleading statements concerning herself and her son which caused suffering and anguish resulting in damage to her reputation and the memory of Oswald.

She also said some of the publications exposed her "to hatred, contempt and ridicule." Exactly what statements caused damage were not stated.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1A

"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-107060-

6660

Garrison Doesn't Want Ruby Book

The names contained in an aging appointment book which once belonged to Jack Ruby apparently hold no special interest for New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

Andrew Sciambra, an investigator on Garrison's staff, said his office "has no intention of pursuing this matter at this time."

Sciambra referred to the book found by a Dallas contractor during the renovation of a nightclub which once belonged to Ruby.

"We feel the material is too old to be of value in our case," Sciambra told The Times Herald. Garrison's staff is preparing to open the trial against New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw on charges of conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

Sciambra said the existence of the name-packed book and the contractor's claim that a mystery man had tried to buy the club at five times its value had been brought to Garrison's attention.

"We can't see how this has any relevancy to our case," Sciambra said. "If it were something concrete and new, we would be interested."

The contractor, who asked to remain anonymous, said he was offered \$50,000 for the building, five times what he had paid only a short time before.

According to the contractor, an unidentified man made the offer for an outright purchase about a year ago. He also offered the same amount if the club was never reopened, the contractor said.

A search of the building turned up a false attic which was found to contain four boxes of personal papers belonging to Ruby.

Ruby, who shot down presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald five years ago before millions of television viewers, died of cancer two years ago.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3B

"The Dallas
Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 1/8/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Felix R.
McKnight

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-107060-6660

FBI

Date: 1/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 newspaper articles
appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-
captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

- 13
3 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Miami (Enc. 11)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC-89 62 17 6661
JAN 20 1969

Approved: 211
57 JAN 27 1969 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ed in the minds of prospective jurors prejudice which would deny Shaw a fair trial.

Further, he said "any public print concerning this case since the denial of the defendant's previous motions for a change of venue have been the result of his dilatory flight to the federal forum."

THE STATE denied the defense has the right to incorporate in this pleading allegations contained in previous motions for a change of venue. The judge overruled the state's objection.

Alcock was the first witness called. He was questioned by Dymond.

Dymond questioned Alcock first about a statement he allegedly made Dec. 9, the day after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to assume jurisdiction in the case.

ASKED IF he recalled making a statement about the Supreme Court decision. Alcock said he "probably did."

He said, "As I recall, I expressed gratification at the Supreme Court decision in our favor. This is still my feeling, that the federal court has no business interfering with the state courts."

Alcock testified he was present at Garrison's Dec. 11 news conference. He said the meeting was called by Garrison in his office and the room was filled with newsmen.

ALCOCK WAS then asked about a Dec. 31 telecast in which he was interviewed by newsmen Andy Krutz on WVUE. He said Krutz called and asked him if he would say on TV what was in the subpoena issued that day for the autopsy reports on President Kennedy.

Dymond asked, "Why did you see fit to go on television and repeat this on the air?"

Alcock said, "I object to the question."

Judge Haggerty upheld the objection.

Dymond asked to call Ed Planer, news director of WDSU-TV, and the judge asked if he had a transcript of the Garrison news conference. Dymond said no.

PLANER TESTIFIED he was not present at the news conference, but one of his reporters was. He introduced a tape recording of the interview.

Asked whether that was the entire conference, Planer said, "No, but it's as much as we look."

Dymond asked that the tape be played in the courtroom, but Judge Haggerty ruled it could not be played.

Alcock then called Robert Schafer, the WDSU reporter at the news conference. He said 10 minutes of the 25-minute news conference was taped and about four minutes was telecast.

DYMOND ASKED how many reporters were present at the news conference. Schafer said about eight.

Judge Haggerty said he would limit the exhibit to the four minutes actually aired. WDSU agreed to supply a written transcript of the part put on the air.

Krutz was called to the stand, and testified 1½ minutes of his interview with Alcock was put on the air.

DYMOND ASKED that the taped film be played back in the court. Judge Haggerty refused, but Krutz agreed to give the court a typewritten transcript.

Dymond asked that previous requests for a change of venue be made a part of the record. Alcock objected, but the judge overruled him.

After a five-minute recess, Judge Haggerty returned and said he will study the transcripts and pleadings over the week end and rule at 10 a. m. Monday.

YESTERDAY, a close friend of Shaw, A. Jefferson Biddison, 906 Royal, was called before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. Alcock said his testimony may have some bearing on the trial, but not on today's hearing.

ALCOCK SAID Biddison was

"completely cooperative" but the assistant DA declined to comment further. Biddison could not be reached.

Meanwhile, in Washington, D. C., the archivist of the United States has been ordered to appear in court Jan. 17 and explain why photographs taken at President Kennedy's autopsy should not be made available to Garrison.

Judge Charles W. Halleck of the Court of General Sessions issued the order, which was served on archivist Dr. James B. Rhoads.

RHODS IS TO appear before Judge Halleck to show cause why he should not be required to testify at the Shaw trial.

Garrison's petition claims the photos will show the shots that caused Kennedy's wounds came from the front rather than the rear and from two directions. Both contentions are contradictory to the Warren Report.

Judge Halleck issued his show-cause order after receiving an order from Judge Haggerty calling the photos "necessary and material" evidence for Shaw's trial.

THE PICTURES were left with the archives by the late President's family on condition they be shown only to federal investigators until 1971. The president was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Many who disagree with the Warren Commission, which investigated the Kennedy slaying, have criticized the commissioners for not examining the photos.

The commission concluded that Kennedy was shot from the rear by Lee Harvey Oswald and said it could find no credible evidence of a conspiracy.

Garrison contends shots came from more than one direction and that Shaw plotted the assassination here with Oswald and others in September, 1963.

ON ANOTHER matter, assistant DA Anthony "Moo" Sciambra confirmed a report a state police lieutenant, criticized nine months ago in an audit of his expense account, spent three days this week working for Garrison.

Lt. Francis L. Fruge of Eunice went through records in the East Feliciana Parish Courthouse on an undisclosed mission.

The information he is seeking "is not a rehash of anything old," Sciambra said, but he would give no further information except to say Fruge is doing "good work." He said Fruge was assigned by Public Safety Director Thomas Burbank.

FRUGE WAS criticized in an April 25, 1968, report by legislative auditor J. B. Lancaster for certain expense account items Fruge filed while assigned to assist Garrison's office.

It was not clear whether Fruge's current assignment relates to the Kennedy probe.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ruling on Shaw Motions Monday

Ask Trial Shift at Hearing

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today promised a ruling at 10 a.m. Monday on the latest request by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw to move his trial outside New Orleans.

After a 45-minute hearing today, Judge Haggerty took the change of venue and three other Shaw motions under advisement and said he will rule on them Monday.

SHAW IS scheduled to go on trial Jan. 21 on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

F. Irvin Dymond, Shaw's chief counsel, had asked the court to quash the indictment against Shaw, or alternatively to move the trial 100 miles or more from New Orleans.

He also challenged the constitutionality of the state conspiracy statute under which Shaw is charge and the validity of a state law saying only nine of 12 jurors must vote guilty to convict a defendant. Dymond wants a unanimous verdict.

JUDGE HAGGERTY will rule Monday on all four matters.

Testifying in today's brief hearing was James L. Alcock, an aide to District Attorney Jim Garrison, and two television newsmen involved in interviewing Garrison and Alcock in December.

Dymond contended a change of venue is necessary because continued publicity about the case has influenced potential jurors and made it impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial here.

Dymond's motions were not argued on their merits this morning. Both the defense and state have filed arguments which Judge Haggerty will study over the weekend before ruling.

SHAW WAS present in court today. Garrison had been scheduled to appear as a witness, but Alcock said he was ill and the defense accepted Alcock's testimony instead.

Shaw was arrested in March, 1967, and has been free on \$10,000 bond since. Previous requests for a change of venue have been turned down by Judge Haggerty.

After the court started late, shortly before 11 a. m., Alcock filed written answers to the application for the change of venue and motion to quash.

HE ALSO TOLD the court he supplied the defense counsel with copies of his answers.

In his answer, he said the state denies there ever exist-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-10-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: Assassination of
President John Kennedy
NOV. 22, 1963

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: NO

☐ Being Investigated

clothes presser who testified at the preliminary hearing that he saw Shaw with Lee Harvey Oswald on the New Orleans lakefront in 1963.

Frank Hayward, a detective, of 1241 Lake ave., Metairie.

Perry Raymond Russo, 5807 Elysian Fields, who told the preliminary hearing he heard Shaw, Oswald and others plotting the Kennedy assassination here in September, 1963.

John F. Reilly, 1143 St. Mary, identified as a policeman in the bureau of identification.

Peter Schuster, 5776 Warrington dr., identified as being with the Orleans Parish Coroner's office.

Dr. Esmond A. Falter, 1043 Robert E. Lee, a physician and court-accredited expert on hypnotism who testified at the preliminary hearing he placed Russo under hypnosis during questioning.

Lewis E. Hopkins, 7116 Ithaca, president of Travel Consultants Inc., International Trade Mart.

Ray B. Hiatt, 1411 Marigny. The city directory lists him as a laborer.

Charles Davis, 6609 Glendale, Metairie, also with Travel Consultants.

Neither Hopkins, Hiatt nor Davis had previously been linked to the case. A spokesman for the DA's office said he could not reveal why they are being subpoenaed.

MISS KAYE said she was questioned by Garrison's office earlier after she revealed she had a "run-in" with Oswald in the French Quarter during 1963. She said Oswald objected to some "Cuban material" in her nightclub act.

Davis said he had no idea why he and Hopkins are being subpoenaed. He said their firm has handled travel arrangements for Shaw for the past 12 years. He said he has not been previously questioned by the DA's office.

The DA's office indicated there will be more subpoenas, some for out-of-state witnesses. The defense said its subpoenas would be filed later today.

JUDGE HAGGERTY today gave formal approval to another defense motion which he earlier said he would grant. It allows Shaw to remain free on his original \$10,000 bond during the trial. The DA's office had no objection.

The judge also granted a joint defense-state motion

that there be no audio or video recording equipment in the courtroom except a closed-circuit device the sheriff's office will use to maintain security. The judge stipulated no photographs will be taken from this device.

Judge Haggerty said anyone attempting to introduce electronic equipment into the courtroom "will be jailed in two seconds."

CHIEF DEFENSE counsel F. Irvin Dymond took exception to the judge's ruling on his motions to quash the indictment and to move the trial and reserved the right to appeal.

The judge said Shaw will

have to be formally arraigned as the first order of business Jan. 21 before the actual trial gets under way. Then jury selection will begin.

SHAW was arrested March 1, 1967, and charged under the state conspiracy statute. District Attorney Jim Garrison contends the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of President Kennedy was plotted here. Shaw has consistently maintained his innocence.

The Warren Commission investigating the President's death said it could find no evidence anyone besides Oswald was involved in Kennedy's slaying.

Shaw Trial Path Cleared As 2

Motions Rejected

11 Names Subpenaed By Garrison

The way was cleared today for the trial of Clay L. Shaw to begin in eight days as final defense motions were turned down by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

In a brief Criminal District Court session this morning, Judge Haggerty denied defense motions to throw out the indictment against Shaw and to move the trial outside New Orleans.

The judge then formally set the date of Jan. 21 for Shaw to go on trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. The defense made no objections.

THE MOTION to quash the indictment contained two points—an attack on the constitutionality of the state law under which Shaw is charged, and an attack on the rule by which only nine of 12 jurors must vote guilty to obtain a conviction.

Judge Haggerty rejected both without comment.

In turning down the change of venue motion, Judge Haggerty said he examined over the week end two television tapes submitted in evidence last week and said he is "satisfied they would not prejudice a jury."

After denying the motions, Judge Haggerty said "all pleadings have now been disposed of" and formally set the case for trial.

ALSO TODAY, the state filed with the clerk of court and the Civil Sheriff's office subpoenas for 11 witnesses, one a French Quarter entertainer.

Two of those subpoenaed were Perry Raymond Russo and Vernon Bundy Jr., the state's star witnesses in the preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, 1967. The others included several law enforcement officials and three persons not previously publicly linked to the case.

THOSE SUBPOENAED are: Connie T. Kayle, 711 Royal, an entertainer in the French Quarter.

Regis L. Kennedy, 523 Homestead, Metairie, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent who testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury earlier.

BUNDY, of 4039 Athis, a

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-13-69
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY NOV 22, 1967
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: NO
☐ Being Investigated

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ALCOCK SAID TODAY HE plans to question the witnesses closely to see if anyone has been trying to "color their testimony."

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Aynesworth confirmed that Gurvich, who formerly worked on the Kennedy assassination probe with District Attorney Jim Garrison, has "given me some help" in work on the Shaw case.

GURVICH SAID TODAY HE PLANS to confer with his attorney and will have no comment until then.

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Alcock acknowledged there is no law against talking to witnesses but said he is concerned about the source of statements he said the reporters possessed. Asked about the possibility of a leak in the DA's office, Alcock said: "WE'RE LOOKING into that, too."

Alcock said the reporters had the names of some witnesses "even some of our staff doesn't know about."

Trial Guidelines Set Down by Judge

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today laid down a set of guidelines for participants in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, scheduled to begin next Tuesday.

Among other things, the judge banned release of questions and answers propounded to potential jurors "that might tend to discourage future jurors from accepting service on the jury."

Other highlights of the judge's five-page order included:

—No photos may be taken or sound recording devices used anywhere in the courthouse.

—All entrances to the courthouse must be kept clear for free access by trial participants.

—All persons in the courtroom must be seated.

—No one may enter or leave the courtroom during

testimony. —Only one call must be during official recesses or between witnesses.

—Credentials issued to news media are not transferable.

—Only trial participants will be allowed within the rail separating the spectators' section from the area in front of the judge.

—Exhibits will not be handled by anyone except court officials.

—No photographs of jurors may be taken anywhere without court permission.

—Lists of names and addresses of prospective jurors will not be released.

—Names and addresses of excused jurors may be published, but detailed questions and answers propounded to prospective jurors that might tend to discourage future jurors from accepting service on the jury should not be published.

—Names and addresses of jurors selected can be released after they are selected.



**DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JIM GARRISON**



**ASSISTANT DA
JAMES E. ALCOCK**

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Won't Head Shaw Trial

By BERT HYDE

District Attorney Jim Garrison will not personally prosecute Clay L. Shaw in his trial next week on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said today Garrison will make "intermittent but rare" courtroom appearances in the trial, scheduled to begin next Tuesday.

ALCOCK WILL SERVE AS chief counsel for the state during the trial, assisted by Andrew Scimbra, Alvin Oser and William Alford.

Asked why Garrison will not handle the case himself, Alcock said, "I'd rather you ask him that."

When a reporter pointed out that Garrison is rarely accessible to newsmen, Alcock said, "You'll see him before the trial starts."

Since Garrison became DA in 1962, he has rarely prosecuted cases in person. He has said in the past he feels the district attorney should be an administrator and leave courtroom work to his assistant.

"IT'S EASY FOR A DA to come to a big murder trial, snap his suspenders and make a big play to the press. But it's not the way to run a good DA's office," Garrison once told a reporter.

Garrison also has been quoted as saying he fears an attempt on his life in connection with the probable assassination of President Kennedy.

There were reports from sources close to the DA's office that Garrison plans to make the opening statement to the jury in the Shaw trial.

ALSO TODAY, A Newsweek Magazine reporter said Garrison's office "is trying to make it appear we've done something wrong" in interviewing witnesses in the Shaw case.

Hugh Aynesworth, of the magazine's Houston bureau, told the States-Item he and another reporter, Ken Biffel, have been in New Orleans working on the case but have violated no law.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-14-69

Edition: FINAL

Author: GEORGE W. HEALY

Editor: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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ASSISTANT DA
JAMES L. ALCOCK



DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JIM GARRISON

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Won't Head Shaw Prosecution

Assistant To Present State Case

By BERT HYDE

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Assistant DA James L. Alcock said today Garrison will make "intermittent but rare" courtroom appearances in the trial, scheduled to begin next Tuesday.

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Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SHAW CASE INTERVIEWS

Newsmen Charge DA Harassment

A Newsweek Magazine reporter said today the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office "is trying to make it appear we've done something wrong" in interviewing witnesses in the Clay L. Shaw case.

Hugh Aynesworth, of the magazine's Houston bureau, told the States-Item he and another reporter, Ken Biffel, have been in New Orleans working on the case but have violated no law.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock yesterday said he will instigate an Orleans Parish Grand Jury investigation into complaints of witnesses that the two newsmen and private investigator William Gurvich have been questioning them.

ALCOCK SAID today he plans to question the witnesses closely to see if anyone has been trying to "color their testimony."

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Shaw goes on trial a week from today on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. yesterday officially set the trial date after accused presidential assassin turning down two last-ditch defense motions aimed at throwing out the charges or moving the trial outside New Orleans.

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"WE'RE LOOKING into that, too."

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Yesterday, Garrison's office issued subpoenas for 11 witnesses for the Jan. 21 trial. Among them were Perry Raymond Russo, and Vernon Bundy, start state witnesses in the preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, 1967.

Among the new names was French Quarter nightclub singer Connie T. Kaye, who said she had a "run-in" with Lee Harvey Oswald here in 1962.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Date: 1-14-69
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PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character:
or 11-22-63
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

Dr. Fatter, a physician and court-accredited expert on hypnosis, testified at the preliminary hearing that he had placed Russo under hypnosis during interrogation.

Hayward is a detective in the

police community relations division, while Reilly is a detective in the bureau of identification.

Schuster is an employee of the Orleans Parish Coroner's Office.

Dymond also filed a motion to ban any electronic recording devices from the court room.

It gave "strenuous objection" to any attempt to tape record or film any part of the trial.

The motion said the defense had reason to believe that the court planned to allow recording of parts of the trial.

Judge Haggerty assured Dymond that he had given no permission to anyone to record or photograph proceedings during the trial.

However, as a security measure, Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. planned to install closed circuit television.

Dymond said that would only be permissible if there is no voice, or audio broadcast, and no filming.

The judge promised to out-

line security procedures Tuesday.

He also promised stern action against anyone caught trying to record any part of the trial.

Haggerty conceded that there are persons willing to take a chance and try to record or film the trial.

"If they do, they act at their own peril. I assure you I will put them in jail," the judge warned.



VERNON BUNDY



JOHN REILLY



PERRY R. RUSSO



DR. ESMOND A. FATTER



FRANK HAYWARD



REGIS L. KENNEDY



CONNIE T. KAYE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW TRIAL IS SET TO BEGIN ON JAN. 21

Witnesses Contacted by Reporters-DA's Office

By ROBERT USSERY

The district attorney's office announced Monday that it will instigate an Orleans Parish Grand Jury investigation into complaints that two reporters for Newsweek magazine and a private detective have contacted state witnesses in the Clay Shaw case.

A criminal district court judge made a Jan. 21 trial of Shaw on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy, a virtual certainty by refusing to grant two defense motions the same day. Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. denied a motion to quash Shaw's conspiracy indictment and a motion requesting a change of venue that would have moved the trial at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

JOINT MOTION MADE

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock and defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond entered into a joint motion making Jan. 21 the trial date.

District Attorney Jim Garrison last year publicly announced that he would set that date, but Judge Haggerty pointed out that the date could not be officially set until all pleadings were disposed of.

Alcock later announced that he will recommend grand jury action in connection with complaints by some of his witnesses.

He accused Newsweek reporter Hugh Aynesworth and another reporter whom he could only identify as "Biffel," also of Newsweek, of approaching witnesses the state intends to use in the trial of Shaw.

QUOTING STATEMENTS

He said that in some cases the reporters were able to quote to the witnesses from state- they gave to the DA's of-

Alcock said he is interested in how the newsmen discovered the identities of some witnesses, and how they obtained their statements.

"I'm talking about witnesses that many members of our own staff don't know," Alcock said.

Alcock said that William Gurvich, a private investigator, has also contacted some witnesses.

Gurvich was an aide to Garrison in the early stages of the assassination investigation in 1967.

CHARGED WITH THEFT

He was charged with theft of a secret file after he and Garrison broke their relationship in the summer of that year. The charge still pends in criminal court.

Alcock also alleged that someone who accompanied Aynesworth claimed to be from the DA's office. He said Gurvich and Aynesworth were questioning witnesses together, but would not say he suspected Gurvich of claiming to be from the DA's office.

Many statements, Alcock said, were made after Gurvich left the DA's office.

Asked about the possibility of a leak in the DA's office itself, Alcock responded, "We're looking into that too."

Alcock said at least 10 witnesses have been contacted by the reporters or Gurvich.

He said the jury probably will not be able to take up the matter this week.

Alcock supplied the clerk of Criminal Court with a typewritten list of the names of 11 witnesses he wants to testify in the Shaw trial.

Most have already come to light in other phases of Shaw's prosecution. The DA's office is expected to produce many witnesses without issuing subpoenas.

The witnesses revealed Monday follow:

Regis L. Kennedy, 227 Homestead ave., Metairie.
Connie T. Kaye, 711 Royal.
Vernon J. Bundy Jr., 4030 Athis.

Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, 1043 Robert E. Lee blvd.
Frank Hayward, 1241 Lake ave., Metairie.

John F. Reilly, 1143 St. Mary.
Perry Raymond Russo, 5807 Elysian Fields ave.
Peter Schuster, 5776 Warrington dr.

Lewis E. Hopkins, 7116 Ithaca, Metairie.

Ray B. Hiatt, 4444 Magny.
Charles Davis, 6509 Glendale, Metairie.

Hopkins and Davis operate Travel Consultants Inc. in the International Trade Mart.

Hopkins said he did not know why he was being subpoenaed.

He said Shaw was, in effect, his landlord for 12 years while the Shaw was managing director of the Mart.

Shaw was arrested on March 1 of that year.

BOUGHT TICKETS

During that time Shaw bought tickets from him and another agent in connection with trips, Hopkins said.

Miss Kaye, a singer, said she was questioned by the DA's office after she revealed she had a "run-in" with accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963.

Oswald supposedly objected to some "Cuban material" in her night club act.

Hiatt was listed in the city directory as a laborer.

Russo, an insurance man of Baton Rouge, and Vernon Bundy, a former convict, were the state's main witnesses during a preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, 1967.

Shaw was arrested on March 1st of that year.

Russo testified that he overheard Shaw plotting the assassination of Kennedy with Oswald and a pilot, David Ferrie, in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963.

Bundy said he saw Shaw and Oswald together on the New Orleans lakefront.

Kennedy, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified before the grand jury in connection with Garrison's probe in May, 1967.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-14-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

However, no audio broadcast of the proceedings to the sheriff's office will be permitted.

Heyd said Monday he needs television and sound broadcast to help maintain security.

His office was equipped with an electronic device enabling him to hear what was going on in the court room. Apparently it will have to be removed.

OTHER RULES

Some other rules set out in Judge Haggerty's guidelines follow:

—Names and addresses of jurors selected can be released and published after selection.

—No photographs of jurors at any time or place shall be taken without permission of the court.

—"No cameras, recording devices or registering devices, or any other electronic or mechanical equipment shall be used within the court house premises . . . excepting those necessary devices already in daily use in other trials or offices . . ."

—"The court will permit sketches and drawings to be made within the courtroom . . ."

—Each person will be searched before entering the courtroom.

—No teletype machine or telephone equipment not already in operation will be installed.

—No one will be allowed in the courtroom unless he has a seat, and no one will be permitted to enter or leave during testimony or argument.

—Credentials for news media shall not be transferable.

—Exhibits will be handled only by attorneys and persons authorized by the court.

—Sheriff Heyd will be in charge of security and seating arrangements.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

D.A. ROLE MINOR AT SHAW TRIAL

Appearance of Garrison to Be 'Rare'-Alcock

District Attorney Jim Garrison, who initiated conspiracy charges against retired businessman Clay L. Shaw nearly two years ago, will leave the great majority of the courtroom work to his assistants when Shaw comes to trial beginning next Tuesday.

One of his chief assistants, James L. Alcock, said Tuesday that Garrison will make "intermittent but rare" appearances in the courtroom during Shaw's trial on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Alcock will serve as chief counsel for the state. Also actively participating in the prosecution will be assistant DAs Andrew Sciambra, Alvin Oser and William Alford.

Meanwhile, Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., in whose section of Criminal District Court the Shaw trial will take place, issued a written set of guidelines for conduct during the trial.

The judge also verbally criticized local newsmen for asking witnesses as to what they were going to testify in the trial.

VIOLATION CLAIMED

Getting witnesses to discuss their testimony and publishing it before hand is a violation of his guidelines, he said.

"That's just what I don't want them to do," he said.

Judge Haggerty was referring to questions directed to some of the 11 state witnesses revealed Monday.

However, the section of the judge's written guidelines covering extra-judicial statements does not mention reporters.

It is aimed specifically at "witnesses, attorneys and all parties officially participating

in this matter," and other persons associated with the trial.

These persons "are forbidden from making any extra-judicial statements of any kind concerning this case from this date and until such time as this case is concluded," the guidelines say.

The judge later hedged on whether news personnel are actually prohibited from questioning witnesses or whether the rule applies only to participants in the trial.

"Why be a party to their violation of the order?" he asked.

Another part of the guidelines prohibits the release or publishing of the names and addresses of prospective jurors.

THREATS AVOIDED

Judge Haggerty said he wanted to guard against possible threats or harassment of prospective jurors.

Names of excused jurors may be published, but detailed questions and answers propounded to prospective jurors that might tend to discourage future jurors from accepting service on the jury should not be published, according to the guidelines.

There was no indication of just where to draw the line in reporting questioning of prospective jurors in open court.

Any restriction would be a departure from the traditional practice of publishing proceedings in open court.

Also Tuesday, a Newsweek reporter denied any wrongdoing in interviewing witnesses in the Shaw case.

Hugh Aynesworth, of the Newsweek Houston bureau, said Garrison's office "is trying to make it appear we've done something wrong."

Aynesworth said he and another reporter, Ken Biffel, have been in New Orleans to work in the case, but have violated no law.

INVESTIGATION SET

Alcock said Monday he will instigate an Orleans Parish Grand Jury investigation into complaints that the reporters and a private investigator, William Gurvich, have been questioning state witnesses.

Alcock said Tuesday he will question his witnesses closely to see if anyone has been trying to "color their testimony."

Alcock has also claimed that Newsweek reporters were able to quote witnesses from statements they gave to the DA's office.

Aynesworth said this was "ridiculous."

Aynesworth confirmed that Gurvich, formerly associated with Garrison on the Kennedy death probe, has "given me some help" in work on the Shaw case.

Gurvich said he plans to confer with his attorney and will withhold comment until then.

Aynesworth expressed concern "with this new attempt by Garrison's office to interfere with freedom of the press. All newsmen should be."

ALCOCK ASKED

Alcock was asked why Garrison will not handle the Shaw case himself, but referred the question to Garrison.

When it was pointed out that the DA is rarely accessible to newsmen, Alcock said, "You'll see him before the trial starts."

Garrison has rarely prosecuted cases personally, since becoming DA in 1962. He has said the district attorney should be an administrator and leave courtroom work to his assistants.

"It's easy for a DA to come to a big murder trial, snap his suspenders and make a big play to the press. But it's not the way to run a good DA's office," Garrison has said.

The DA has also expressed fear of an attempt on his life in connection with the Kennedy probe.

There were reports in the DA's office that Garrison will deliver the prosecution's opening statement to the jury in the Shaw case.

The state outlines its allegations in the opening statement.

Judge Haggerty's guidelines also permit Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. to have a closed circuit television view of the courtroom for security purposes.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

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KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

YESTERDAY, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. criticized newsmen for interviewing witnesses called for the trial, over which he will preside.

He said this is a violation of the guidelines he has set down for the trial.

"THAT'S JUST what I don't want them to do," the judge said.

Eleven state witnesses were subpoenaed Monday and some were asked what their connection with the case might be.

Judge Haggerty's guidelines forbid witnesses, attorneys and all parties officially participating in the matter from making statements of any kind about the case.

Newsman are not mentioned.

The judge hedged on whether newsmen actually are prohibited from questioning witnesses or whether the rule applies only to participants in the trial.

"Why be a party to their violation of the order?" he asked.

JUDGE HAGGERTY also placed a ban on publication of questions and answers propounded to prospective jurors in open court if the questions "might tend to discourage future jurors from accepting service."

There was no indication what questions could be published and what was banned. Normally, newsmen are privileged to report anything said in open court.

6 Are Policemen

7 More Subpenaed For Trial of Shaw

The district attorney's office today subpenaed seven more witnesses for the trial of Clay L. Shaw. Six are law enforcement officers.

The subpoenas issued today brings to 18 the number of state witnesses called for the trial beginning Tuesday. Assistant DA Andrew Sciambra said there will be more.

Shaw goes on trial Jan. 21 on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Those subpoenaed today are:

Pta. Aloysius Habighorst, the New Orleans policeman who handled the booking of Shaw when he was arrested March 1, 1967. Habighorst said last year Shaw admitted using the alias "Clay Bertrand" and signed a booking sheet with that name on it.

Pta. Gird Ray of the Harbor Police, who, a source in the DA's office says, arrested Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963 when the latter was distributing political leaflets on the riverfront.

Capt. Francis Martello, a New Orleans policeman who questioned Oswald here on Aug. 9, 1963, after his arrest for fighting in front of the International Trade Mart where he was distributing leaflets (Oswald is the man the Warren Commission says killed Kennedy).

John Magrath, town marshal of Clinton, La.

Sgt. Warren Robert Jr., a New Orleans policeman.

Capt. Roy Allemand of the Harbor Police.

CHARLES H. STEELE JR. of 2113 Selma, was the only person subpoenaed today who is not a law officer. Steele told the Warren Commission Oswald hired him to pass out leaflets here in 1963.

Steele testified he passed them out without looking at the contents, and left hastily when he saw television cameras trained on him. He said he never saw Oswald before or since.

All are subpoenaed to appear at 10 a.m. Jan. 21, the scheduled starting date of the trial.

A subpoena also was issued today for Capt. Henry Spicer, director of international relations for International House.

to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury at 10:24 a.m. tomorrow.

CAPT. SPICER said he had spoken with Assistant DA James L. Alcock about the subpoena, and it developed that Alcock had the wrong man.

Alcock was interested in a visit to New Orleans in December, 1966, of four military and political leaders from Venezuela. Capt. Spicer said, and was under the impression that he had arranged the tour.

Capt. Spicer said he told Alcock the proper person to contact in the reception center of the U.S. State Department.

He said he was told to ignore the subpoena.

THE VENEZUELANs visiting here were Col. Angel Alberto Calzadilla Irazabal, Jose Rafael Zapata Luigi, Isaias Medina Serfati and Cmdr. Gustavo Enrique Baudet Chapellin.

In an interview here, the four discussed a wave of anti-government terrorist attacks in their country. Zapata was quoted as saying:

"One attack on a political figure gets more publicity than a month's attack in the mountains."

MEDINA CRITICIZED the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy for his opposition to arms aid to Latin America.

Pta. Habighorst last July produced the official police fingerprint card signed by Shaw. On it was typed "alias Clay Bertrand."

Clay Bertrand is the mysterious figure New Orleans attorney Dean A. Andrews says called him the day after Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and asked him to defend Oswald. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw and Bertrand are the same person.

Capt. Martello reported to the Warren Commission that Oswald told him he had (as of August 1963) applied to the State Department for a visa to go back to Russia.

He testified that Oswald indicated he preferred Russia to the U.S., but was satisfied with neither. He described Oswald as "very cool, collected and not emotional."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Newsmen Get Warning on Shaw Subpenas

Both the state and defense in the trial of Clay L. Shaw were expected to subpoena more witnesses today and newsmen have been warned not to interview them.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. yesterday criticized newsmen for asking witnesses what they will testify in the trial. He said this is a violation of the guidelines he has set down for the trial.

"THAT'S JUST what I don't want them to do," the judge said.

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JUDGE HAGGERTY also placed a ban on publication of questions and answers propounded to prospective jurors in open court if the questions "might tend to discourage future jurors from accepting service."

There was no indication what questions could be published and what was banned. Normally, newsmen are privileged to report anything said in open court.

Also yesterday, it was learned that assistant DA James L. Alcock will be chief prosecutor in the trial. District Attorney Jim Garrison will make "intermittent but rare" appearances Alcock said. Garrison seldom prosecutes cases in person.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-15-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or

11-22-63

Classification:

Submitting Office: 89-

☐ Being Investigated N.O., LA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COURT TO RULE ON DA SUBPENA

Will Decide on Release of Autopsy Material

A sessions court hearing in Washington, D.C., Friday will determine whether or not the district attorney's office will get autopsy photographs and X-rays of President John F. Kennedy for the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, scheduled to begin Tuesday.

The DA's office will file another subpoena designed to get the material Thursday with the clerk of criminal court.

The latest document, a subpoena duces tecum, would direct U.S. archivist Dr. Robert H. Bahmer to produce the autopsy material in criminal court at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday.

A previous subpoena, aimed at Dr. Rahner personally, would direct him to appear in court at the same time with the material.

Asst. DA Numa Bertel Jr. will represent his office at the Washington hearing.

Both subpoenas claim that the sought information will prove that Kennedy was shot from at least two directions, and that the fatal head wounds were inflicted from the front, and not from the rear, as the Warren Commission concluded.

President Lyndon Johnson ordered the autopsy information filed in the federal archives at the request of the Kennedy family.

Another preparation for the Shaw Trial was the subpoenaing of seven more witnesses by the DA's office, bringing to 18 the number of known state witnesses for the trial.

WITNESSES SUBPENAED

The latest subpoenas were for: Ptn. Aloysius Habighorst, a New Orleans policeman involved in the booking of Shaw when he was arrested March 1, 1967. Habighorst claimed last year that Shaw admitted using the alias "Clay Bertrand" and

signed a booking sheet with that name on it.

Ptn. Girod Ray, harbor police, who is reported to have arrested accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963 when he was distributing political leaflets on the riverfront.

Capt. Francis Martello, a New Orleans policeman who questioned Oswald on Aug. 9,

1963. Oswald and a Cuban refugee became involved in a fight in front of the International Trade Mart, then located in the 100 block of Camp, where Oswald was handing out leaflets.

John Manchester, town marshal of Clinton, La.

Sgt. Warren Robert Jr., a New Orleans policeman.

Capt. Roy Allemand, harbor police.

Charles H. Steele Jr., 2113 Selma, the only person subpoenaed who was not a law officer.

Steele told the Warren Commission Oswald employed him to pass out leaflets in 1963.

STEELE'S TESTIMONY

According to Steele's testimony, he did not look at the contents and left when he saw television cameras trained on him. He denied seeing Oswald before or since the incident.

All are scheduled to appear at 10: a.m. Tuesday.

Another subpoena, for an appearance before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury at 10:30

a.m. Thursday, was issued for Capt. Henry Spicer, director of international relations for, International House.

Capt. Spicer said he discussed the matter with Asst. DA James L. Alcock later, and decided he was not the man the jury wanted.

Alcock was under the impression, Capt. Spicer said, that he had arranged a visit to New Orleans in December, 1966, of four military and political leaders from Venezuela.

The IH official said he informed Alcock of the proper person to contact in the deception center of the U. S. State Department.

Capt. Spicer said he was told to ignore the subpoena.

The Venezuelan officials were Col. Angel Alberto Nalazadilla Irazabal, Jose Rafael Zapata Luigi, Isaias Medina Serfati and Comdr. Gustavo Enrique Baudet Chapelin.

TERRORIST TALKED

The four discussed a wave of anti-government terrorist attacks in Venezuela during a local interview.

Zapata was quoted as saying:

"One attack on a political figure gets more publicity than a month's attack in the mountains."

Medina criticized the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy for his opposition to arms aid to Latin America.

Ptn. Habighorst last July produced an official police fingerprint card signed by Shaw. "Alias Clay Bertrand" was typed on the card.

Attorney Dean Andrews told the Warren Commission that a man he knew only as Clay Bertrand telephoned him the day after President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and asked him to defend Oswald.

Andrews is appealing a conviction on charges of perjury in connection with testimony about Bertrand he gave to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

DA Jim Garrison claimed that Shaw and Bertrand were the same person.

In his testimony before the Warren Commission, Capt. Martello said that Oswald told him he had applied for a visa from the State Department to go back to Russia.

He said Oswald indicated a preference for Russia, but added he was satisfied with neither Russia nor the U.S.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PI CAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 1-16-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Calls 7 More in Shaw Trial

The district attorney's office today subpoenaed seven more witnesses for the trial of Clay L. Shaw. Six are law enforcement officers.

The subpoenas issued today brings to 18 the number of state witnesses called for the trial beginning Tuesday. Assistant DA Andrew Sciambra said there will be more.

Shaw goes on trial Jan. 21 on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Those subpoenaed today are:

Pta. Aloysis Habighorst, the New Orleans policeman who handled the booking of Shaw when he was arrested March 1, 1967. Habighorst said last year Shaw admitted using the alias "Clay Bertrand" and signed a booking sheet with that name on it.

Pta. Girod Ray of the Harbor Police, who, a source in the DA's office says, arrested Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963 when the latter was distributing political leaflets on the riverfront.

Capt. Francis Martello, a New Orleans policeman who questioned Oswald here on Aug. 9, 1963, after his arrest for fighting in front of the International Trade Mart where he was distributing leaflets (Oswald is the man the Warren Commission says killed Kennedy.)

John Manchester, town marshal of Clinton, La.
Sgt. Warren Robert
New Orleans police

Capt. Roy Allemard of the Harbor Police.

Charles H. Steele Jr., of 2113 Selma, was the only person subpoenaed today who is not a law officer. A DA's office source said Steele was with Oswald when he was arrested on the riverfront.

All are subpoenaed to appear at 10 a. m. Jan. 21, the scheduled starting date of the trial.

A subpoena also was issued today for Capt. Henry Spicer, director of international relations for International House, to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.

CAPT. SPICER said he had spoken with Assistant DA James L. Alcock about the subpoena, and it developed that Alcock had the wrong man.

Alcock was interested in a visit to New Orleans in December, 1966, of four military and political leaders from Venezuela, Capt. Spicer said, and was under the impression that he had arranged the tour.

Capt. Spicer said he told Alcock the proper person to contact in the reception center of the U.S. State Department. He said he was told to ignore the subpoena.

THE VENEZUELANs visiting here were Col. Angel Alberto Calzadilla Irazabal, Jose Rafael Zapata Luigi, Isaias Medina Serfati and Cmdr. Gustavo Enrique Baudet Chapellin.

In an interview here, the four discussed a wave of anti-government terrorist attacks in their country. Zapata was quoted as saying:

"One attack on a political figure gets more publicity than a hundred attacks on the government." Noemie Teissier of Bourbon Mr. Frey married the former Mississippi river leaves on the Mississippi and involved in the construction of the New Orleans levee.

Clay Bertrand is the mysterious figure New Orleans attorney Dean A. Andrews says called him the day after Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and asked him to defend Oswald. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw and Bertrand are the same person.

YESTERDAY, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. criticized newsmen for interviewing witnesses called for the trial, over which he will preside.

He said this is a violation of the guidelines he has set down for the trial.

"THAT'S JUST what I don't want them to do," the judge said.

Eleven state witnesses were subpoenaed Monday and some were asked what their connection with the case might be.

Judge Haggerty's guidelines forbid witnesses, attorneys and all parties officially participating in the matter from making statements of any kind about the case.

Newsmen are not mentioned.

The judge hedged on whether newsmen actually are prohibited from questioning witnesses or whether the rule applies only to participants in the trial.

"Why be a party to their violation of the order?" he asked.

JUDGE HAGGERTY also placed a ban on publication of questions and answers propounded to prospective jurors in or out of court if the questions "might tend to discourage future jurors from accepting service."

There was no indication what questions could be published and what was banned. Normally, newsmen are privileged to report anything said in open court.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 1-16-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 14 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

725PM URGENT 1-14-69 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

+ CASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISC - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

11
AT TWO TEN P.M. THIS DATE, LAYTON MARTENS, SEVEN ONE
EIGHT FRENCHMAN ST., NEW ORLEANS, VOLUNTARILY APPEARED AT
THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AND ADVISED THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY
OF HIS BEING CALLED AS A DEFENSE WITNESS FOR CLAY SHAW IN THE

FORTHCOMING TRIAL. •

IT IS NOTED THAT MARTENS IS A FORMER ASSOCIATE OF THE
LATE DAVID FERRIE WHO SUBSEQUENT TO HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY WAS INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

MARTENS ADVISED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR SHAW HAVE TOLD HIM
THERE IS A CHANCE HE MIGHT BE USED TO REPUDIATE TESTIMONY
OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

MARTENS EXPRESSED HESITANCY IN TESTIFYING IN VIEW OF
POSSIBLE PROSECUTION CROSS-EXAMINATION CONCERNING THE DETAILS
OF CIA AFFILIATION WITH THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY FRONT (FCR)

END PAGE ONE

59 JAN 15 1969

TN G: on

PERK. REC. UNIT (7)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-28

Dr. 23

Sub RA
Gabe
K

REC-28 62-109060-6662

JAN 22 1969

PAGE TWO

IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE. MARTENS INDICATED HE MIGHT BE FORCED UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION TO REVEAL DETAILS OF CIA AND THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY'S INVOLVMENT WITH FCR WHICH ACTUALLY HAS NO BEARING IN DA GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE.

MARTENS STATED THAT PROSECUTION WITNESSES MIGHT ATTEMPT TO SHOW A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FCR, DAVID FERRIE AND HIMSELF TO SUBSTANTIATE DA GARRISON'S THEORY THAT ANTI-CASTROITES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ASSASSINATION. MARTENS CLAIMED THAT BOTH HE AND FERRIE IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE WERE ASSOCIATED WITH FCR AND CLAIMED TO HAVE HAD A LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION FROM THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE IDENTIFYING MARTENS AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FCR.

MARTENS STATED HE HAS DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH SHAW'S ATTORNEYS AND HE WAS SEEKING ADVICE FROM THE FBI AS TO WHAT COURSE TO FOLLOW. MARTENS WAS INFORMED THAT THE FBI HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, JANUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT, CARRIES AN ARTICLE WHICH SETS FORTH THE FOLLOWING PERTINENT INFORMATION:

ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK ANNOUNCED THAT ORLEANS PARISH DA JIM GARRISON WILL MAKE "INTERMITTENT BUT RARE" COURTROOM APPEARANCES IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW WHICH IS TO START NEXT WEEK ON CHARGES AGAINST SHAW OF CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. ALCOCK IS TO SERVE AS CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA^A DURING THE TRIAL ASSISTED BY ANDREW SCIAMBRA, ALVIN OSER, AND WILLIAM ALFORD.

ALCOCK SUGGESTED TO REPORTERS THAT GARRISON BE ASKED HIMSELF WHY HE WILL NOT HANDLE THE CASE AND WHEN A REPORTER POINTED OUT THAT GARRISON IS RARELY ACCESSIBLE TO NEWSMEN, ALCOCK STATED "YOU'LL SEE HIM BEFORE THE TRIAL STARTS."

REPORTS FROM SOURCES CLOSE TO THE DA'S OFFICE WERE TO THE EFFECT THAT GARRISON PLANS TO MAKE THE OPENING STATEMENT TO THE JURY IN THE SHAW TRIAL.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

HUGH AYNESWORTH, A "NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE" REPORTER FROM THE MAGAZINE'S HOUSTON BUREAU, CLAIMED THAT GARRISON'S OFFICE "IS TRYING TO MAKE IT APPEAR WE'VE DONE SOMETHING WRONG/ IN INTERVIEWING WITNESSES IN THE SHAW CASE. AYNESWORTH CLAIMED THAT HE AND REPORTER KEN BIFFEL HAVE BEEN IN NEW ORLEANS WORKING ON THE CASE BUT HAVE VIOLATED NO LAW.

ALCOCK HAS ANNOUNCED THAT HE WILL INSTIGATE AN ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION INTO COMPLAINTS OF WITNESSES THAT TWO NEWSMEN AND PRIVATE INVESTI^RATOR WILLIAM GURVICH HAVE BEEN QUESTIONING THEM. ALCOCK STATED HE PLANS TO QUESTION THE WITNESSES CLOSELY TO SEE IF ANYONE HAS BEEN TRYING TO "COLOR TH^RIS^R TESTIMONY" AND THAT HE PARTICULARLY WANTS TO KNOW WHE^RE NEWSMEN GOT STATEMENTS THE WITNESSES PREVIOUSLY GAVE THE DA'S OFFICE. AYNESWORTH^S CONFIRMED THAT GURVICH WHO FORMERLY WORKED ON THE KENNEDY ASSASINATION^S PROBE WITH GARRISON HAS "GIVEN ME SOME HELP" IN WORK ON^ATHE SHAW CASE.

END PAGE FOUR

4

PAGE FIVE

AYNESWORTH STATED HE IS CONCERNED WITH THIS NEW ATTEMPT BY GARRISON'S OFFICE TO INTERFERE WITH FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND ALCOCK ACKNOWLEDGED THERE IS NO LAW AGAINST TALKING TO WITNESSES BUT THAT HE IS CONCERNED ABOUT THE SOURCE OF STATEMENTS HE SAID THE REPORTERS POSSESSED. ALCOCK IS LOOKING INTO THE POSSIBILITY OF A LEAK IN THE DA'S OFFICE AND NOTED THAT THE REPORTERS HAD THE NAMES OF SOME WITNESSES "EVEN SOME OF OUR STAFF DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT."

CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. TODAY LAID DOWN A SET OF GUIDELINES FOR PARTICIPANTS IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW, SECHEDULED TO BEGIN NEXT TUESDAY.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE JUDGE BANNED RELEASE OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PROPOUNDED TO POTENTIAL JURORS "THAT MIGHT TEND TO DISCOURAGE FUTURE JURORS FROM ACCEPTING SERVICE ON THE JURY."

END PAGE FIVE

5

PAGE SIX

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE JUDGE'S FIVE -PAGE ORDER INCLUDED:
NO PHOTOS MAY BE TAKEN OR SOUND RECORDING DEVICES USED
ANYWHERE IN THE COURTHOUSE.

ALL ENTRANCES TO THE COURTHOUSE MUST BE KEPT CLEAR FOR
FREE ACCESS BY TRIAL PARTICIPANTS.

ALL PERSONS IN THE COURTROOM MUST BE SEATED .

NO ONE MAY ENTER OR LEAVE THE COURTROOM DURING
TESTIMONY. ENTRY AND EXIT MUST BEING DURING OFFICIAL RECESSES
OR BETWEEN WITNESSES.

CREDENTIALS ISSUED TO NEWS MEDIA ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE.

ONLY TRIAL PARTICIPANTS WILL BE ALLOWED WITHIN THE
RAIL SEPARATING THE SPECTATORS' SECTION FROM THE AREA IN
FRONT OF THE JUDGE.

EXHIBITS WILL NOT BE HANDLED BY ANYONE EXCEPT COURT
OFFICIALS.

NO PHOTOGRAPHS OF JURORS MAY BE TAKEN ANYWHERE WITHOUT
COURT PERMISSION.

LISTS OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PROSPECTIVE JURORS WILL
NOT BE RELEASED.

END PAGE SIX

6

PAGE SEVEN

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF EXCUSED JURORS MAY BE PUBLISHED, BUT DETAILED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PROPOUNDED TO PROSPECTIVE JURORS THAT MIGHT TEND TO DISCOURAGE FUTURE JURORS FROM ACCEPTING SERVICE ON THE JURY SHOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED.

NAMES AND ADDRESS OF JURORS SELECTED CAN BE RELEASED AFTER THEY ARE SELECTED.

FORMER SA REGIS L. KENNEDY TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED AS OF FOUR FORTY P.M. THIS DATE THAT HE HAD NOT YET RECEIVED A SUBPOENA IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT MATTER. KENNEDY HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED THAT UPON RECEIPT OF A SUBPOENA, HE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AND IN ADDITION, GET IN IMMEDIATE TOUCH WITH USA LOUIS C. LA COUR, NEW ORLEANS. KENNEDY STATED HE WILL COMPLY IN THIS RESPECT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MKA

FBI WASH DC

*ASAC [unclear] told to
Revised - K in an [unclear]
information
1-15-69
2005*

CC - Rosen

7

FBI

Date: 1/13/69

REC 52

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS. 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

By letter dated 1/6/69, Mr. [REDACTED] Hunt Oil Company, Dallas, Texas, forwarded to the Dallas Office a copy of a letter and chart sent to him by Mr. HAROLD WEISBERG. A copy of Mr. WEISBERG's letter and the chart are enclosed herewith.

In [REDACTED] letter, he advised that Mr. WEISBERG had indicated to him that one BILL WOOD, alias Bill Boxley, former CIA Agent and former employee of JIM GARRISON, is assisting a person named RENE LAMAREE, who is the author of a soon to be published book "Farewell America." [REDACTED] letter indicated that the enclosed chart will supposedly appear in the book and will be the culmination of the first three portions of the book in which it will tend to show that H. L. HUNT masterminded the KENNEDY assassination.

[REDACTED] stated that he had been told the book will be printed in Canada and France to avoid the libel loss. He stated he was sending the chart and a copy of Mr. WEISBERG's letter to the FBI for information since the FBI was mentioned on the chart and he requested no contact be had with Mr. WEISBERG with respect to this matter inasmuch as it would indicate to WEISBERG that [REDACTED] had not kept the matter confidential as requested.

The files of the Dallas Office contain no reference to RENE LAMAREE, HAROLD WEISBERG is known to be the author of several books on the assassination, critical of both the FBI and U. S. Secret Service.

3 - Bureau (encls-2)
2 - Dallas

Approved: [Signature]

(5) JAN 28 1969 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

6 JAN 15 1969

New Orleans teletype to Bureau and Dallas dated 7/12/68 referred to the newspaper article in the "New Orleans Times - Picayune", of 7/12/68, wherein New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON was quoted as stating his office had exchanged information with the intelligence agency of a foreign country. In this article, GARRISON disclosed the identity of a man he described as a former CIA Agent who had been working in his office for the past year. This former CIA Agent had allegedly been using the name BILL BOXLEY but identified himself as WILLIAM C. WOOD, a native of Texas, and a former newspaper reporter who worked for the "Denver Post." The article reported that WOOD said he became connected with the CIA during the 1960s and remained with that agency "for more than two but less than five years." The article claimed that WOOD had indicated he worked overseas and in Washington, and his area of interest was clandestine operations. He claimed that he personally trained some 1,000 CIA Agents and case officers. The article indicated that WOOD said he and GARRISON were brought together by a "mutual acquaintance" and that one of his primary duties has been "to think in intelligence ways" in relation to the investigation.

H. L. HUNT referred to is the wealthy, liberal-minded, Dallas Texan.

With respect to the chart enclosed, ANDY ANDERSON is known to refer to the man who was the manager of the Adolphus Hotel at the time of the assassination who subsequently became manager of the Roosevelt Hotel at New Orleans, Louisiana. The "WILL GRIFFIN" mentioned on the chart is believed to refer to SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN of the Dallas Office, who is a close personal friend of ANDY ANDERSON.

The complete significance of this chart is unknown. It is being furnished the Bureau for information only and no investigation is being conducted and no LHM is being submitted.



1/2/69

Mr. Paul Rothermel
Hunt Oil Co.,
1401 Elm St.,
Dallas, Texas

Dear Paul,

I'm more than usually pushed for time. + have continued the work of which I told you briefly, indicating that Texas and some of your more prominent people were among Washington's needless victims of this entire matter. When I can I'll tell you a little more about it.

Meanwhile, I have obtained a copy of the chart of which I earlier told you. It says more than I knew. Here it is. I prefer that you keep it to yourself as much as you can, at least for now. But I think you will be even more interested when you note what I could not tell you about, not knowing it at the time.

Hurriedly,

Harold
Harold Weisberg

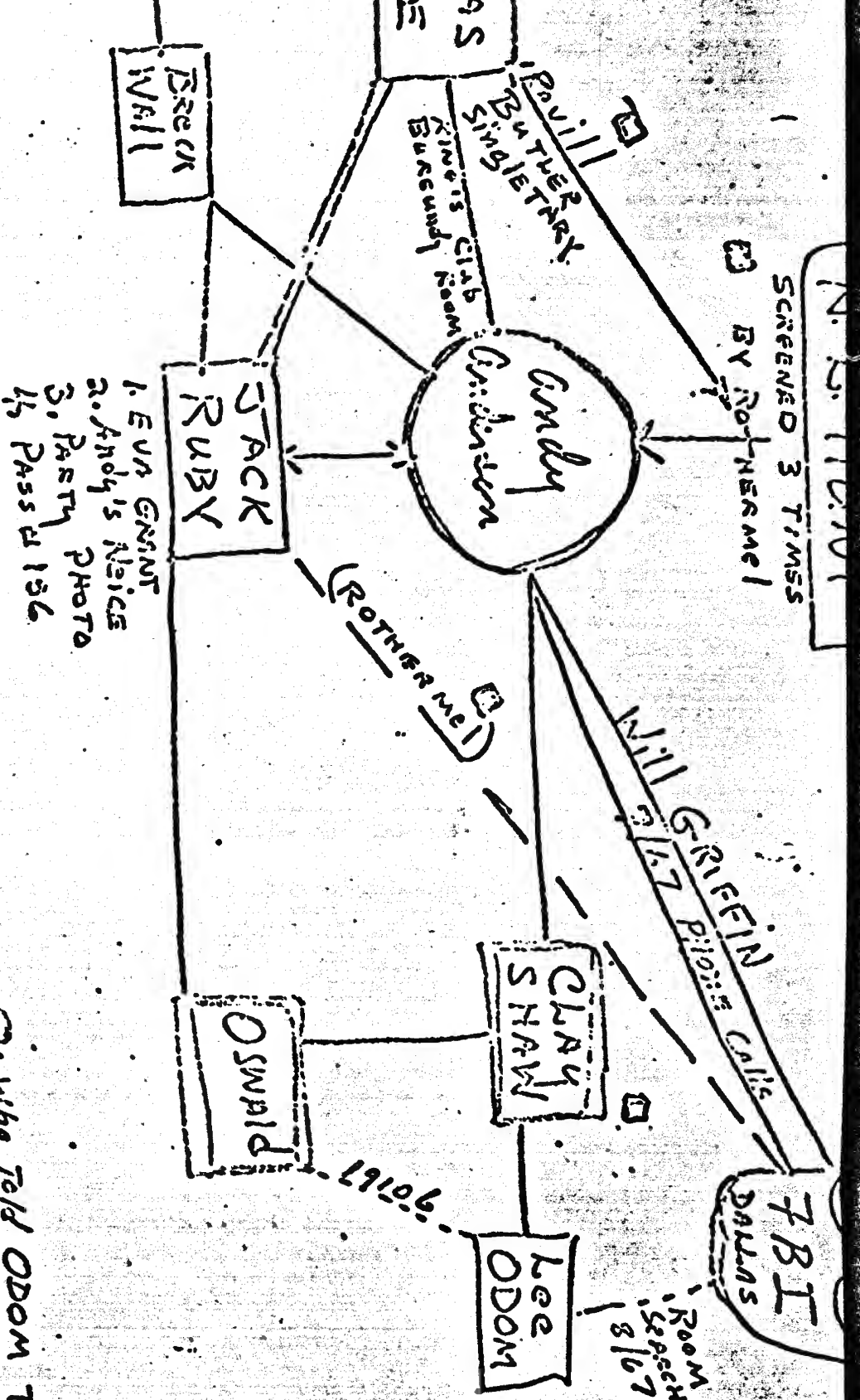
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 7 1969	
FBI-DALLAS	

ENCLOSURE

65-108060-6663

SCHEFFENED 3 TIMES

BY NOTHERMEL



Q: Why did Grisham
Fail Grand Jury HE
Know Rule? Only
Case well?

Q: Why did Odom and Lindner change their stories about introduction to Shaw so as

Q: Who told ODOM TO
GET INTRODUCTION TO
ANDERSON AT THE
POOSEVET? — FBI?

FBI

Date: 1/15/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and five (5)
 copies of a self-explanatory LHM.

Two (2) copies of instant LHM being furnished to
 Dallas.

AGENCY Sec to 413 S Yangley, Weiss, DEUSON & CIA
 REC'D REC'D
 DATE FORW. 1-22-69
 NEW ORL. C-6 C-M CLK
 BY KLE...

ENCLOSURE

ST 102

NA 500

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

SMC:srl
 (6)

818 900

REC 53

JAN 17 1969

Approved:

57 JAN 29 1969

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
January 15, 1969

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

At 2:10 p.m., January 14, 1969, Layton Martens, 718 Frenchman Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised there was a possibility of his being called as a defense witness for Clay Shaw in the forthcoming trial.

It is noted that Martens is a former associate of the late David Ferrie who, subsequent to his testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, was indicted for perjury.

Martens advised that attorneys for Shaw have told him there is a chance he might be used to repudiate testimony of prosecution witnesses.

Martens expressed hesitancy in testifying in view of possible prosecution cross-examination concerning the details of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) affiliation with the Cuban Revolutionary Front (FCR) in 1961. Martens indicated he might be forced under cross-examination to reveal details of CIA and the late Attorney General Robert Kennedy's involvement with FCR which actually has no bearing in District Attorney Garrison's assassination probe.

Martens stated that prosecution witnesses might attempt to show a relationship between the FCR, David Ferrie and himself to substantiate District Attorney Garrison's theory that anti-Castroites were responsible for the assassination. Martens claimed that both he and Ferrie in 1961 were associated with FCR and claimed to have had a letter of authorization from the late Attorney General Kennedy in 1961, identifying Martens as a representative of the FCR.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

65-109060-664
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Martens stated he has discussed this matter with Shaw's attorneys and he was seeking advice from the FBI as to what course to follow. Martens was informed that the FBI had no comment to make.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/15/69

Attached airtel reports information volunteered by a source of the Dallas Office wherein latter reported contact he has had with Harold Weisberg, author of numerous books on the assassination who has made a bitter and scurrilous attack on the FBI, CIA and other Government agencies. Weisberg has indicated that Bill Boxley, former CIA agent, is cooperating with one Rene Lamaree who is writing a book entitled "Farewell America." The book allegedly will indicate H. L. Hunt, wealthy Texas oil man, masterminded President Kennedy's assassination. Weisberg furnished Dallas source a chart which will appear in the book. Chart refers to FBI, Dallas, but significance is not shown.

CIA has previously advised us that Boxley was a former CIA agent but was fired because he was an alcoholic. News media recently reported that Boxley worked for some time for New Orleans District Attorney Garrison but has been fired by Garrison.

REL:as

*Lucis**William**Spal*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE 1-8-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

SYNOPSIS:

UPI release of 1-3-69 announced the formation of National Committee to Investigate Assassinations. Board members of the committee include Bernard Fensterwald; Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney; William Turner, former FBI Agent; Fred J. Cook, author; Richard Sprague, a computer expert; Lloyd Tupling, Washington, D. C.; and Paris Flammonde, author of a book on assassinations, soon to be released. The Director has asked for a memorandum on Fensterwald, Sprague, Tupling and Flammonde.

Fensterwald, former Chief Counsel to Senator Long's committee on wiretapping was subject of applicant-type inquiries conducted by Bureau in 1949 and 1959. The names of Fensterwald's mother and sister appeared on a list of delegates and members in 1942 of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. While employed by the State Department in 1956, Fensterwald and his mother traveled to the Soviet Union.

We have had considerable contact with Fensterwald over the past four years as Chief Counsel of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary; Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure (the Long committee). In these contacts Fensterwald has clearly shown he is unscrupulous, untrustworthy and anti-FBI. He frequently sought to involve the FBI in wiretapping probes by Long's committee and in January, 1966, in connection with hearings in San Francisco Fensterwald indicated that ex-Agent William Turner would be one of the witnesses he intended to call in connection with FBI wiretapping. Mr. DeLoach briefed Fensterwald and Senator Long as to Turner's unsavory background. Turner is another board member of the assassination committee.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 31 1969

SYNOPSIS - CONTINUED OVER

JMM:cmj

(9)

cmj

ENCLOSURE

hcc

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

In December, 1965, it was obvious that Fensterwald had sent information to Fred Cook, longtime FBI critic, for article in "The Nation" by Cook dealing with wiretapping by Government agencies. Cook quoted Fensterwald as stating, "The thing that has impressed me most is the ease with which Federal agents can lie under oath."

Mr. DeLoach maintained close personal liaison with Senator Long regarding his committee hearings and it was necessary on occasion to contact him regarding letters written over Long's signature to the Bureau requesting certain information. One such instance was in December, 1967, regarding FBI contacts with credit unions. Long stated we should ignore the letter and he would instruct Fensterwald to "keep hands off" the FBI. On same occasion Senator Long advised Mr. DeLoach that Fensterwald had "shot off his mouth too much" in connection with two articles in "Life" magazine dealing with Senator Long which allegedly had been "planted" by Bobby Kennedy.

Fensterwald, who will be Executive Director of assassination committee, left his post as Chief Counsel for the Long committee last month, apparently when Long resigned as Senator in order to give his successor seniority when the present Senate went into session.

No information in Bufiles concerning Paris Flammonde.

No pertinent information in Bufiles concerning Lloyd Tupling who may be identical with individual who was on staff of Senator Richard L. Neuberger in 1954.

Richard Sprague may be identical with individual who contacted Senator Robert F. Kennedy's office in early 1968 regarding his theory that more than one individual had fired shots at President Kennedy when he was assassinated. Sprague had reportedly assisted other individuals who share his views and who were otherwise critical of the Warren Commission findings.

From the above lineup, including Garrison and Turner, it is obvious that we can expect anti-FBI sentiments from such a group.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

DETAILS:

A UPI release on January 3, 1969, announced the formation of a new National Committee to Investigate Assassinations. According to Bernard Fensterwald, 47, of Arlington, Virginia, a board member, the committee's purpose is "to embarrass or force the Government to make investigations they have been putting off since November 22, 1963." According to Fensterwald, the committee will concentrate on the assassinations of President Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. In addition to Fensterwald, other members were identified as Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney; William Turner, former FBI Agent; Fred J. Cook, author; Richard Sprague, Hartsdale, New York, a computer expert; Lloyd Tupling, associated with the Sierra Club, Washington, D. C.; and Paris Flammonde, a New York writer who is the author of a book on assassinations, which is soon to be released.

The Director has asked for a memorandum on Fensterwald, Sprague, Tupling and Flammonde.

[Bernard Fensterwald: Fensterwald was born on August 2, 1921, at Nashville, Tennessee. He received the B. S. degree from Harvard College in 1942 and the LL. B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1949. He received the M. A. degree in 1950 from the School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D. C.

Fensterwald was the subject of applicant-type inquiries conducted by the Bureau in 1949 and 1959. While generally favorable, the names of Mr. Fensterwald's mother and sister appeared on a list of delegates and members of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, at a meeting held on April 19-21, 1942, at Nashville, Tennessee. Fensterwald and his mother traveled to the Soviet Union in June, 1956, for a three-week vacation visit. At that time, Fensterwald was employed as a lawyer by the United States Department of State.

Fensterwald has been employed on the staffs of a number of Senate committees. In 1953 Fensterwald was employed by the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights (Henning Committee) and was involved in

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

a request to the Bureau from this subcommittee for a list of instances wherein we had furnished information to members of Congress. Senator Henning subsequently advised the Bureau that Fensterwald's requests to the Bureau had been improper. Over the past four years we have had considerable contact with Bernard Fensterwald as Chief Counsel of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary; Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure (the Long Committee). In these contacts with Fensterwald it was clearly evident he was unscrupulous, untrustworthy and anti-FBI. He frequently endeavored to draw the FBI into conflicts around the country by his requests of various telephone companies and other sources who might possibly have information of wiretaps and other technical surveillances by the FBI. In January, 1966, in connection with Fensterwald's hearings in San Francisco he indicated that ex-Agent William Turner would be one of the witnesses he intended to call in connection with the extent of FBI wiretapping. Mr. DeLoach briefed Fensterwald and Senator Long who was present at the time of the discussion with Fensterwald as to Turner's unsavory background. Fensterwald indicated he would take a second look at Turner in view of the information furnished by Mr. DeLoach. (Turner is reportedly another board member of the assassination committee)

"The Nation" magazine in December, 1965, carried an article by Fred J. Cook dealing with wiretapping by Government agencies, including the FBI. It was obvious Cook, a longtime FBI critic, had obtained the information for his article from Fensterwald whom he quoted several times. Typical of many of Fensterwald's utterances in connection with his assignment as Chief Counsel of Senator Long's committee was the statement, in "The Nation" magazine article, "The thing that has impressed me most is the ease with which Federal agents can lie under oath."

Mr. DeLoach maintained close personal liaison with Senator Long concerning the work of the FBI as it might pertain to inquiries conducted by his committee. On occasions letters directed to the FBI requesting certain information were handled orally by Mr. DeLoach with Senator Long who indicated that Fensterwald had prepared the letters. One such instance was in December, 1967, in connection with FBI contacts with credit unions. On that occasion, Senator Long stated we should ignore the letter and he would instruct Fensterwald to "keep hands off" the FBI. On the same occasion

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

Senator Long told Mr. DeLoach that Fensterwald has "shot off his mouth too much" in connection with two articles in "Life" magazine dealing with Senator Long which allegedly had been "planted" by Bobby Kennedy. According to the "Washington Post" of 1-3-69, Fensterwald will be the Executive Director of captioned committee. It is noted he left his post as Chief Counsel for the Long committee approximately a week ago, apparently when Long resigned as Senator in order to give his successor seniority when the present Senate went into session. (77-44206)

Paris Flammonde: Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Paris Flammonde.

Lloyd Tupling: During 1954, W. Lloyd Tupling was appointed the Information Officer of the staff of Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic Senator of Oregon. One Lloyd Tupling, University News Bureau, Eugene, Oregon, was listed as a member of the "Society of America's Friends of the Mexican People" as of 8-13-33. This group is no longer in existence and was not investigated by the FBI, although indications were that the group was sympathetic to the communist cause. During May, 1950, one Lloyd Tupling was the publisher of "The State-Wide Newspaper," a weekly published in Boise, Idaho. (100-179915-23)

Richard Sprague: In a Rosen to Mr. DeLoach memo dated 3-26-63, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-23-63, Dallas, Texas," it was noted that Richard E. Sprague had written to Joseph F. Dolan, Administrative Assistant to Senator Robert F. Kennedy, enclosing a number of photographs taken at the assassination site, and also stating that he was a proponent of the theory that more than one individual was firing shots at President Kennedy when he was assassinated. Bureau, Dallas and New York files contained no information on Sprague at that time, and New York was instructed to conduct a credit and criminal inquiry on him in an attempt to identify him, and these checks were negative.

A review was made of books written by critics of the Warren Commission to determine if Sprague might have collaborated with them. In Josiah Thompson's book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," he acknowledges assistance from one "Richard Sprague" not further identified. Sylvia Meagher, author of "Accessories After the Fact," a severe critique of the Warren Commission,

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

FBI, CIA, Secret Service, and Dallas Police Department, acknowledges the assistance of Richard E. Sprague stating, "I am grateful to Richard E. Sprague for making available a list compiled by him of photographs and films which seem to have been overlooked entirely by the Warren Commission and these investigative agencies. "

Sprague wrote us on 7-9-68 along the same vein he had written Mr. Dolan, indicating he had important photographs of the assassination which should be reviewed by us, and also enclosed a research monograph relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. By letter of 7-18-68, we advised Mr. Sprague that the information in his monograph, as well as the photographs, were previously furnished the Bureau by the office of former Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Our files reveal no additional pertinent data concerning Sprague. (62-109060-6520)

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/14/69

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY

RE: ROBERT LLOYD KAFFKE, aka
IS - CUBA
Bufile 105-92830
SF 134-2373
MEX 105-3710 (P)

WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS, aka
IS - CUBA
Bufile 105-161216
XP 105-1780
MEX 105-5747 (P)

Also stated by John F. Kennedy

Enclosed are 23 copies of LHM captioned and dated as above. Extra copies are furnished for possible dissemination to appropriate offices of U. S. Secret Service.

Re Bureau airtel 7/23/68 entitled MORITZ GUSSEOLZ, aka, IS - CANADA, Bufile 105-140580, regarding deportation of the subjects from Canada on 7/18/68.

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

- 18 - Bureau (Incl. 28)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 105-1284, Dobkins, Info)
(1 - 82-52, Assassination of JFK)
(3 - El Paso)
(1 - New York, 134-13704, Kaffke, Info)
(2 - Legat, Ottawa, Info)
(8 - San Francisco)
(2 - Demonstrations at San Francisco State College)
3 - Mexico City (105-3710)
(1 - 105-5747)

RJG:gmh
(21)

NOT RECORDED
170 FEB 6 1969

2 FEB 10 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MEX 105-3710
MEX 105-3747

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will advise Mexico City whether or not subjects are known to have returned to the San Francisco area from their Mexican travels.

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

AT MEXICO, D.F.

Will make inquiry at Mexican Department of Immigration in attempt to locate information concerning subjects' travels in Mexico.

A copy of the LEM is being disseminated to CIA Station, Mexico, D.F.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 14, 1969

ROBERT LLOYD KAFFKE

WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS

The January 6, 1969, edition of EL DIA, a leftist, Spanish language daily newspaper published at Mexico, D.F., Mexico, carried an article on page 2 which is set forth below in its entirety:

Mr. William R. Dobkins, United States citizen, from San Francisco, California, presented himself last night in the offices of EL DIA and asked us to publish the following declaration:

"The 24th of December I, together with my compatriot Roberto Kaffke, visited the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba, displaying to its functionaries an invitation made to us from Havana to visit Cuba at an unspecified time. Our purpose, as representatives of the Caucasian groups and of the Third World, respectively, of the strike committee of the students of San Francisco State College, was to obtain national and international publicity for our strike and for the plan for a new course in the psychology department of our school to study the mental state of

FEUNDAT

ENCLOSURE

62 107660

ROBERT LLOYD KAFFKE
WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS

Lee Harvey Oswald. The trip to Cuba was refused to us, although in Canada it had already been authorized." (They were deported from there.)

"This study which we wish to carry out has the objective," stated Mr. Dobkins, "of determining why Oswald was not tried. It is sustained that the motive for his action (the assassination of John F. Kennedy) was so damaging for North American capitalism that he had to be eliminated.

"My only credentials are the fact that I convinced his mother (Margarita Oswald) that I knew so much about the affair that she herself accused me of having been involved in the assassination of the President, without mentioning my name, the day following the death of Jack Ruby." (He showed a photostatic copy of a document in which there is a quotation which, according to the declarant, was taken from the DALLAS MORNING NEWS, November 5, 1967: "That she now had enough circumstantial evidence to convict a person with a motive.")

"Once I spoke with her in Fort Worth, Texas, and another time she saw me, and we spoke, in Monahans, also in Texas, and what we spoke of there, and much more, is that which we wish to say in our new course in San Francisco State College and for which we desired ample publicity which I believed I could obtain with a grand unfolding in Cuba."

Mr. Dobkins identified himself with a migratory Form 14 number 297742 issued by our Consul in Calexico, California.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 16 1969

TELETYPE

REC-53

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

810PM URGENT 1/16/69 JDM 10 PAGES

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS

FORMER SA REGIS L. KENNEDY ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HE
HAD PERSONALLY CONTACTED ^{attorney} USA LOUIS LA COUR, NEW ORLEANS, EARLIER
ON THIS DATE AND THAT LA COUR TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD BEEN IN
CONTACT WITH THE DEPARTMENT AND THAT THE DEPARTMENT STATED IT
INTENDS TO INVOKE THE PRIVILEGE IN RESPECT TO THE FORTHCOMING
TESTIMONY OF KENNEDY IN INSTANT MATTER. IN THIS CONNECTION,
LA COUR ON THE SAME DATE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT HE HAD
BEEN IN CONTACT WITH KENNEDY AND THAT KENNEDY HAD INDICATED
HIS AGREEMENT TO TAKE THE PRIVILEGE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE
DEPARTMENT'S DESIRE.

THE RED COMET EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM.
INSTANT DATE, CARRIES AN ARTICLE WHICH CONTAINS
FOLLOWING PERTINENT INFO:
END PAGE ONE.

FEB 5 1969

PLRS. REC. UNIT

COPY RETAINED IN
PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

17 JAN 22 1969

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26 FEB 6, TNG, ac

NOP89-69

PAGE TWO

DA JIM GARRISON, ORLEANS PARISH, WILL ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN AUTOPSY PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN ARGUMENTS BEFORE A SESSIONS COURT HEARING IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ON JANUARY SEVENTEEN, NEXT. THE DA'S OFFICE SAID IT WOULD FILE A NEW SUBPOENA TODAY DESIGNED TO OBTAIN THE MATERIAL AND THAT IT WOULD DIRECT U.S. ARCHIVIST DR. ROBERT H. BAHMER TO PRODUCE IT FOR THE START OF THE TRIAL. ADA NUMA BERTEL, ORLEANS PARISH, WILL REPRESENT GARRISON AT THE WASHINGTON HEARING.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, INSTANT DATE, CARRIES AN ARTICLE WHICH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PERTINENT INFORMATION:

SUBPOENAS WERE ISSUED TODAY BY THE PROSECUTION IN THE TRAIL OF CLAY L. SHAW TO THREE ^E U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENTS WHO GAVE EXTENSIVE TESTIMONY TO THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. INFO FILED BY THE OFFICE OF ^{District Attorney} DA GARRISON WITH THE SUBPOENAS ALLEGES THE TESTIMONY

END PAGE TWO.

MARY FT <FLL

PAGE THREE

OF THESE THREE GOVERNMENT AGENTS WILL SHOW THE PRESIDENT WAS "STRUCK BY BULLETS FIRED BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL." THE CALLING OF THESE WITNESSES INDICATES THAT THE STATE WILL ATTEMPT TO RECONSTRUCT THE KENNEDY SLAYING ITSELF IN SHAW'S TRIAL.

SUBPOENAED BY THE STATE: ROY KELLERMAN, BETHESDA, MD., SECRET SERVICE AGENT; ~~LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT, ALEXANDRIA, VA.,~~ PHOTOGRAPHY EXPERT FOR THE FBI; ~~ROBERT A. FRAZIER, HILLCREST HGTS., MD.,~~ FBI FIREARMS EXPERT,) L.

THE SUBPOENAES ARE FOR APPEARANCES JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN, NEXT AND WILL HAVE TO BE SENT TO COURTS IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES WHERE THE MEN RESIDE TO BE SERVED.

THE DA'S OFFICE SAID THAT KELLERMAN WAS SEATED ON THE RIGHT FRONT SEAT OF THE KENNEDY CAR WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT. HE WAS ALSO PRESENT IN THE AUTOPSY ROOM OF BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL AT THE TIME OF THE AUTOPSY. THE SUBPOENA NOTES THAT HE CAN TESTIFY "AS TO THE NATURE OF THE PRESIDENT'S WOUNDS AND THEIR LOCATION AND EXTENT."

END PAGE THREE

FERRELL

PAGE FOUR

THE DA'S OFFICE NOTES THAT SHANEYFELT EXAMINED THE MOVIE CAMERA BELONGING TO ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER WHO FILMED THE ASSASSINATION. AS A RESULT OF SHANEYFELT'S TESTS, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE CAMERA RAN AT AN AVERAGE SPEED OF EIGHTEEN POINT THREE FRAMES A SECOND. THE SUBPOENA STATES "THIS TESTIMONY IS MATERIAL AS IT WILL ESTABLISH THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF TIME INVOLVED IN THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND WILL FURTHER TEND TO SHOW THAT KENNEDY WAS STRUCK BY BULLETS FIRED BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL."

FRAZIER'S FIREARMS WORK, THE SUBPOENA SAID, WILL ESTABLISH THE MINIMUM TIME REQUIRED TO WORK THE BOLT AND PULL THE TRIGGER OF THE MANNLICHER-CARCANO RIFLE ALLEGEDLY OWNED BY OSWALD AND USED IN THE ASSASSINATION. FURTHER, FRAZIER, THE SUBPOENA SAID, EXAMINED THE SHIRT, TIE AND COAT WORN BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE TIME OF THE MURDER AND AS A RESULT, CAN TESTIFY AS TO THE LOCATION AND MOTION OF BULLET HOLES DISCOVERED IN THE CLOTHING.

END PAGE FOUR

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PAGE FIVE

USA LA COUR WAS TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF THE ABOVE DISCRIBED NEWS ARTICLE AT THREE TEN P.M., INSTANT DATE. HE STATED HE WOULD STUDY IT AND BE IN TOUCH WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

THE DEFENSE ALSO SUBPOENAED THIRTEEN WITNESSES TODAY AS FOLLOWS:

ALVIN BEAUBOEUF, SIX SEVEN ZERO NINE N. VILLERE, ARABI, WHO CHARGED IN MAY OF NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN THAT TWO OF GARRISON'S INVESTIGATORS TRIED TO BRIBE AND INTIMIDATE HIM IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE. BEAUBOEUF WAS AN ASSOCIATE OF THE LATE DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE, WHO GARRISON SAYS PLOTTED THE ASSASSINATION WITH SHAW AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

HUGH B. EXNICIOS, FOUR ONE ZERO ONE AIRLINE HWY, METAIRIE, LA., BEAUBOEUF'S ATTORNEY.

CARLOS QUIROGA, THREE ONE FOUR ONE DERBY PL., A CUBAN EXILE WHO HAS BEEN QUESTIONED BY GARRISON IN CONNECTION WITH OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES IN NEW ORLEANS.

END PAGE FIVE

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PAGE SIX

WILLIAM, LOUIS AND LEONARD GURVICH, WHO OPERATE A PRIVATE PATROL SERVICE AT SIX ONE ZERO POYDRAS. ALL WERE CONNECTED WITH GARRISON'S OFFICE EARLY IN THE INVESTIGATION. GARRISON HAS CHARGED WILLIAM GURVICH WITH THE THEFT OF THE "MASTER FILE" IN THE SHAW CASE.

LT. EDWARD O'DONNELL, A LIE DETECTOR EXPERT IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CAPT. CLARENCE GIARRUSSO, HEAD OF THE POLICE NARCOTICS DIVISION.

LT. ROY JACOB OF THE JEFFERSON PARISH SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

JAMES KEMP, ONE FOUR ONE EIGHT CLEVELAND, A TELEVISION ANNOUNCER.

MR. AND MRS. JESSIE J. GARNER, FOUR NINE ONE ONE MAGAZINE. THEY RENTED AN APARTMENT TO OSWALD IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MATT HERRON, ONE TWO ONE TWO PINE, PHOTOGRAPHER WITH NO PREVIOUS PUBLIC CONNECTION TO THE CASE.

END PAGE SIX

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PAGE SEVEN

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, INSTANT DATE, CARRIES A SHORT PARAGRAPH STATING THAT MARINA OSWALD PORTER, WIDOW OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WILL BE SUBPOENAED AS A DEFENSE WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW.

THE FINAL EDITION ALSO CARRIES AN ARTICLE WHICH ANNOUNCES THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEYS TODAY FILED A MOTION WITH CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR., ASKING AN INJUNCTION BARRING WWL-TV FROM TELECASTING AN HOUR-LONG SPECIAL ON THE SHAW CASE SATURDAY NIGHT. HAGGERTY SET A HEARING AT TEN A.M., JANUARY SEVENTEEN NEXT AND CALLED WILLIAM REED, NEWS DIRECTOR, CHANNEL FOUR, TO APPEAR AT THAT TIME. CHANNEL FOUR IS WWL-TV. HAGGERTY ALSO DIRECTED THE STATE'S CHIEF PROSECUTOR JAMES L. ALCOCK TO BE ON HAND.

THE DEFENSE MOTION FILED BY SHAW ATTORNEY SALVATORE PANZECA CONTENDS THE PROGRAM WOULD BE WATCHED BY MANY POTENTIAL JURORS AND CONSTITUTES A VIOLATION OF THE GUIDELINES HANDED DOWN BY HAGGERTY FOR COVERAGE OF THE CASE.

END PAGE SEVEN

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PAGE EIGHT

THE REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS DATED DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE AT DALLAS, ENTITLED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA", PAGE THREE ZERO SEVEN, DISCLOSES INTERVIEW OF ALVIN ROLAN BEAUBOEUF ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE, AT WHICH TIME HE ADVISED THAT HE HAD VISITED THE APARTMENT OF DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE IN NEW ORLEANS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE TO OBTAIN A BOOK AND THAT WHILE HE WAS THERE, HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS PD, ALONG WITH FERRIE AND ONE MARTINS.

NEW ORLEANS TEL TO THE BUREAU, MAY TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYSEVEN, ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, DATED MAY TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYSEVEN, CARLOS QUIROGA HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, MAY TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYSEVEN, IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT MATTER.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, DATED JULY TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYSEVEN, CARRIED AN ARTICLE WHICH MENTIONED THAT OFFICER EDWARD O'DONNELL HAD SUBMITTED A MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE RESULTS OF A LIE DETECTOR TEST GIVEN PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO,
END PAGE EIGHT

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100-100000-1

PAGE NINE

AS WELL AS A MEMO FROM O'DONNELL TO GARRISON RELATING A CONVERSATION BETWEEN RUSSO AND O'DONNELL, IN WHICH RUSSO ALLEGEDLY STATED HIS INABILITY TO SEPARATE FACT FROM FANCY.

NEW ORLEANS TEL TO THE BUREAU DATED AUGUST FIVE, SIXTYSEVEN, SET FORTH THE NAMES OF NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED AS DEFENSE WITNESSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERJURY TRIAL OF DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR. LT. CLARENCE GIARRUSSO, NEW ORLEANS PD, WAS INCLUDED IN THIS LIST.

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE DAILY NEWSPAPER, NEW ORLEANS, DATED MARCH SIXTEEN, SIXTYSEVEN, CARRIED AN ARTICLE CONCERNING THE HEARING INTO AN ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT JAMES KEMP, WDSU-TV, HAD CONDUCTED A TAPED INTERVIEW WITH PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR IN BATON ROUGE, LA.

THE ABOVE-MENTIONED REP OF SA DEBRUEYS DATED DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE, PAGE ONE ZERO TWO, DISCLOSES INTERVIEW OF MR.
END PAGE NINE

PAGE TEN

AND MRS. JESSE JAMES GARNER ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE.
THE GARNERS, AT THIS TIME, ADVISED THAT OSWALD RENTED THE
APARTMENT AT FOUR NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE ST., ON MAY NINE,
SIXTYTHREE. THE GARNERS STATED THEY ACT AS RENTAL AGENTS FOR
APARTMENTS LOCATED IN THE BUILDING AT THAT ADDRESS.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO INFO IN THE NAME OF LT.
ROY JACOB AND CONTAIN NO REFERENCES IN THE NAME OF MATT HERRON
PERTINENT TO INSTANT CASE. NEW ORLEANS INDICES DISCLOSE,
HOWEVER, THAT MATT HERRON HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANTI-VIETNAM
DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA.

^{remb}
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SAA

FBI WASH DC

CLR

Memorandum

DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1/20/69

FROM : D. E. Moore

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Supervisor Ernest Wall, New Orleans Office, at 3:35 p.m., telephonically advised SA Henry L. DeBuck that the District Attorney's office in New Orleans has withdrawn its move to delay the trial of Clay Shaw. The trial is scheduled to begin 1/21/69.

Supervisor Wall read excerpts from a news story in today's edition of the "States-Item." The article reports that in a surprise move Assistant District Attorney James Alcock made an oral statement in withdrawing a previously filed motion for delay in the trial of Shaw. He criticized former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and his panel of experts for their unconscionable action which, he claimed, could not help having an influence upon the jurors. In withdrawing the motion he dramatically stated that the State will trust the good judgment, common sense and spirit of justice which the State feels prevails among the people of New Orleans.

Supervisor Wall stated that a detailed teletype will follow.

ACTION:

None. For information.

62-109060

10 JAN 22 1969

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. H. L. DeBuck

HLD:bab
 (6)

56 JAN 27 1969

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/16/69

Attached teletype reports information from news media that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison plans to subpoena Special Agents (SA) Robert Frazier and Lyndal Shaneyfelt of the FBI Laboratory and Secret Service agent Roy Kellerman to testify at the trial of Clay Shaw scheduled to begin 1/21/69, in New Orleans. SAs Shaneyfelt and Frazier testified before the Warren Commission in connection with evidential aspects of the Warren Commission inquiry. The New Orleans Office has advised U. S. Attorney Louis Lacour in New Orleans of the reported plans of Garrison to subpoena SAs Shaneyfelt and Frazier and Secret Service agent Roy Kellerman.

The Attorney General will be advised when subpoenas are actually served on SAs Shaneyfelt and Frazier.

Water
REL:as
File

54 FEB 6 1969

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

P
FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

614PM URGENT 1-17-69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS 889-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS 889-69) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC.-INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM,
JANUARY SEVENTEEN, INSTANT, CARRIES A BULLETIN WHICH ADVISES
THAT THE DA'S OFFICE, IN A DRAMATIC ELEVENTH HOUR MOVE, TODAY
FILED A MOTION REQUESTING A CONTINUANCE OF THE CLAY SHAW TRIAL.
IT WAS ASKED THAT THE CASE BE RESET ONLY AFTER THE DA'S OFFICE
RECEIVES ALL OF THE EVIDENCE CALLED FOR IN THEIR SUBPOENAS
INCLUDING EVIDENCE USED IN THE AUTOPSY REPORT OF JOHN F.
KENNEDY'S DEATH AND ALL OTHER EVIDENCE THE DA'S OFFICE CLAIMS
IS BEING SECRETLY HELD BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

IN ADDITION, AN ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GENERAL
SESSIONS JUDGE CHARLES W. HALLECK, JR., WASHINGTON, D. C. 25 JAN 22 1969
HAD RULED TODAY THAT THE OFFICE OF DA JIM GARRISON WILL HAVE
TO PRODUCE EVIDENCE THAT PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS OF THE JOHN-F.

END PAGE ONE

56 JAN 28 1969

PAGE TWO

KENNEDY AUTOPSY ARE MATERIAL TO THE CASE AGAINST CLAY L. SHAW
IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THEM.

ANOTHER ARTICLE IN THE SAME EDITION REPORTED THAT MRS.
KENNETH JESS PORTER, THE FORMER MARINA OSWALD, IRVING, TEXAS,
HAD SAID TODAY THAT SHE WILL HONOR A SUBPOENA IN THE EVENT ONE
IS ISSUED TO HER FOR HER TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY L.
SHAW. A SHAW ATTORNEY HAD STATED EARLIER THAT A SUBPOENA WOULD
BE FILED JANUARY SEVENTEEN INSTANT OR JANUARY TWENTY, NEXT, FOR
PORTER'S APPEARANCE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE MOTION FILED BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS
ASKING AN INJUNCTION TO BAR WWL-TV FROM TELECASTING AN HOUR
LONG SPECIAL ON THE SHAW CASE JANUARY EIGHTEEN, NEXT, WWL-TV
SETTLED THE CONTROVERSY BY VOLUNTARILY WITHDRAWING THE PROGRAM.
WWL ATTORNEY TOLD CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY,
JR., ON JANUARY SEVENTEEN, INSTANT, THAT THE PROGRAM WAS BEING
WITHDRAWN AND EXPRESSED HOPE OTHER NEWS MEDIA WOULD EXERCISE
SIMILAR RESTRAINT.

END PAGE TWO

REL

PAGE THREE

WILLIAM REED, NEWS DIRECTOR, WWL-TV, SAID THE FACT A HEARING WAS SET ON THE MOTION "CONSTITUTES A SERIOUS BREACH OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION."

THE LOCAL CHAPTER OF SIGMA DELTA CHI, PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTIC FRATERNITY, PASSED A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE MOVE AND STATING THAT AN INJUNCTION WOULD REPRESENT PRIOR CENSORSHIP BY JUDICIAL FIAT AND A VIOLATION OF THE BASIC TENETS OF PRESS FREEDOM.

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, JANUARY SEVENTEEN INSTANT, IN REPORTING THE REQUEST OF GARRISON'S OFFICE FOR A DELAY IN THE SHAW TRIAL, STATED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY HAD SET A HEARING FOR TEN A.M., JANUARY TWENTY, NEXT, ON THE DELAY REQUEST. F. IRVIN DYMOND, SHAW'S CHIEF COUNSEL, SAID HE WILL OPPOSE ANY DELAY.

THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT IF JUDGE HAGGERTY TURNS DOWN THE STATES'S REQUEST FOR A CONTINUANCE, THE DA'S OFFICE CAN NOL-PROS THE CASE AND REINSTATE IT LATER. ALSO, IF EITHER

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

THE STATE OR THE DEFENSE OBJECTS TO THE JUDGE'S RULING,
IT CAN BE APPEALED TO THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT.

THE FINAL EDITION ALSO REPORTED THAT GENERAL SESSIONS
JUDGE CHARLES HALLECK, JR. GAVE GARRISON'S OFFICE TWO WEEKS
TO DECIDE WHETHER TO PRESENT EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT TO WARRANT
HIS ORDERING RELEASE OF RECORDS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.
THESE RECORDS PERTAIN TO PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS OF THE
AUTOPSY ON KENNEDY'S BODY.

~~THESE~~
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

GMA

FBI WASH DC

TUC

L

R

P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 20 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

522PM URGENT 1-20-69 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC.- INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JANUARY TWENTY,
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE OFFICE OF DA JIM GARRISON IN A
SURPRISE MOVE TODAY WITHDREW ITS MOTION TO DELAY THE TRIAL OF
CLAY L. SHAW. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT SHAW WILL GO TO TRIAL
AS SCHEDULED TOMORROW ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRING TO KILL
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK
MADE AN ORAL STATEMENT WHICH HE BEGAN BY ASSERTING THE STATE IS
ENTITLED TO A ^{FAIR} TRIAL JUST AS THE DEFENSE AND SAID HE WOULD
LIKE TO SUBMIT AN OUTLINE OF THE OFFENSE THAT PROMPTED THE
FILING OF THIS MOTION AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR. ALCOCK THEN
LAUNCHED INTO A VERBAL ATTACK ON RAMSEY CLARK AND HIS PANEL
OF EXPERTS, NOTING THAT THE PANEL MEMBERS WERE VIEWING THE
AUTOPSY DOCUMENTS AT THE SAME TIME GARRISON'S OFFICE WAS

END PAGE ONE

56 JAN 28 1969

62-109060

PAGE TWO

TRYING TO OBTAIN THEM. ALCOCK BRANDED CLARK'S ACTION IN RELEASING THE REPORT JUST AS THE CASE WAS ABOUT TO GO TO TRIAL AND JUST AS CLARK WAS ABOUT TO LEAVE OFFICE AS "UNCONSCIONABLE" AND "NOT IN KEEPING WITH HIS HIGH OFFICE." ALCOCK SAID IT "COULD NOT HELP BUT INFLUENCE JURORS."

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT AFTER A DRAMATIC PAUSE, ALCOCK MADE THE STATEMENT, THE STATE WILL TRUST THE GOOD JUDGEMENT, COMMON SENSE AND SPIRIT OF JUSTICE WHICH THE STATE FEELS, PREVAILS AMONG THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND WILL WITHDRAW ITS MOTION AND ANNOUNCE AT THIS TIME THE STATE IS READY TO GO TO TRIAL TOMORROW.

FORMER SA REGIS L. KENNEDY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE TODAY AND STATED THAT HE HAD HEARD ABOUT THE DA'S WITHDRAWAL OF A MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THE SHAW TRIAL. KENNEDY, NOTING THAT THE SUBPOENA REQUIRES HIM TO REPORT AT CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT AT TEN A.M. TOMORROW, WONDERED IF THERE WERE ANY INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIM.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

USA LOUIS LA COUR, NEW ORLEANS, IN TELEPHONIC CONTACT, ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR KENNEDY TO "INVOK^IE THE PRIVILEGE" STILL STANDS. LA COUR STATED, HOWEVER, THAT SINCE A NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL TOOK OFFICE THIS DATE, HE WILL TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT THE DEPARTMENT ON JANUARY TWENTYONE, NEXT, TO DETERMINE IF THERE ARE ANY NEW INSTRUCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER.

LA COUR NOTED THAT EVEN THOUGH KENNEDY'S SUBPOENA REQUIRES HIS PRESENCE AT TEN A.M. IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT TOMORROW, THE NEXT SEVERAL DAYS WILL BE TAKEN UP IN THE SELECTION OF A JURY AND THEREFORE, LA COUR DOES NOT INTEND TO HAVE ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS OFFICE PRESENT IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT TOMORROW. HE STATED THAT KENNEDY, UPON REPORTING TO CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT TOMORROW, WILL PROBABLY BE TOLD TO GO HOME DUE TO THE TIME NECESSARY FOR SELECTION OF A JURY.

LA COUR'S COMMENTS BEING FURNISHED TO KENNEDY THIS DATE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CAB

FBI WASH DC

5-1111 (10-20-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-17-69

News media have previously reported that Garrison was attempting to subpoena Dr. James B. Rhoads, Archivist to the U. S., asking Dr. Rhoads to appear and bring with him to the trial of Clay Shaw the x-ray and photographic records connected with the President Kennedy autopsy. Attached teletype reports that Judge Charles Halleck of the District of Columbia ruled that office of Garrison will have to produce evidence that photographs and x-rays of John F. Kennedy are material to case against Shaw in order to obtain them. Attached teletype also reports that thereafter Garrison indicated he planned to file a motion for a continuance in his trial of Shaw until he gets all of the evidence he desires. It is obvious Garrison has nothing and this is his legal effort to extract himself from the mess he is in.

ACTION:

Inasmuch as data in the attached teletype was reported in news media, no dissemination being made of it. *pk*

RFL:as:dcv

179
1/14
11/1/69

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

603PM URGENT 1-21-69 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-10906 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

CASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC - INFO CONCERNING . 00: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, JANUARY TWENTYONE INSTANT,
REPORTED THAT THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW OPENED IN ORLEANS
PARISH CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT BEFORE JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY,
JR. TODAY. THE TRIAL OPENED WITH A LEGAL HASSLE OVER WHETHER
THE STATE OR THE DEFENSE HAS THE FIRST CRACK AT QUESTIONING
POTENTIAL JURORS. THE DEBATE ENDED WITH JUDGE EDWARD A.
HAGGERTY, JR. RULING THAT THE STATE WILL QUESTION JURORS FIRST.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK
OUTLINED THE STATE'S CASE AGAINST SHAW. IN THE PROCESS OF
QUESTIONING A POTENTIAL JUROR, ALCOCK EXPLAINED THAT IN ORDER
TO CONVICT, THE STATE MUST ESTABLISH THAT A CONSPIRACY EXISTED
AND THAT AN OVERT ACT WAS COMMITTED IN THE FURTHERANCE OF THE
OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRACY. ALCOCK SAID THE STATE WILL ATTEMPT
TO PROVE SIX CHARGES, ANY OF WHICH HE SAID WOULD SUFFICE FOR A

15 JAN 24 1969

END PAGE ONE

58 JAN 30 1969

PAGE TWO

CONVICTION IF FOUND TO BE AN ACT COMMITTED IN FURTHERANCE OF
THE CONSPIRACY. ALCOCK LISTED THE SIX CHARGES:

ONE. THERE WAS A MEETING BETWEEN SHAW, LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
AND DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE IN FERRIE'S NEW ORLEANS APARTMENT IN
SEPTEMBER SIXTYTHREE, AT WHICH THE ASSASSINATION OF KENNEDY
WAS DISCUSSED.

TWO. AT THE MEETING AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT, A DISCUSSION
TOOK PLACE OF THE MEANS AND WEAPONS USED IN THE MURDER,
PARTICULARLY THE SELECTION OF HIGH-POWERED RIFLES TO BE USED
SIMULTANEOUSLY TO PRODUCE A CROSS FIRE.

THREE. SHAW MET OSWALD AND JACK RUBY IN THE CAPITAL HOUSE
MOTEL IN BATON ROUGE AND MONEY WAS EXCHANGED.

FOUR. SHAW TOOK A TRIP TO THE WEST COAST IN NOVEMBER,
SIXTYTHREE.

FIVE. FERRIE TOOK A TRIP TO HOUSTON IN NOVEMBER, SIXTYTHREE.

SIX. OSWALD TOOK THE ALLEGED MURDER RIFLE TO THE TEXAS
BOOK DEPOSITORY.

END PAGE TWO

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PAGE THREE

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE STATE AND DEFENSE ^TTENATIVELY AGREED UPON IRVIN MASON, FIFTY YEAR OLD ENGINEER, EMPLOYED BY THE FREEPORT SULPHUR CO. AS THE FIRST WITNESS IN THE TRIAL.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED SIXTYNINE POTENTIAL JURORS IS AVAILABLE AND MORE CAN BE ADDED IF NECESSARY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DEFENSE AND STATE ARE ARMED WITH TWELVE PEREMPTORY CHALLANGES BY WHICH THEY CAN DISCHARGE A JUROR WITHOUT GIVING A REASON. AFTER THESE ARE EXHAUSTED, IT WILL BE UP TO THE JUDGE TO DECIDE WHETHER A JUROR IS FIT TO SERVE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE HAGGERTY ANNOUNCED THAT ONCE TWELVE JURORS AND TWO ALTERNATES ARE SELECTED, ^CEACH WILL BE ALLOWED ONE TELEPHONE CALL TO HIS HOME AND THEN WILL BE SEQUESTERED FOR THE DURATION OF THE TRIAL.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT ADMISSION TO THE COURTROOM IS BY CREDENTIALS ONLY AND ALL PERSONS ENTERING WILL BE FRISKED.
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

A SOUNDLESS CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION CAMERA HAS BEEN INSTALLED IN THE COURTROOM WITH AN OUTLET IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE AS A SECURITY MEASURE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A SUBPOENA WAS ISSUED TODAY BY THE DEFENSE FOR MRS. MARINA OSWALD PORTER OF IRVING, TEXAS. THE STATE ISSUED A SUBPOENA FOR A FILM TAKEN OF THE ASSASSINATION BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER AND BULLET FRAGMENTS FOUND AT THE SCENE, WHICH MATERIALS ARE IN THE NATION^{AL} ARCHIVES AT WASHINGTON.

FORMER SPECIAL AGENT REGIS L. KENNEDY ADVISED HE APPEARED CRIMINAL DIST. COURT TODAY IN RESPONSE TO SUBPOENA AND WAS EXCUSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. KENNEDY ADVISED THAT ALL STATE AND DEFENSE WITNESSES WERE EXCUSED TODAY.

^{MEMO}
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

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Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-21-69

Attached reports trial of Clay Shaw scheduled to begin 1-21-69. Assistant District Attorney James Alcock criticized former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and his panel of experts for releasing report on autopsy. Alcock claimed this action could not help but influence jurors.

U.S. Attorney, New Orleans, advised former Special Agent Kennedy, who has been subpoenaed to testify 1-21-69, has been instructed to "invoke the privilege." U.S. Attorney contacting Department 1-21-69 for any new instructions.

Inasmuch as data in the attached teletype was reported in news media, no dissemination being made of it.

WGS/TNG:sfw

UICS/jh-

WGS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *ave*

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Lab Files
DATE: January 22, 1969
1 - Mr. Frazier

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

We have been informed that SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and SA Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, would be subpoenaed to testify at the trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans.

At 11:00 p.m., 1/21/69, SA Frazier received a court order with supporting petition, copies of which are attached, issued by Circuit Court Judge Roscoe Parker, Prince George's County, Upper Marlboro, Maryland. SA Shaneyfelt, as of 10:30 a.m., 1/22/69, has not received any notice in this matter.

The Director approved in Branigan's memorandum to Mr. Sullivan on 1/17/69, advising the Attorney General when subpoenas or other notice was actually received by SAs Frazier and Shaneyfelt.

There is attached a letter to the Department with copies of the court order and petition received by SA Frazier attached thereto.

The court order received by SA Frazier orders him to appear in the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, Maryland, at 9:30 a.m., on 1/24/69, for further proceedings in connection with the request of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, to the State of Maryland to make SA Frazier available to testify in this matter. It should be noted that the request for testimony as stated in the attached petition gives 1/29/69, Enclosures *sent 1-23-69*
62-109060

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Goble

1 - Mr. Mohr : 1-3-32

JAN 24 1969

(Continued - over)

RAF:js
(11)

54 FEB 7 - 1969

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

as the date SA Frazier is to appear; however, Assistant States Attorney Arthur A. Marshall, Jr., who filed the petition advised SA Frazier by telephone that this date was in error and should have been 1/27/69.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the attached letter be forwarded immediately to the Department for their opinion in this matter.

P *AM* *JRG*

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-22-69

Attached, which relates to trial of Clay Shaw, summarizes New Orleans newspaper account of first day of trial. Assistant District Attorney Alcock, in questioning potential juror, explained State will attempt to prove six charges. One juror tentatively selected. Marina Oswald Porter subpoenaed by defense, according to newspaper. Former Special Agent Regis Kennedy advised New Orleans Office he and other witnesses excused until further notice.

No dissemination being made since information substantially from news media.

TNG:sfw *WKS/jm* *WKS*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad *July*

DATE: 1/23/69

FROM : W. D. Griffith *h*

SUBJECT: *O* ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the memo from R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 1/22/69 regarding the subpoenas of Special Agents Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and Robert A. Frazier of the FBI Laboratory to testify in the trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans. The referenced memo concerns the receipt of a court order with supporting petition delivered to SA Frazier on 1/21/69 regarding his appearance in Prince Georges County Circuit Court at 10:30 a. m. on 1/22/69.

SA Shaneyfelt received an order for a hearing on the evening of 1/22/69 ordering him to be present at 10:00 a. m. on 1/24/69 in the Fairfax County Courthouse for a hearing on the request of the State of Louisiana to compel SA Shaneyfelt to attend and testify before Section "C" of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, on 1/27/69.

There is attached a letter to the Department with copies of the court order and petition received by SA Shaneyfelt. The Director approved in Branigan's memorandum to Mr. Sullivan on 1/17/69, advising the Attorney General when subpoenas were actually received. *K*

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the attached letter be forwarded to the Department for their opinion in this matter.

Enclosures (3) *Re: 1-23-69*

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Goble

62-109060

LLS:mb (10)

59 JAN 31 1969

JAN 24 1969

The Attorney General

January 23, 1969

Director, FBI

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated January 22, 1969, advising that SA Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., was served with a court order to appear in Prince George's County Court regarding a request of the State of Louisiana to compel SA Frazier to appear as a witness in the trial of Clay L. Shaw in the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana.

On the evening of January 22, 1969, SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt received an order to appear for hearing in the Circuit Court of the Commonwealth of Virginia, County of Fairfax, at 10:00 A.M. on January 24, 1969. There was attached to the order a certificate from the Criminal District Court of the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, State of Louisiana, which stated that Shaneyfelt would be a necessary witness in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, requesting the Fairfax County Court to compel SA Shaneyfelt to attend and testify before Section "C" of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the 27th day of January, 1969, copies attached.

Department is requested to advise what response he is to make to the court order and to advise whether or not SA Shaneyfelt is to furnish testimony at the trial of Clay L. Shaw. It is requested in view of the extremely short time available that this matter receive your earliest attention, and that appropriate counsel be designated.

62-109060

Enclosures (2)

1 - Deputy Attorney General Enclosures (2)

1 - Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Based on Memo WDGriffith to I. W. Conrad dated 1/23, 69, same caption

LJS:mn
(13)

57 JAN 31 1969

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REC-6

WDG
EX-103

JAN 24 1969

APM

R/00

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad *June*

DATE: January 21, 1969

FROM : R. H. Jevons *He.*

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR TESTIMONY OF LABORATORY
EXAMINERS AT TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW IN
STATE COURT, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Assistant District Attorney Arthur Marshall, Jr., Upper Marlboro, Maryland, advised SA Robert A. Frazier on January 21, 1969, that District Attorney James C. Garrison, New Orleans, Louisiana, had requested the State of Maryland to issue a subpoena for the appearance of SA Frazier at the trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans on January 27, 1969. Mr. Marshall indicated a subpoena would be served on SA Frazier at his residence on January 21, 1969. He further advised that if SA Frazier did not agree to appear in New Orleans voluntarily, a hearing would be held on January 24, 1969, in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. He further advised that the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans had forwarded a check for SA Frazier's expenses in the amount of \$238.60.

At 4:30 p.m. Assistant District Attorney William R. Alford, Jr. New Orleans, Louisiana, called SA Frazier. He indicated he was willing to defray all of SA Frazier's expenses to New Orleans and desired to permit SA Frazier to remain in Washington rather than being required to appear in New Orleans at the beginning of the trial and remain for the duration of the trial. He stated he would prefer these arrangements also in connection with the testimony of SA Lyndal Shaneyfelt, FBI Laboratory.

SA Frazier advised Mr. Alford that he would be informed later as to the Bureau's desires in this matter.

Mr. Alford was informed the matter of SAs Frazier's and Shaneyfelt's testimony would be taken under advisement when the subpoenas were issued.

As of 9:30 p.m., January 21, 1969, neither Shaneyfelt nor Frazier had received a subpoena. When they do the Attorney General will be advised pursuant to the Director's approval of Branigan's memo to Mr. Sullivan dated 1-17-69.

ACTION: For information.

62-109060

1 - 105-82555

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Bishop

8 FEB 11 1969

EX-103 REC-64

62-109060-6623

JAN 24 1969

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 22 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

728PM URGENT 1-22-69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JANUARY TWENTYTWO
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT TWO JURORS SELECTED FOR SERVICE AT
TRIAL OF INSTANT CASE YESTERDAY ARE IRVING MASON, FIFTY,
MACHINE OPERATOR, TWO THREE ZERO EIGHT TENNESSEE AND OLIVER M.
SCHULTZ, THIRTYNINE, A NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE, INC., EMPLOYEE
SEVEN ONE THREE SIX LAMB ROAD. THE ARTICLE
REPORTED THAT A THIRD JUROR AGREED UPON BY BOTH STATE AND
DEFENSE TODAY IS WILLIAM RICKS, JR., TWO EIGHT FOUR ONE
MAUREPAS, A TEACHER AT BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, BY TWO P.M. THIS AFTERNOON
TWENTYNINE OF THE ORIGINAL ONE HUNDRED SIXTYNINE ON THE
JURY LIST EITHER HAD BEEN EXCUSED OR REJECTED.
END PAGE ONE

56 JAN 30 1969

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DEFENSE TODAY ISSUED SUBPOENAS FOR MRS. RUTH HYDE PAINE OF IRVING, TEXAS; MRS. HAROLD MC MAINES OF DES MOINES, IOWA; AND METAIRIE ATTORNEY HUGH EXNICIOS. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT EXNICIOS HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED PREVIOUSLY BY THE DEFENSE BUT THAT TODAY'S ORDER CALLS FOR HIM TO BRING TO COURT A TAPED RECORDING OF AN ALLEGED CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO AIDES TO DA JIM GARRISON AND EXNICIOS' CLIENT, ALVIN BEAUBOUF. THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED MRS. PAINE AS A QUAKER WHO BEFRIENDED MARINA OSWALD IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND AS A PERSON WITH WHOM MARINA OSWALD LIVED FROM APRIL, SIXTYTHREE, UNTIL OSWALD FOUND WORK IN NEW ORLEANS IN MAY AND AGAIN AFTER THE FAMILY LEFT NEW ORLEANS IN THE FALL. THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED MRS. MC MAINES AS THE FORMER SANDRA MOFFETT, A FRIEND OF PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, WHO RUSSO TESTIFIED AT PRELIMINARY HEARING, ACCOMPANIED HIM TO THE PARTY WHERE HE HEARD SHAW, OSWALD AND OTHERS PLOT THE ASSASSINATION.

END PAGE TWO.

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DURING QUESTIONING OF ONE
OF THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS, DEFENSE ATTORNEY IRVIN DYMOND
MADE THE STATEMENT THAT CLAY L. SHAW WILL TAKE THE WITNESS
STAND IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

NO IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION CONTAINED NEW ORLEANS
FILES ON MASON, SCHULTZ AND RICKS.

^{MEMO}
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

XEROX-MR. ROSEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: 1/22/69

FROM : T. N. Goble

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

For information Mr. William P. Arnold, Civil Division, Department of Justice, telephonically contacted Supervisor Theodore N. Goble on 1/22/69 at 12:05 p.m. Mr. Arnold stated he was calling regarding the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans. He said that Secret Service Agent Kellerman had received a subpoena to testify at that trial and he inquired if any FBI personnel had likewise received a subpoena.

Mr. Arnold was advised that Special Agent Robert A. Frazier had received a court order to appear on 1/24/69 at 9:30 a.m. at the Upper Marlboro Maryland State Court, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, in connection with a request from New Orleans for Frazier to testify in the Clay Shaw case. Mr. Arnold expressed the desire to see the papers served upon Special Agent Frazier.

Special Agent Goble contacted Special Agent Frazier who stated he would bring the documents he had received to the office of Mr. Arnold, Room 3617, Justice Building.

ACTION:

For information and record purposes.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Robert A. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

TNG:rsz
(4)

REC 53

JAN 24 1969

62-109060

5

53 JAN 31 1969

6675

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/22/69

Attached relates to the trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans, Louisiana, and reports developments concerning selection of jurors and additional witnesses being subpoenaed.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination of same recommended.

JFM:chs

Walt *Walt*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad

DATE: January 17, 1969

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

For your information, news media in New Orleans reported 1/16/69 that New Orleans District Attorney Garrison had issued subpoenas for Special Agents Lyndal Shaneyfelt and Robert Frazier of our Laboratory and Secret Service agent Roy Kellerman. Neither Shaneyfelt nor Frazier had been served as of 9 a.m., 1/17/69.

The New Orleans "States-Item," 1/16/69 edition, reported subpoenas were issued 1/16/69 by the prosecution in the trial of Clay L. Shaw. The article reported that Roy Kellerman, Bethesda, Maryland, Secret Service agent; Lyndal Shaneyfelt, Alexandria, Virginia, photography expert for the FBI; and Robert Frazier, Hillcrest Heights, Maryland, FBI firearms expert, were subpoenaed. It described them as Government agents who gave extensive testimony to the Warren Commission. Subpoenas are for appearances 1/27/69 and will be sent to courts where the men reside. Information filed by the prosecution with the subpoenas alleges the testimony of these three men will show President Kennedy was "struck by bullets fired by more than one individual."

The newspaper article stated the calling of these witnesses indicates the prosecution will attempt to reconstruct the Kennedy slaying itself in Shaw's trial.

Garrison's office describes Kellerman as seated in the right front seat of the Kennedy car when President Kennedy was shot and also as present in the autopsy room of Bethesda Hospital at the time of the autopsy. The subpoena notes Kellerman can testify as to the nature, location and extent of the President's wounds.

Garrison's office notes Shaneyfelt examined the movie camera of Abraham Zapruder who filmed the assassination. The subpoena states Shaneyfelt's testimony "is material as it will establish the critical period of time involved in the murder of President Kennedy and will further tend to show that Kennedy was struck by bullets fired by more than one individual."

62-109060

TNG:as

(9)

5 FEB 5 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

10 JAN 22 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

The subpoena said Frazier's firearms work will establish the minimum time required to work the bolt and pull the trigger of the rifle allegedly owned by Oswald and used in the assassination. The subpoena also said Frazier examined the clothing worn by the President and can testify to the location and motion of bullet holes discovered in the clothing.

U. S. Attorney, New Orleans, was advised of this news article.

As of 9 a.m., 1/17/69, neither Shaneyfelt nor Frazier had been served subpoenas.

ACTION:

|| The Attorney General will be advised when subpoenas are actually served on Special Agents Shaneyfelt and Frazier.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
7/13
W.C. Sullivan
JH
OK
H
J
✓
h

JOHN F. FITZGERALD
FOUNDATION

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Goble

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Lab Files
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier

The Attorney General

January 22, 1969

Director, FBI

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

On January 21, 1969, Special Agent Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., was served with a court order issued by Judge Roscoe Parker, State Court, Prince George's County, Maryland, with an attached copy of a petition filed by Assistant States Attorney Arthur A. Marshall, Jr., Prince George's County, Maryland, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, upon which petition the court order was predicated. A copy of each of these two documents is attached. The petition states in effect that Special Agent Frazier is considered a material witness at the trial of Clay L. Shaw in Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Clay L. Shaw is charged with conspiracy to murder John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The petition further states that Special Agent Frazier will be required on January 29, 1969; however, Special Agent Frazier was advised by Assistant States Attorney Marshall by telephone that this date was in error and should have been January 27, 1969.

The court order received specifies that Special Agent Frazier will appear in Judge Parker's court in Upper Marlboro, Maryland, at 9:30 a.m., January 24, 1969, for further proceedings required by Section 618, Article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, 1957 Edition, as amended.

MAILED 2
JAN 23 1969
COMM-FBI

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

37 FEB 13 1969

REC-96

JAN 27 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

For your information, Special Agent Regis Kennedy, FBI, New Orleans, was subpoenaed to testify at the Grand Jury proceedings in this case. In this instance, the United States Attorney at New Orleans was instructed by the Department to instruct Special Agent Kennedy to appear and to cite Departmental Order 381-67 for his reason for not giving certain testimony or providing records. Special Agent Kennedy retired from the FBI on April 30, 1968, and has advised this Bureau that United States Attorney Louis C. Lacour, New Orleans, Louisiana, has instructed him to appear in response to a subpoena which he has received in connection with the trial of Mr. Shaw and to cite Departmental Order 381-67 as his reason for not testifying at this trial.

The situation relative to Special Agent Frazier differs from that outlined immediately above in that all of the testimony that Special Agent Frazier can give is already a matter of public record as published in the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

We have been informed that Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., will also be subpoenaed; however, he has not yet received any notice of this matter. Special Agent Shaneyfelt resides in Fairfax County, Virginia.

The Department is requested to advise what response Special Agent Frazier is to make to the court order and to advise whether or not Special Agent Frazier is to furnish testimony at the trial of Clay L. Shaw. It is requested in view of the extremely short time available that this matter receive your earliest attention, and that the Department designate appropriate counsel.

Enclosures (2)

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures - 2)
- 1 - Assistant Attorney General (Enclosures - 2)
Criminal Division

Circuit Court

This matter having come before the Court pursuant to the provisions of Section 61C, of Article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, 1957 Edition, as amended, and upon consideration of the Petition of the State of Maryland by Arthur A. Marshall, Jr. and Certificate attached thereto, it is by the Court this 21st day of January, 1959,

ORDERED that Robert A. Traylor, 2705 Eastern, Baltimore, Maryland appear before this Court at 9:30 A.M. on the 24th day of January, 1959, for further proceedings in this matter. Section 61C of Article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, 1957 Edition, as amended,

PROVIDED that a copy of this Petition and Order be served on said witness on or before the 23rd day of January, 1959.

Robert A. Traylor
Judge

W. M. L. L. L.

IN SENATE COURT ROOM, DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
JAMES O. JOHNSON
vs.
CLAY L. JAMES
Criminal Trials No. 1727

Comes now the State of Maryland, by and through Arthur A. Marshall, Jr., State's Attorney for Prince George's County, Maryland, and pursuant to Section 613 of Article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, 1957 Edition, as amended, for cause unto the Court the following:

1. That there is a criminal prosecution pending in the State of Louisiana in the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, entitled State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. James charged with conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy.

2. That the following person, residing in the State of Maryland is a material witness in said prosecution:

Robert A. Frazier
2705 Calhoun
Billerest Heights, Maryland

3. That the presence of the above named person will be required on January 29, 1959 and to remain in attendance until excused in the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Section "C", State of Louisiana.

4. That attached hereto is the necessary certificate required by Section 613, of Article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, 1957 Edition, as amended.

WHEREFORE, the State of Maryland by Arthur A. Marshall, Jr., respectfully moves this Court to order the above named

wanted to appear before it on the 7th day of January, 1911
9:20 A.M. for a hearing, pursuant to Section 610 of Article 2
of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Arthur A. Marshall

Arthur A. Marshall, Jr.
State's Attorney

W. M. M. M. M.
at

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

3-55 PM URGENT 1-25-69 SAS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89043)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. ORIGIN: DALLAS

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE JANUARY TWENTY FIVE INSTANT IDENTIFIED THE EIGHTH JUROR AGREED UPON BY THE STATE AND THE DEFENSE AS LLOYD E. HEINTZ, AN EMPLOYEE OF CHEVRON OIL COMPANY RESIDENCE ADDRESS FIVE TWO ONE EIGHT CONTI STREET. FILES NEW ORLEANS DO NOT CONTAIN ANY INFORMATION ON HEINTZ.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL ADDITION JANUARY TWENTY FIVE INSTANT REPORTED THAT DURING THREE HOUR COURT SESSION TODAY ATTORNEYS IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW RAN THROUGH THIRTY SEVEN VENIREMEN IN A VAIN QUEST FOR NEW JURORS. JUDGE HAGGERTY RECESSED COURT UNTIL NINE AM MONDAY. NO LHM SUBMITTED.

ENDGMA

FBI WASH DC

JAN 28 1969

59 JAN 31 1969

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112169

77

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 23 1969

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI NEW ORLS

6-15 PM URGENT 1-23-69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. ^{DISPATCHED} OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELCALL TO BUREAU INSTANT DATE.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, JANUARY
TWENTYTHREE, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE FOURTH JUROR AGREED
UPON BY THE STATE AND THE DEFENSE IS CHARLES DANIEL ORDES,
THIRTYNINE, FIVE ONE ONE ONE BACCICH, A SUPERVISOR FOR THE
AMERICAN CAN CO. NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAINS NO INFORMATION
ON ORDES.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, INSTANT DATE,
REPORTED THAT OFFICE OF DA JIM GARRISON SUBPOENAED THE FOLLOWING
INDIVIDUALS FOR FEBRUARY THREE, NEXT: REC 18 62-109060-6677

MRS. MARY MOORMAN OF DALLAS, ALONG WITH A PHOTO SHE TOOK
AT THE SCENE OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS, NOVEMBER 27 1969
TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE;

DR. ROBERT R. SHAW OF DALLAS, THE PHYSICIAN WHO ATTENDED
GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY OF TEXAS WHEN HE WAS SHOT WHILE RIDING
END PAGE ONE.

53 FEB 1 1969

XEROX
JAN 28 1969

62-109060-6677

PERS. REC. UNIT

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

IN THE KENNEDY CAR;

JAMES ALTIGENS OF DALLAS, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER,
ALONG WITH PHOTOS HE TOOK AT THE ASSASSINATION SCENE;

MEYER GOLDBERG OF WORLD WIDE PHOTOS, NEW YORK, N. Y.,
ALONG WITH NEGATIVES AND PRINTS OF ALTIGENS' PHOTOS HE ALLEGEDLY
POSSESSES;

PTN. BOBBY W. HARGIS OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT;

PTN. BILLY J. MARTIN OF THE DALLAS POLICE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IN ADDITION, A SUBPOENA FOR
ROBERT FRAZIER, A FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FIREARMS
EXPERT, WAS AMENDED TO BE RETURNABLE FEBRUARY THREE, NEXT.
FRAZIER HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED FOR JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

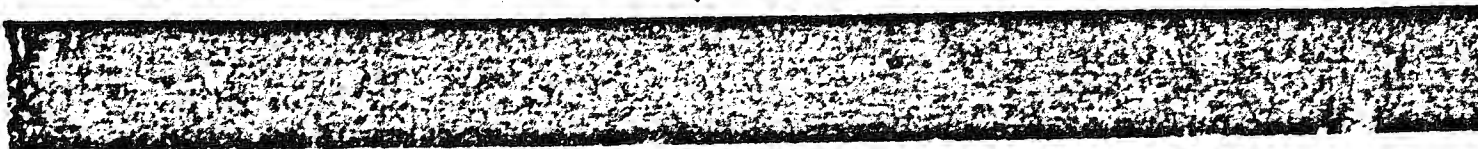
END.

7X

CKG

FBI WASH DC

cc: Mr. Conrad



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SECRET

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REC-90

48 JAN 29 1969

79 FEB 6-1969

SECRET

(S) 82-100000 - 6681

1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Lenihan

BY 11111111

Date: January 23, 1969

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Declassified
7/24/77 EFC/ITLC

TO E. J. Ryan
12/4/69

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112 697 43

A review of our files concerning Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., who was mentioned in news media on January 3, 1969, as being a board member of a new National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, disclosed that Fensterwald was born August 3, 1921, in Nashville, Tennessee, the son of Bernard Fensterwald and Blanche Lindsay Fensterwald. Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated March 20, 1959, which sets forth considerable background data concerning Fensterwald. (77-44206-34)

During recent years, Fensterwald has served as General Counsel for Senator Edward V. Long's Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure.

A check of our files also disclosed that we received correspondence from Richard E. Sprague, 37 Harvard Drive, Bartonsville, New York, in July, 1968. On that occasion,

REL:am
(S)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

4 FEB 7 - 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



WASH
WAF

rel

**Director
Central Intelligence Agency**

Mr. Sprague furnished a copy of his research monograph describing photographs of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy which he had accumulated. Mr. Sprague requested an opportunity to meet with a representative of this Bureau to review and discuss his material. However, we noted in reviewing Mr. Sprague's material that there was nothing new that had not already been fully considered in our examination of the evidence involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and, therefore, we informed Mr. Sprague we did not feel it necessary to meet with him to go over his material. (62-109060-6520)

In reviewing some of the books written by critics of the Warren Commission, we noted that Josiah Thompson, in his book entitled "Mr. Seconds in Dallas," acknowledged assistance from one "Richard Sprague" not further identified.

We also noted that Sylvia Neagher, author of "Accessories After the Fact," acknowledged the assistance of Richard E. Sprague stating "I am grateful to Richard E. Sprague for making available a list compiled by him of photographs and films which seem to have been overlooked entirely by the Warren Commission and these investigative agencies." In her book, Mrs. Neagher was extremely critical concerning the Warren Commission, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department. (62-109060-6290)

A check of our files also disclosed that during 1954 W. Lloyd Tupling was appointed the Information Officer of the Staff of Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic Senator of Oregon. One Lloyd Tupling, University News Bureau, Eugene, Oregon, was listed as a member of the "Society of America's Friends of the Mexican People" as of August 13, 1938. This group is no longer in existence and was not investigated by the FBI, although indications were that the group was sympathetic to the communist cause. During May, 1950, one Lloyd Tupling was the publisher of "The State-Wide Newspaper," a weekly newspaper published in Boise, Idaho. (100-179915-23)

**Director
Central Intelligence Agency**

Our files do not disclose whether the Tupling mentioned above is identical to the Lloyd Tupling who reportedly is a board member of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

Our files contain no information identifiable with Paris Flammonde who also reportedly is a board member of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

Enclosure

NOTE:

Memorandum H. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop dated 1/6/69 reported that a new National Committee to Investigate Assassinations was formed and this new committee was to include as board members Bernard Fensterwald, New Orleans District Attorney Garrison, former FBI Agent William Turner, author Fred J. Cook, Richard Sprague, Lloyd Tupling and Paris Flammonde. CIA requested data in our files concerning Fensterwald, Sprague, Tupling and Flammonde.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6681 OUT

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

165

CIA

REFERRAL

Routing Slip
6-7 (Rev. 9-25-67)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC

<input type="checkbox"/> Albany	<input type="checkbox"/> Houston	<input type="checkbox"/> Portland	<input type="checkbox"/> Tampa
<input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque	<input type="checkbox"/> Indianapolis	<input type="checkbox"/> Oklahoma City	<input type="checkbox"/> Washington Field
<input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage	<input type="checkbox"/> Jackson	<input type="checkbox"/> Omaha	<input type="checkbox"/> Quantico
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta	<input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville	<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia	
<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore	<input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City	<input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix	TO LEGAT:
<input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham	<input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville	<input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonn
<input type="checkbox"/> Boston	<input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas	<input type="checkbox"/> Portland	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonn
<input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Rock	<input type="checkbox"/> Richmond	<input type="checkbox"/> Buenos Aires
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<input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisville	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis	<input type="checkbox"/> London
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago	<input type="checkbox"/> Memphis	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Lake City	<input type="checkbox"/> Manila
<input type="checkbox"/> Cincinnati	<input type="checkbox"/> Miami	<input type="checkbox"/> San Antonio	<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, D.F.
<input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland	<input type="checkbox"/> Milwaukee	<input type="checkbox"/> San Diego	<input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa
<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis	<input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco	<input type="checkbox"/> Paris
<input type="checkbox"/> Dallas	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile	<input type="checkbox"/> San Juan	<input type="checkbox"/> Rome
<input type="checkbox"/> Denver	<input type="checkbox"/> Newark	<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah	<input type="checkbox"/> Santo Domingo
<input type="checkbox"/> Detroit	<input type="checkbox"/> New Haven	<input type="checkbox"/> Seattle	<input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo
<input type="checkbox"/> El Paso	<input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans	<input type="checkbox"/> Springfield	
<input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu	<input type="checkbox"/> New York City		

Date 2/22/69

RE: JAMES O. BURST
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by 2/23/69

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA dated _____

ENCLOSED ARE TWO COPIES OF A COMMUNICATION FROM [redacted] INDIVIDUAL WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED IN BUREAU. Since there is no return address, this communication is not being acknowledged. No sign of [redacted] can be attached to the information for correspondence to [redacted]. Advise Bureau by return routing slip of any additional information in your files which would clarify the meaning of this communication. Submit routing slip, under above caption, to reach Bureau no later than 2/26/69.

2/26

100-111 (3)

Enc.

Bureau

Office

Follow-up made for 2/23/69.

FBI

Date: 1/21/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three (3) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

REC-89

17 JAN 28 1969

ENCLOSURE
 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
 (6)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M _____

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA'S OFFICE ASKS DELAY IN TRIAL OF CLAY SHAW

Statement of Prosecution
of Attorney General Ramsey

United Attorney John Alcock, who's office Friday asked a Criminal District Court Judge for an indefinite delay in the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial scheduled to begin Tuesday.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock asked for the indefinite continuance shortly after a federal judge demanded additional evidence before he would order the release of autopsy photographs and X-rays of President John F. Kennedy.

Just last month Alcock, in a television interview, said that the district attorney's office could and would try Shaw for conspiring to kill Kennedy without the autopsy report and X-rays.

The quote which was cited in an attempt by Shaw's attorneys to get a change of venue follows: "We can and will try him without the autopsy report and X-rays."

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond said the defense will oppose the delay at the hearing set by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. for 10 a.m. Monday. Judge Haggerty, who will preside over the trial if it does take place, said he will rule on the issue after the hearing.

Among the delays since Shaw's arrest on March 1, 1967, has been a six-month continuance on the basis of prejudicial publicity at the district court level.

MOTION FOR DELAY

The 11th hour brought the trial of Clay Shaw to a halt Friday.

Just several weeks ago Alcock, a prosecution lawyer, set the trial date and announced that nothing would stop him from going through with the case.

He said he would have to be killed to be stopped.

Alcock, Garrison's most active assistant in court matters involving Shaw, filed the motion for the continuance with Judge Haggerty.

BASIS FOR MOTION

Alcock based his argument on U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark's release Thursday night of a secret report in which four experts backed up the autopsy findings of the Warren Commission on the death of President Kennedy.

Alcock's motion said the release was "highly prejudicial" to the state's prosecution and "inimical to the ends of justice."

Judge Haggerty accepted the motion personally in his chambers and set the hearing.

WILL OPPOSE DELAY

Salvatore Panzeca, one of Shaw's defense attorneys, was

present when Alcock filed the motion, and he requested a copy.

Alcock apparently was out of town, but Alcock sat in his chair and announced the delay request during a news conference in Garrison's office.

Reading a brief, but hard-hitting statement, Alcock accused Clark of releasing only the autopsy evidence that favored the defense and the Warren Commission report.

He said the DA's office cannot bring Shaw to trial until it has all the evidence it desires.

Garrison is demanding photographs and X-rays from the autopsy on Kennedy's body.

RECORDS IN ARCHIVES

These records were sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

The clothes Kennedy wore during the assassination are also sought by the DA's office, Alcock said Friday.

Some time after the news conference, a federal judge in Washington, D.C., gave the DA's office two weeks to decide whether to present evidence to warrant his ordering the release of the records.

Judge Charles W. Halleck, in General Sessions Court of the District of Columbia after more than two hours of hearings, granted the Orleans Parish district attorney's office two weeks if it desires to prove that the photographs and X-rays taken before and during the autopsy of the late President Kennedy are "necessary and material" to the prosecution of the alleged

(Include the paper, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PAGE 1

Date: 1-18-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: George W. Healy

Title: Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: NOLA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

6682

maintained in his argument before Judge Halleck of Orleans Parish district attorney's office has "substantial evidence indicating that the photographs and X-rays will reflect that President Kennedy was struck by bullets fired from two directions.

VIEW OF REPORT

Justice Department may night disclosed that independent medical group examined the photographs says of the autopsy of the president. The department said that the photographs says showed that President Kennedy was shot only from behind.

Disclosure by the Justice Department was in response to demands for the exhibits by Orleans Parish district attorney who wants the documents for the prosecution of

in support of a statement filed by the Orleans Parish district attorney's office at the General Sessions in Washington, main-

that the fatal head wounds were the result of bullets fired from the front of Kennedy.

Orleans Parish district attorney's written statement indicates the exhibits are necessary to the state of Louisiana purpose of proving the cause of death of President

to the ruling of Judge the jurist overruled the opinion of Justice, which said that the General Sessions court in the District of Louisiana lacked jurisdiction in the case.

COMMENTS HEARD

maintained that the court have jurisdiction. After a number of arguments of legal technicalities, Judge Halleck overruled Bertel's contention.

one of the government attorneys was by Joseph Hannon, chief of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice.

was not denying that the state of Louisiana was entitled to the X-rays and photographs, but he said he wanted proof that they are vital in the prosecution of the case.

Halleck said he wanted to give the Orleans Parish district attorney's office every opportunity to prove that the exhibits are material to the case.

NO WITNESSES PRESENT

He asked Bertel if he had any witnesses such as pathologists available to present testimony. The New Orleans attorney said he did not have any such witnesses immediately available.

Halleck said he wanted to give District Attorney Garrison every opportunity to support the "unsworn statement" that he has substantial evidence that the late President was struck by bullets from two directions.

Dr. James B. Rhoads, archivist of the United States, who has official possession of the X-rays and photographs taken at Bethesda Naval Hospital in suburban Washington after President Kennedy's body was flown from Dallas, was in the courtroom during the hearing.

Rhoads has been directed to show cause why an order should not be entered requiring him to appear as a witness in the Criminal District Court of Orleans Parish.

Rhoads has custody of 45 photographs and 24 X-rays taken before and during the autopsy on Nov. 22, 1963, the day President Kennedy was assassinated.

OPPOSES APPEARANCE

Rhoads opposes issuance of summons requiring his appearance at New Orleans for any trial on the grounds that he has no personal knowledge of the facts relative to the assassination of President Kennedy.

In the Warren Commission's report, the medical testimony concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin.

The Warren Commission concluded that Kennedy was hit by bullets fired from above and from the rear, while Garrison claims that the fatal wound was inflicted from the front and that shots were fired from several directions.

Departing from his prepared statement here Friday, Alcock announced his intention to subpoena the doctor who signed Kennedy's death certificate in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

He identified the doctor as Robert McClelland. The certificate, which mentioned a gunshot wound of the left temple, will also be subpoenaed, Alcock said.

CAUSE OF DEATH

The certificate "lists the cause of death as massive head and brain damage due to a gunshot wound of the left temple. This point of evidence was apparently overlooked by Ramsey Clark's panel of experts," Alcock said.

The certificate was commission exhibit 392, he said. "We are subpoenaing that particular exhibit along with Dr. McClelland," Alcock said.

Alcock interrupted the news conference once when First Assistant DA Charles R. Ward announced a phone call from Garrison.

"I'm sorry, Jim," Ward told Alcock, "I have to interrupt the news conference. Mr. Garrison wants you on the phone. He wants me to interrupt the news conference."

Alcock returned a few minutes later, telling newsmen, "Sorry to keep you waiting. Jim (Garrison) was on the phone, long distance."

Alcock concluded the news conference when Ward again entered and told him he was wanted on the phone.

ALCOCK'S STATEMENT

Alcock's statement follows:

"The release by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark of an opinion by a panel of so-called experts which purports to back the findings of the Warren Report on the eve of the trial of Clay Shaw makes it absolutely necessary for us to obtain the photographs and X-rays of the autopsy, as well as the clothing worn by President Kennedy on the day that he was assassinated. Prior to the release of this opinion it was our intention to proceed to trial with or without this material. However, since Ramsey Clark has released only a small portion of the evidence and only that which favors the defense and the Warren Report, it is absolutely necessary that we obtain that evidence upon which the panel based their opinion of the autopsy before proceeding to trial

(Before in the last sentence is underlined).

"This was another effort by the federal government to aid the defense and to stop the prosecution by the state of Louisiana of Clay Shaw. The obvious timing of this release indicates that Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark was never fit to serve in so high an office of this country. Proof in our possession indicates that Kennedy was definitely struck by a bullet from both the front and rear. So-called experts for the defense have examined the re-

"Therefore, I am today filing a motion requesting a continuance of this case to be reset only after receipt by this office of all (underlined) of the evidence called for in our subpoenas of the evidence used in the autopsy report and all other evidence secretly held by the federal government; in the event the federal government does not honor our subpoenas and blocks our attempt to present all of the evidence, this case cannot (underlined) be brought to trial. If the case cannot be tried, the people can only look to the efforts of the attorney general and the government of the United States and examine their motives in refusing to release all of the evidence.

"No one man—not even the attorney general—and no government, except in cases of national emergency, should seek to hide the truth or any evidence from the American people."

The motion for a continuance said Clark's release received widespread publicity, including a banner headline story on the front page of the Friday issue of The Times-Picayune.

The motion continued as follows:

"The unbelievable release of these findings on the eve of the trial of Clay L. Shaw makes it imperative that the state of Louisiana move this court to continue that trial to be reset

and asked Judge Haggerty to, in effect, enjoin the station from showing it.

Attorney Thomas Rayer, representing the station, argued that such an injunction would be an encroachment on the right of freedom of speech.

The show apparently was to have been a recapitulation of the events leading up to the trial. Rayer told the judge the issue involved the "question of whether your honor has the right to control dissemination of news that has already been gathered."

He also argued that the judge was being asked to issue what amounted to a civil injunction.

EFFECT UNKNOWN

Rayer said he had not seen the program, and was not in a position to know what its effect might be on prospective jurors.

But he argued that if Judge Haggerty stopped WWL's program, he would also have to stop The Times-Picayune and other news media from carrying stories about the case.

Judge Haggerty said he was not trying to stop news media from gathering information outside the confines of the court.

But he maintained that the question of whether the information influences the minds of prospective jurors must be considered.

Judge Haggerty cited one murder case in which the judge and a newspaper were criticized for "making a circus" of the

In connection with Rayer's statement that the program consisted of news that already had been gathered, Dymond said there is no way of knowing how many prospective jurors have seen some, all or none of it.

"Consequently, there is no way of saying this will not be new material to some," he said.

"There's no way in the world it cannot affect them," he said of jurors.

The television station was trying to force Shaw into a gamble, Dymond said.

"Mr. Rayer is asking the court to force Clay Shaw to gamble on what effect the show will have" on prospective jurors, Dymond said.

The upshot of the arguments was an announcement by Rayer that WWL agreed to withdraw the program, not because it violated any guidelines, but in deference to the court and prospective jurors.

Shaw Trial Delay Ruling Is Awaited

Judge Edward J. Haggerty Jr. is to rule today whether District Attorney Jim Garrison can get a delay in the trial of Clay Shaw.

The trial of Shaw, the New Orleans businessman accused by Garrison of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy, is still officially scheduled to begin tomorrow after numerous delays.

Judge Haggerty has said he will rule on Garrison's bid for a delay, based on claims his case has been crippled by federal secrecy.

GARRISON'S chief assistant, James L. Alcock, said he will go all the way to the Louisiana Supreme Court if necessary to delay the trial. In a statement Friday in connection with the filing of a motion to delay, Alcock hinted strongly the Shaw case may never reach the courtroom. Shaw's lawyers said they will oppose the granting of any delay. Previously, Garrison has said only his death could halt the trial.

The prosecution move to delay the trial came shortly before a judge in Washington, D. C., declined to act on Garrison's subpoena of autopsy photographs and X-rays of Kennedy. The autopsy reports were placed in the National Archives by the Kennedy family with the stipulation that they not be made public.

Judge Charles Halleck told a Garrison aide he would have to show the autopsy records are necessary to the case and that "this is something more than a fishing expedition." The Washington, D. C., judge gave Garrison two weeks to produce the evidence.

THE NEW Orleans DA contends a New Orleans-based conspiracy resulted in the November, 1963, assassination at Dallas of President Kennedy. The Warren Commission said Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the shooting and it found no credible evidence of a conspiracy.

Garrison claims his investigation shows there was a conspiracy involving Shaw, Oswald and others.

On the eve of Judge Halleck's ruling, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark released a report by four medical experts backing up the Warren Report statement that Kennedy was shot from the rear.

Garrison has claimed that some shots came from the front. The autopsy reports are the key to his contention.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PAGE 1

Date: 1-20-69

Edition: Red Comet

Author:

Editor: George W. Healy

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, 11-22-63

Character:

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 63-111-160 6682

DA Withdraws Move to Delay Shaw Trial

Case Set To Begin Tomorrow

The office of District Attorney Jim Garrison, in a surprise move today, withdrew its motion to delay the trial of Clay L. Shaw. Shaw thus will go on trial as scheduled tomorrow on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock had asked for the postponement Friday, on grounds that the federal government had sabotaged his case by refusing to release the autopsy records on Kennedy.

But today, Alcock went before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. and said:

"THE STATE will trust the good judgment, common sense and spirit of justice which the state feels prevails among the people of New Orleans and will withdraw its motion and announce at this time the state is ready to go to trial tomorrow."

Attorneys for Shaw had already filed motions opposing a delay and pleading for a speedy trial. Alcock's action made them moot, and chief Shaw counsel F. Irvin Dymond announced the defense is ready for trial tomorrow.

With both sides on record as being ready, the long-delayed trial thus seems certain to proceed at last. Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967.

GARRISON CHARGES Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others here in 1963 to kill the President, who was shot to death Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas. The Warren Commission investigating the slaying said Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy and found no evidence of a conspiracy.

Alcock's last-minute bid for a delay Friday stemmed

from the action of U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark in releasing a report by a panel of four medical experts who had examined the Kennedy autopsy report, pictures and clothing worn by the President the day of the assassination.

The experts, who met secretly last year, said the material supports the Warren Commission's view that Kennedy was shot from the back. Garrison contends the records will prove the President was shot from more than one direction.

THE AUTOPSY records have been sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family. A federal judge Friday gave Garrison's office two weeks in which to prove the records are material to the Shaw case before he will consider ordering their release.

Alcock refused to comment today on whether Garrison's office will press its efforts to get the documents released.

Judge Haggerty, who will preside at the trial, scheduled a hearing this morning on Alcock's motion. As court opened today, the judge asked Alcock:

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

NEW ORLEANS STATE
ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Page 1

Date: 1-20-69

Edition: Red Flash

Author:

Editor: George W. Healy

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, 11-22-63

Character:

or

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: NO, LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-111100 6682

"DOES THE state wish to be heard orally on the motion?"

Dymond got to his feet, but the judge silenced him.

Alcock said he wished to make an oral statement.

Dymond then said the defense wished to file a written answer to the motion and a prayer for a speedy trial. The judge allowed him to place the documents into the record.

ALCOCK BEGAN by asserting the state is entitled to a fair trial just as the defense, and said he would like to submit an outline of "the offense that prompted the filing of this motion at the eleventh hour."

He then launched into a verbal attack on Ramsey Clark and his panel of experts, noting that the panel members were viewing the autopsy documents at the same time Garrison's office was trying to obtain them.

Alcock branded Clark's action in releasing the report just as the case was about to go to trial and just as Clark was about to leave office as "unconscionable" and "not in keeping with his high office."

HE SAID IT "could not help but influence jurors."

Then after a dramatic pause, Alcock made his statement that the state will trust the judgment of the potential jurors and is ready to go to trial.

Judge Haggerty appeared stunned, and as a murmur arose in the court, called for order. Reporters ran for telephones.

The judge looked over the defense's motion and complained that the proper documents were not affixed to it. Dymond said the matter is now moot.

"I KNOW IT'S moot, Mr. Dymond. You don't have to tell me," the judge said.

The defense motion argued that Garrison had been saying for two years he was ready to go to trial, and said the delay asked for by Alcock could last until the year 2038 under his assertion that the case could not be tried until the government released all its data.

(Certain Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency reports on the Kennedy case have been

declared "classified" for 75 years after 1963.)

ALCOCK REFUSED any further comment on any aspect of the case.

Selection of a 12-man jury to try Shaw will be the first order of business as the trial get under way at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 14, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Rosen
 1 - Mr. Malley
 1 - Mr. Shroder
 1 - Mr. Raupach
 1 - Mr. Bishop
 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: **BERNARD FENSTERWALD**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

Fensterwald appeared as a guest on a radio program called, "Sunday Dialogue" featured by radio station WAVA 1/12/69. This was a two-hour show. The first hour Fensterwald was interviewed by the narrator regarding the purpose of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations and the second hour was answering questions telephonically from the inquiring public.

Fensterwald stated that the Warren Commission report is a "fairy story" and that it is false and one of the biggest "know jobs" ever done. He said the Committee's office will be located at 927 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone number 347-3037.

Fensterwald mentioned at present he has no staff but does have a Board of Directors which include Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney, William Turner, former FBI Agent, Fred J. Cook, Paris Flammond, author and others. He hopes to build an investigative staff through funds obtained from private sources and donations. Thereafter, the staff will conduct necessary investigation into the assassinations of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Robert F. Kennedy.

Fensterwald intends to link forces with various individuals around the country namely Jim Garrison, Harold Weisberg, Josiah Thompson and others to form an organization so that a large pool of information relating to the assassinations will be available.

When this information becomes available, it is Fensterwald's intention to force, persuade or embarrass the Government to appoint a new Commission or for Congress to reopen the investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He contends the truth will come out.

KLR:sds

(3)

57 FEB 18 1969

NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 28 1969

*File and (3)
 according to memo
 can be used for
 if it is
 6-10-69*

Memo Rosen to DeLoach
RE: BERNARD FENSTERWALD

Fensterwald stated he believed there was a definite conspiracy involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and that there was more than one assassin involved. He indicated he doubts very much the Warren Commission's statement that the shots which were responsible for President Kennedy's death came from the front, rather than from the rear.

Fensterwald briefly discussed his background as being associated with Senator Long's committee on wire tapping and had been involved in investigating the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Justice. He was asked by the narrator if he intended to investigate the FBI. Fensterwald said he was not "doing an investigation of the FBI as such," however, will have the advantage of having William Turner on the Board of Directors as well as Fred J. Cook, who are knowledgeable about the activities of the FBI and other Government agencies. Fensterwald mentioned Paris Flammonde, whom he described as an author who recently wrote the book "Why President Kennedy Was Killed." Flammonde takes the position in this book that there was a conspiracy involved and analyzes the possibilities of who were involved.

Comments made by Fensterwald regarding the investigation of President Kennedy conducted by the Warren Commission readily revealed that he was not familiar with the full facts or the information contained in the Commission's report. Further he has aligned himself with individuals whom we know to be severe critics of the Warren Commission, the FBI, the CIA and other Government agencies.

He indicated another purpose he has is "to restore some sense of integrity to our Government," as an unsolved murder of a President casts doubt on the Government. Therefore, he will make efforts to bring an honest investigation "by our Government" into the assassination of President Kennedy.

From comments made by Fensterwald and because of the known background of the individuals with whom he is associating, it can be anticipated this group will undoubtedly make unwarranted attacks against the FBI in the future.

-ACTICK:

This is submitted for information.

P V - 2 - R [initials] [initials] [initials] [initials] [initials]
Just a bunch of nuts -

FBI

Date: 1/28/69

SECRET

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
- 4 - New Orleans (RM)
- 2 - New York

C-3:1sc
(12)

C-39

3002

Re: [REDACTED]
62-109060 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

22 FEB 11 1969

54 FEB 11 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent
SECRET

FBI

Date: 1/24/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 WISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 newspaper articles
 appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned
 matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for
 Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 10)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 10)
 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
 (6)

C. C. Bishop

JAN 29 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

EFFECT UNKNOWN

Rayer said he had not seen the program, and was not in a position to know what its effect might be on prospective jurors.

But he argued that if Judge Haggerty stopped WWL's program, he would also have to stop The Times-Tribune and other news media from carrying stories about the case.

Judge Haggerty said he was not trying to stop news media from gathering information outside the confines of the court.

But he maintained that the question of whether the information influences the minds of prospective jurors must be considered.

Judge Haggerty cited one murder case in which the judge and a newspaper were criticized for "making a circus" of the trial.

SELF-REGULATION

He said it is generally agreed among the legal profession that the press should impose voluntary regulations on itself in publicizing judicial matters.

News media do not have the equivalent of bar associations for discipline, he said.

Diamond attorney Dymond said the matter was "simply a question of which is more important: the right of Channel 4 to make money, or the right of Clay Shaw to get a fair trial."

In connection with Rayer's statement that the program consisted of news that already had been gathered, Dymond said there is no way of knowing how many prospective jurors have seen some, all or none of it.

"Consequently, there is no way of saying this will not be new material to some," he said.

"There's no way in the world it cannot affect them," he said of jurors.

The television station was trying to force Shaw into a gamble, Dymond said.

"Mr. Rayer is asking the court to force Clay Shaw to gamble on what effect the show will have" on prospective jurors, Dymond said.

The up-bat of the argument was an announcement by Rayer that WWL agreed to withdraw the program, not because it violated any guidelines, but in deference to the court and prospective jurors.

claimed that the fatal head wounds were the result of shots fired from the front of President Kennedy.

The Orleans Parish district attorney's critics state and insist that the exhibits are necessary for the state of Louisiana for the purpose of proving the cause of the death of President Kennedy.

Prior to the ruling of Judge Hallack, the jurist overruled the Department of Justice, which argued that the General Sessions Court in the District of Columbia lacked jurisdiction in the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

ARGUMENTS HEARD

Beriel maintained that the court did have jurisdiction. After considerable arguments of legal technicalities, Judge Hallack affirmed Beriel's contention.

The case of the government was argued by Joseph Hannon, head of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice.

Judge Hallack said that he was not denying that the state of Louisiana was entitled to the X-rays and photographs, but he said he wanted proof that they are vital to the prosecution of the case.

Hallack said he wanted to give the Orleans Parish district attorney's office every opportunity to prove that the exhibits are material to the case.

NO WITNESSES PRESENT

He asked Beriel if he had any witnesses such as pathologists available to present testimony. The New Orleans attorney said he did not have any such witnesses immediately available.

Hallack said he wanted to give District Attorney Garrison every opportunity to support the "massive statement" that he has substantial evidence that the late president was struck by bullets from two directions.

Dr. James H. Humes, architect of the United States, who was off duty at the time of the assassination, said that he was in the White House at the time Kennedy was shot. He said that he was in the White House at the time Kennedy was shot.

Humes said he was directed to how come they can order should not be stated requiring him to appear as a witness in the Criminal District Court of Orleans Parish.

On Nov. 22, the day President Kennedy was assassinated, Oswald was in the Warren Report on the eve of the trial of Clay Shaw. It is absolutely necessary for us to obtain the photographs and X-rays of the autopsy, as well as the clothing worn by President Kennedy on the day that he was assassinated. Prior to the release of this opinion it was our intention to proceed to trial with or without this material. However, since Ramsey Clark has released only a small portion of the evidence and only that which favors the defense and the Warren Report, it is absolutely necessary that we obtain that evidence upon which the panel based their opinion of the autopsy before proceeding to trial.

In the Warren Commission's report, the medical testimony concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin.

The Warren Commission concluded that Kennedy was hit by bullets fired from above and from the rear, while Garrison claims that the fatal wound was inflicted from the front and that shots were fired from several directions.

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He identified the doctor as Robert McClelland. The certificate, which mentioned a gunshot wound of the left temple, will also be subpoenaed, Alcock said.

CAUSE OF DEATH

The certificate "sets the cause of death as massive head and brain damage due to a gunshot wound of the left temple. This point of evidence was apparently overlooked by Ramsey Clark's panel of experts," Alcock said.

The certificate was commission exhibit 202, he said. "We are requesting that particular exhibit along with Dr. McClelland," Alcock said.

Alcock interrupted the news conference once when First Assistant DA Charles R. Ward announced a phone call from Garrison.

"I'm sorry, Jim," Ward told Alcock. "I have to interrupt the news conference. Mr. Garrison wants you on the phone. He wants me to interrupt the news conference."

Alcock returned a few minutes later, telling Garrison, "Sorry, I'm on the phone, long distance."

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Ramsey Clark of an opinion to let to hide the truth or any evidence from the American people. The motion for a continuance, said Clark's attorney, reached widespread publicity, including a banner headline story on the front page of the Friday issue of The Times-Picayune. The motion continued by telephone: "The unbelievable release of these findings on the eve of the trial of Clay L. Shaw makes it imperative that the state of Louisiana move this court to continue that trial to be held by the state of Louisiana. The report issued by the attorney general of the United States at this time is highly prejudicial to the interests of the state of Louisiana in this prosecution. The timing of this release could not be any more vindictical to the cause of justice."

"This was another effort by the federal government to aid the defense and to stop the prosecution by the state of Louisiana of Clay Shaw. The obvious timing of this release indicates that Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark was never id to serve in so high an office of this country. First in our possession of evidence that Kennedy was definitely struck by a bullet from both the front and rear. So-called experts for the defense have examined the reports. Now we would like to have experts who have the opposite opinion—that is, that there was a bullet entry from the front—have a like opportunity to examine the autopsy material."

"Therefore, I am today filing a motion requesting a continuance of this case to be reset only after receipt by this office of all (underlined) of the evidence called for in our subpoenas of the evidence used in the autopsy report and all other evidence secretly held by the federal government. In the event the federal government does not honor our subpoenas and blocks our attempt to present all of the evidence, this case cannot (underlined) be brought to trial. If the case cannot be tried, the people can only look to the efforts of the attorney general and the government of the United States and examine their motives in refusing to produce all of the evidence."

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DA'S OFFICE ASKS DELAY IN TRIAL OF CLAY SHAW

Release of Endorsement of Autopsy Report Hit

District Attorney Jim Garrison's office Friday asked a Criminal District Court judge for an indefinite delay in the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial scheduled to begin Tuesday.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock asked for the indefinite continuance shortly after a federal judge demanded additional evidence before he would order the release of autopsy photographs and X-rays of President John F. Kennedy.

Just last month Alcock, in a television interview, said that the district attorney's office could and would try Shaw for conspiring to kill Kennedy without the autopsy report and X-rays.

The quote which was cited in an attempt by Shaw's attorneys to get a change of venue follows: "We can and will try him without the autopsy report and X-rays."

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond said the defense will oppose the delay at the hearing set by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. for 10 a.m. Monday. Judge Haggerty, who will preside over the trial if it does take place, said he will rule on the issue after the hearing.

Among the delays since Shaw's arrest on March 1, 1967, has been a six-month continuance on the basis of prejudicial publicity at the defense's request.

SURPRISE MOVE

The 11th-hour bombshell took all but Garrison's most skeptical detractors off guard.

Just several weeks ago Garrison, a persuasive speaker, set the trial date and announced that nothing would stop him from going through with the case.

He said he would have to be killed to be stopped.

Alcock, Garrison's most active assistant in court matters involving Shaw, filed the motion for the continuance with Judge Haggerty.

BASIS FOR MOTION

Alcock based his argument on U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark's release Thursday night of a secret report in which four experts backed up the autopsy findings of the Warren Commission on the death of President Kennedy.

Alcock's motion said the release was "highly prejudicial" to the state's prosecution and "inimical to the ends of justice."

Judge Haggerty accepted the motion personally in his chambers and set the hearing.

WILL OPPOSE DELAY

Salvatore Panzeca, one of Shaw's defense attorneys, was

present when Alcock filed the motion, and he received a copy.

Garrison apparently was out of town, but Alcock sat in his chair and announced the delay request during a news conference in Garrison's office.

Reading a brief, but hard-hitting statement, Alcock accused Clark of releasing only the autopsy evidence that favored the defense and the Warren Commission report.

He said the DA's office cannot bring Shaw to trial until it has all the evidence it desires.

Garrison is demanding photographs and X-rays from the autopsy on Kennedy's body.

RECORDS IN ARCHIVES

These records were stored in the National Archives until 1961 at the request of the Kennedy family.

The clothes Kennedy wore during the assassination are also sought by the DA's office, Alcock said Friday.

Some time after the news conference, a federal judge in Washington, D.C., gave the DA's office two weeks to decide whether to present evidence to warrant his ordering the release of the records.

Judge Charles W. Halleck, Jr., General Sessions Court of the District of Columbia after more than two hours of hearing, granted the Orleans Parish district attorney's office two weeks if it desires to prove that the photographs and X-rays taken before and during the autopsy of the late President Kennedy are "necessary and material" in the prosecution of the alleged conspiracy case.

Thomas V. Bertel Jr., assistant district attorney of Orleans Parish, mentioned in his arguments before Judge Halleck that the Orleans Parish district attorney's office has "substantial evidence indicating that the photographs and X-rays will reveal" that President Kennedy was struck by bullets fired from at least two directions.

DISCLOSURE OF REPORT

The Justice Department Thursday night disclosed that an independent medical group had examined the photographs and X-rays of the autopsy of the late President. The department maintained that the photographs and X-rays showed that President Kennedy was shot only from behind.

The disclosure by the Justice Department was in response to the demands for the exhibits by the Orleans Parish district attorney, who wants the documents for the prosecution of Shaw.

Bertel, in support of a statement filed by the Orleans Parish district attorney's office with the General Sessions Court in Washington, main-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-18-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

or

89-

Classification:

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Juror Rejected For One Killer Opinion

State Uses First of Challenges

The state today exercised a peremptory choice and rejected as a juror in the Clay L. Shaw trial a man who said he believes President John F. Kennedy was shot by only one man.

AP Wirephoto of trial in
New Orleans, La.

ject a juror without giving a reason. Otherwise, Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. must decide on an individual's fitness to serve.

Yesterday, the defense used one of its challenges. Each side now has 11 left.

Also today, the defense issued subpoenas for Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine of Irving, Tex.; Mrs. Harold McMaines of Des Moines, Iowa, and Metairie attorney Hugh Exniclos.

Exniclos had been subpoenaed previously by the defense but today's order calls for him to bring to court a tape recording of an alleged conversation between two aides to District Attorney Jim Garrison and Exniclos' client, Alvin Beauboeuf. The Garrison investigators and Lynn Loisell and Louis Ivon.

Beauboeuf was a friend of the late David William Ferrie, named by Garrison as one of the conspirators in the Kennedy assassination.

AN UNEVENTFUL morning session of court today ended with no new jurors agreed upon. The box score at noon stood:

Jurors accepted—2.
Potential jurors rejected or excused—24.

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond handled the questioning of jurors today for the Shaw side. Assistant DA James L. Alcock is acting as chief prosecutor.

YESTERDAY, financial problems of prospective jurors appeared the major stumbling block in empaneling a jury. Many said they couldn't afford to serve two months without pay. Jurors in criminal district court get no stipend. Both the state and defense say they expect a two-month trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-22-69
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

As court opened this morning, Judge Haggerty noted he had eight potential jurors left over from yesterday's proceedings and ordered 12 more names drawn from the box. All the rest of the venire was excused until this afternoon.

FEWER PERSONS were in the courthouse corridor this morning and anyone with an official pass was admitted to the courtroom. Yesterday, only a few were admitted because the space was taken up by potential jurors.

The two jurors sworn in yesterday sat in the jury box through this morning's proceedings. They had been locked up overnight and will be until the trial is over.

The first three potential jurors to come up this morning quickly were disqualified when they told the judge they already had fixed opinions in the case.

THE STATE questioned Martin at some length and then tendered him to the defense. Under questioning by Dymond, Martin said he always has held the opinion that Kennedy was shot by only one man.

Assistant DA Alvin V. Oser asked Martin:

"Do you think President Kennedy was shot by conspirators or one man acting alone?"

Martin: "I think he was shot by one man."

Oser: "How long have you had this opinion?"

Martin: "Since he was shot."

Oser: "It's still your opinion he was shot by one man?"

Martin: "That's my opinion."

Oser: "What would it take for the state to prove a conspiracy?"

Martin: "They would have to show more than one man did the shooting."

Oser then used a peremptory challenge to reject Martin.

Mrs. Paine is a Quaker who befriended Marina Oswald in 1963. The wife of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald stayed with Mrs. Paine from April, 1963, until Oswald found work in New Orleans in May and again after the family left New Orleans in the fall.

from Marina lived with her from until the day of the assassination.

The Warren Commission concluded there was no evidence to suggest Mrs. Paine or her husband had any connection with the assassination.

Mrs. McMaines, who was Sandra Moffett when she lived in New Orleans, was a friend of Perry Raymond Russo, who testified at a preliminary hearing he heard Shaw plot the assassination with Oswald and others. Mrs. McMaines told newsmen she did not attend the party at which Russo said the conversation took place but refused to return to New Orleans to testify in Garrison's investigation.

EXNICIOS, attorney for Alvin Beauboeuf, charged in 1967 he had tapes of a conversation between Beauboeuf and two Garrison aides who threatened and attempted to bribe his client.

The two jurors agreed upon yesterday are:

Irving Mason, 50, machine operator, 2308 Tennessee.

Oliver M. Schultz, 39, a New Orleans Public Service Inc. employe, 7134 Lamb rd.

Of the panelists dismissed yesterday, about half said their employers wouldn't continue their pay during jury confinement.

Judge Haggerty repeatedly sent prospective jurors back to his chamber to telephone their employers and confirm the matter of pay.

Under questioning, both Mason and Schultz testified they had read little about the case, seldom talked about it, saw few television reports on it, had no opinions and didn't care how long the trial lasted.

"You want to be a juror in this case, do you not?" Dymond asked Mason, regarding him with a perplexed frown. Judge Haggerty blocked the answer. Asked the same question by Alcock, Schultz smiled and said, before the judge could intervene:

"Not necessarily."

challenges in dismissing jurors the state had accepted. Mason and Schultz, jurors, quickly found their rank has its privileges. Judge Haggerty, after they were sworn, informed them they were now among those permitted to smoke in the courtroom.

The high point of yesterday afternoon's session came when Dymond told Mason, "Clay L. Shaw will take the witness stand in his own behalf. Will you give him the same consideration as other witnesses?"

Mason replied "Yes." It was the first indication that the retired businessman would testify. A defendant has the option of testifying or remaining silent.

IN QUESTIONING jurors, Alcock explained that the state must establish that a conspiracy existed and then prove an overt act was committed in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy. He listed six overt acts the state will attempt to prove, saying it need prove only one of them to support a conviction.

The six:

1. There was a meeting between Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie in Ferrie's apartment at 3130 Louisiana ave. Parkway in September, 1963, at which the assassination was discussed. (Garrison says Ferrie, who died here Feb. 22, 1967, was a leading figure in the plot. The Warren Commission said Oswald, acting alone, shot Kennedy to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.)

2. At the meeting, a discussion of the means and weapons to be used in the slaying took place.

3. Shaw took a trip to Baton Rouge in the fall of 1963 and met with Oswald and Jack Ruby in the Capitol House, where money changed hands. (Ruby shot Oswald to death the day after the assassination.)

4. Shaw took a trip to the West coast in November, 1963. (Shaw acknowledges this, denying it had anything to do with the assassination.)

5. Ferrie took a trip to Houston in November, 1963. (This is a matter of record.)

6. Oswald, on the morning of Nov. 22, 1963, took his rifle from the garage of the home of Mrs. Paine in Irving, a suburb of Dallas, and brought it with him to the

tery Building in Dallas. (Garrison and the Warren Commission are in rare agreement on this point.)

Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967, but a series of legal delays kept him from going to trial until yesterday. He consistently has maintained he knows nothing of any assassination plot.

In a separate matter relating to Garrison's assassination probe, Texas Secretary of State Roy Barrera said yesterday in Austin he advised Gov. John Connally against extradition of a theft suspect to Louisiana because he was suspicious of the case.

Connally Friday refused extradition of James Richard Clements.

BARRERA SAID he "didn't like the looks of the case." He said he became concerned about extradition proceedings when he heard reports Clements might be wanted more for questioning by Garrison in the Kennedy probe than for theft.

Barrera noted there was a seven-year lapse between the time the crime allegedly occurred and when the extradition proceedings began.

TWO JURORS SELECTED FOR CLAY SHAW TRIAL

Third Man Challenged by Defense Counsel

By CLARENCE G. DOUCET

Two men were selected here Tuesday to sit on the jury that will decide if Clay L. Shaw participated in a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Accepted by both the state and defense counsels were Irvin Mason, a 54-year-old machine operator, and Oliver M. Schultz, 30, an employee of New Orleans Public Service Inc.

One other prospective juror, Junius George Johnson Jr., was acceptable to the state but was challenged by the defense, which used the first of 12 peremptory challenges it is allowed to use to charge a juror without giving a reason.

The tedious process of selecting the jury in the Criminal District Court of Judge Edward A. Haggerty got under way at 10 a. m. and during the course of the day:

—Shaw's defense announced that the 56-year-old retired executive would take the witness stand in his own behalf.

—The state listed six overt acts it would attempt to prove were carried out in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy which the state claims included Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David L. Ferrie.

The selection of Schultz as a juror came at 5:30 p. m., about a half-hour after he began undergoing questioning by Judge Haggerty and the defense and state counsels.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Alcock handled all of the questioning of prospective jurors for the state, and P. Irvin Dymond, one of the four attorneys who are representing Shaw, asked the questions for the defense.

Sitting with Alcock were Assistant DAs Alvin Oser, Andrew Sciambra, William Alford and

Numa Bertel. In addition to a sum of money was delivered. Shaw is represented by William J. Wegmann, Edward F. Wegmann and Salvatore Panzeca.

The selection of jury members will resume at 10 a. m. Wednesday in Judge Haggerty's court.

VERBAL CLASHES

On two occasions Alcock and Dymond became involved in verbal arguments over legal technicalities they assert will become important when Shaw's trial gets under way. One involved the question of motive, and the other concerned what the state must prove "beyond reasonable doubt" in relation to the charge against Shaw.

In questioning the prospective jurors, Alcock explained that in order for the state to obtain a conviction, it must establish that a conspiracy existed and that an overt act was committed in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy. He emphasized that while the state listed six overt acts it would attempt to prove, legally it needs to prove only one of the six.

These are the six overt acts which Alcock listed:

1. There was a meeting between Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie in Ferrie's apartment at 2330 Louisiana Ave. Pkwy. in September, 1963, at which the assassination of Kennedy was discussed.

2. At the meeting at Ferrie's apartment, a discussion took place concerning the means and execution of the conspiracy, the weapons to be used, particularly the selection of a high-power rifle, the establishment and selection of means of escape, and a discussion as to how a crossfire or triangulation of fire could be produced.

TRIPS DETAILED

3. Shaw took a trip to Baton Rouge in the Fall of 1963 and met Oswald and Jack Ruby in the Capitol House Hotel where

Shaw took a trip to the West Coast in November, 1963.

4. Shaw took a trip to the West Coast in November, 1963.

5. Ferrie took a trip to Houston, Texas, in November, 1963.

6. Oswald, on the morning of Nov. 22, 1963, the day Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, took his rifle from the garage of the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine and brought it with him to the Dallas Book Depository Bldg.

All six of the state's contentions are either a matter of records or events the state has alleged in the past. Shaw has denied ever knowing Oswald, Ferrie or Ruby and he has denied the charge against him.

WARREN REPORT

The Warren Commission, which investigated the death of President Kennedy named Oswald as the lone assassin. Ferrie was a suspect in the assassination investigation of District Attorney Jim Garrison that culminated with Shaw's arrest on March 1, 1967, on the conspiracy charge. Ferrie died here on Feb. 22, 1967, shortly after Garrison's investigation was made public.

Shaw has said he was in San Francisco on the day of the assassination, and before his death Ferrie acknowledged taking a trip to Houston on the day of the assassination, but he claimed it was a bird-hunting trip.

Regarding Oswald's taking the rifle to the Dallas Book Depository, the Warren Commission said Oswald shot Kennedy with the rifle from a top floor window of this building.

At one point Tuesday, Alcock accused Dymond of "dragging a red herring" before prospective jurors to confuse them.

Dymond was questioning one of the prospective jurors and he asked him if, in the event the state does not show a motive, he would consider this favorably for the defendant.

After Dymond asked the question, Alcock rose to his feet

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date:

Editor: 11-22-69

Authors:

Editors: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

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☐ Being Investigated

and argued that the state does not have to prove motive as an essential element in the crime, and charged that Dymond was using the motive point to confuse prospective jurors.

Dymond promptly denied the charge and Judge Haggerty asked him to repeat the question.

Agata Dymond asked: "In the event that the state is unable and does not prove any motive, will you consider this, as the law requires, as a fact favorable to the defendant?"

Alcock objected again and his objection was sustained by Judge Haggerty. Dymond immediately announced his intention of filing a bill of exception.

It was the second time during the opening day of the Shaw

trial that the defense lost a legal round to the state.

During the morning session there was a brief legal wrangle over the procedure to be followed in questioning the prospective jurors.

CONFUSION IN LAW

Judge Haggerty cited confusion in the law and ruled that the state did not have to accept a juror before passing him on to defense examination.

Defense had argued that the state, after questioning the prospective juror, should either accept or challenge him before the defense began its questioning.

Of the first 24 prospective jurors whose names were called, two were accepted as jurors, four were excused because they said they had fixed opinions about the guilt or innocence of Shaw, and 10 others were excused for miscellaneous reasons ranging from illness in their family to the fact that their employers would not pay them their salaries during the period of their jury service if they were selected.

Ironically, the name of the first man called for prospective jury duty was John Kennedy. Kennedy was excused because he said he had a fixed opinion. Mason, the first man selected for jury duty, was the second person called. His questioning started shortly after 10:30 a.m. and continued until noon when the trial paused for lunch.

ACCEPTED FOR JURY

Questioning of Mason resumed at 1:55 p.m., and at 2:31 p.m. both state and defense an-

is employed by Freeport Sulphur Co. H. H. was the third man questioned and he was excused when he said he had a fixed opinion.

Johnson was questioned at length by both sides and only after the state said it would accept him did the defense announce it was exercising one of its peremptory challenges. Garrison made a brief appearance in the courtroom while Johnson was questioned.

Following Johnson, the jury selection followed this course: Dudley Hughes Smith was excused because he had a fixed opinion.

Donald Joseph Gautreaux was excused for the same reason.

David Joseph Hebert was excused because he said he had a fixed opinion.

The court announced that Howard Lawrence Hopp was being excused because of an illness in his family.

Schultz was accepted. He is with NOPSI's overhead lines section.

As the session ended about 6 p.m., several other men were excused from jury duty. These included Charles F. Bennett, Willie Fluence Sr., Frank J. Durant, Fred Jerome Hagelberger, L. Valentine Lee Jr., Karl Wellington Seyler and James Thomas O'Reilly.

TELEPHONE CALLS

The two jurors selected were permitted one telephone call each to their families and to their employers. During the remainder of the trial they will be "locked up," that is not permitted to go home. Both are married, and both have children.

Judge Haggerty said he was taking this action because of "security reasons." Should they wish to communicate with their families or vice versa, messages will be

transmitted through Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd.

During questioning Tuesday, prospective jurors were asked if their being away from their families for as long as two months would create any hardships, indicating that both the state and defense think the trial may last as long as eight weeks.

Jurors will be quartered at hotels and motels in the city. Judge Haggerty said they will be permitted to read news-

not be permitted to read or listen to stories about the progress of the trial.

Some 169 potential jurors are available now, but more could be added if necessary.

In another move Tuesday, the defense issued a subpoena for Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald who now resides in Irving, Tex.

SUBPENA FOR FILM

The state also issued a subpoena for a film taken of the assassination by Abraham Zapruder and bullet fragments found at the scene of the Dallas assassination. All of these materials are in the National Archives in Washington.

Shortly after 9 a.m., the key figures in the Shaw case began to assemble at the courthouse on Tulane ave. and Broad st. First to appear outside the building was Judge Haggerty.

Arriving about 9:30 a.m. was Perry Raymond Russo, the star witness for the prosecution at the preliminary hearing which resulted in Shaw's trial. Russo was accompanied by a companion identified as John Bloemer.

Russo told reporters that Bloemer may be a witness.

At 9:50, Shaw arrived with his attorneys. He smiled at members of the press and said "hello" but nothing more.

WITNESSES CHECKED

The witnesses answering subpoenas Tuesday were checked as the court session got under way. Some of the witnesses were missing, but both the state and defense indicated their witnesses were available and pronounced themselves satisfied.

Following this, the judge directed court crier Vincent Martelli to pick 12 names from a box containing names of the 169 potential jurors. The first name he picked was Kennedy's.

Thirteen names were drawn by Martello, the additional one because one potential juror, John Williams Kibler, was excused by the judge for medical reasons.

After the 12 names were read, the remaining jury panel left

the courtroom. Thus began the process of calling the first 12 persons for questioning.

The trial — pending since Shaw's arrest March 1, 1967 — began one day after Garrison's office withdrew a last-minute request for a delay.

Both sides in the case have 12 peremptory challenges by which they can discharge a juror without giving a reason. After these are used up, it is up to the judge to decide whether a juror is fit to serve.

Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. said security precautions have been put into effect and will be tightened when testimony begins.

Admission to the courtroom is by credentials only. All persons entering will be frisked.

As an added security measure, a soundless closed-circuit television camera has been installed in the courtroom with an outlet in the sheriff's office.

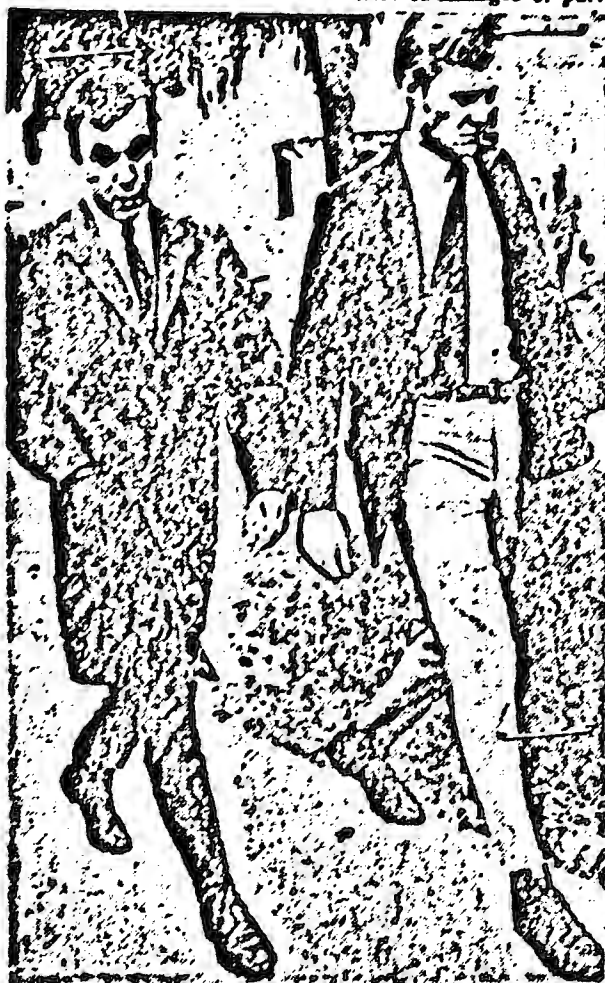
One of the defense witnesses, William Gurvich, was reported ill Tuesday. Gurvich is a former investigator for Garrison.

While the trial is under way, Shaw will remain free on \$10,000 bond.

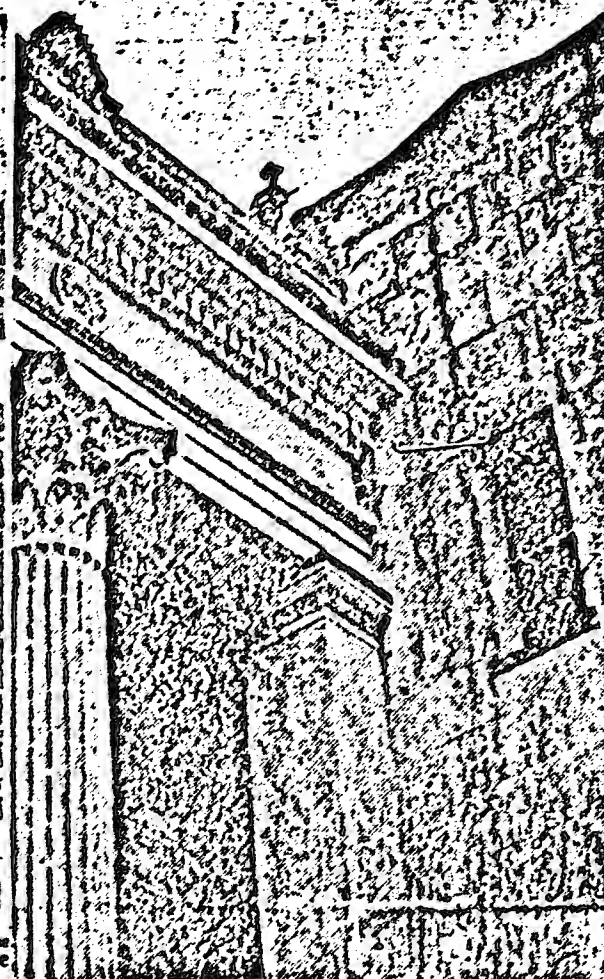


CLAY SHAW (right), along with two of his attorneys, rides away from the Criminal Courts Building Tuesday after the first day of his trial on charges of participating in a

conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy. In the back seat with Shaw is Salvat Panzer. The driver is F. Irvin Dymally whose face is partially obscured by the c



PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO (left), star witness for the state, arrives Tuesday for the opening day of the trial of Clay Shaw, accused of plotting to assassinate President Kennedy. He is accompanied by John Bloemer, who Russo said mayday as the murder conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw began be a witness.



SECURITY was tight at the Criminal Courts building Tuesday as the murder conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw began. Deputy sheriffs armed with rifles were stationed on the roof of the building.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Trial Opens with Hassle On Questioning of Jury Panel First Chance For Queries Given State

The trial of Clay L. Shaw opened today with a legal hassle over whether the state or the defense has the first crack at questioning potential jurors.

The first morning session ended with no jurors agreed upon. The debate ended with Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ruling that the state will question jurors first.

One juror took up most of the morning session as he was questioned by Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock for more than an hour on the circumstances under which he might find Shaw guilty. He was to return this afternoon to be questioned by defense attorneys.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-21-69

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Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

as the long-awaited trial of Shaw, 36, of Tennessee, charged with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, got under way before Judge Haggerty.

Mason was the second on the list of potential jurors. The first, ironically, was named John Kennedy. He was excused because, he said, he has already formed an opinion in the case.

MASON WAS QUESTIONED CLOSELY by Alcock on what he has read and heard about the case. Mason said he has read about it in the newspapers, but has formed no opinion as to Shaw's guilt or innocence.

He testified that he is a machine operator for the Freeport Sulphur Co. is married and has two children.

Alcock went deeply into the legal meaning of a conspiracy, and said the state will seek to prove that Shaw met with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie, both now dead, at 3330 Louisiana Ave. Parkway in September of 1963 and plotted the assassination.

HE SAID THE STATE WILL SHOW further that Oswald was in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, the day the president was shot to death, and that he had a rifle at the scene. He said the state needs only to prove that there was a conspiracy and that an overt act was committed in furtherance of it.

Alcock said the state will show Shaw met with Oswald and Jack Ruby, the man who killed Oswald, in Baton Rouge.

Alcock asked Mason if he could find Shaw guilty under these circumstances. He said he could.

At this point, the dispute broke out over whether the state should question witnesses first. The judge ruled in the state's favor.

A TOTAL OF 169 POTENTIAL JURORS is available, and more can be added if necessary. District Attorney Jim Garrison was not in the courtroom today.

Also today, a subpoena was issued by the defense for Oswald's widow, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter of Irving, Tex. The state issued a subpoena for a film taken of the assassination by Abraham Zapruder and bullet fragments found at the scene. These materials are in the National Archives at Washington.

The principals in the case began to gather at the courthouse at Tulane and Broad shortly after 9 a. m. Judge Haggerty was first to appear outside the building.

Perry Raymond Russo, the state's star witness at the preliminary hearing which resulted in Shaw being bound over for trial, showed up about 9:30 with a companion identified as John Bloemer.

RUSSO TOLD NEWSMEN BLOEMER "may be a witness."

Shaw arrived at 9:50 with his attorneys. He smiled at newsmen and said "Hello." He said nothing more.

As court got under way, witnesses answering subpoenas for today were checked. Several were missing, but both sides indicated their witnesses are in fact available and pronounced themselves satisfied.

JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN HAD COURT CRIER Vincent Martello pick 12 names out of a box containing names of all 169 panelists. The first name he picked was Kennedy's.

Martello had to draw 13 names because the judge excused one potential juror, John William Kibler, for medical reasons.

After the 12 were identified, the rest of the jury panel

JUDGE HAGGERTY ANNOUNCED THAT once 12 jurors and two alternates are selected, each will be allowed one telephone call home and then will be sequestered for the duration of the trial. Jurors will not be able to communicate with their families without the sheriff's permission.

The trial, which has been pending since March 1, 1967, finally became a reality when Garrison's office yesterday withdrew its last-minute request for a delay and both sides said they were ready for trial.

BOTH THE DEFENSE AND THE STATE are armed with 12 peremptory challenges, by which they can discharge a juror without giving a reason. After these are exhausted, it will be up to the judge to decide whether a juror is fit to serve.

Security precautions are being placed in effect by Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. and will be tightened when testimony gets under way.

Admission to the courtroom is by credentials only, and all persons entering will be frisked. A soundless, closed-circuit television camera has been installed in the courtroom with an outlet in the sheriff's office as a security measure.

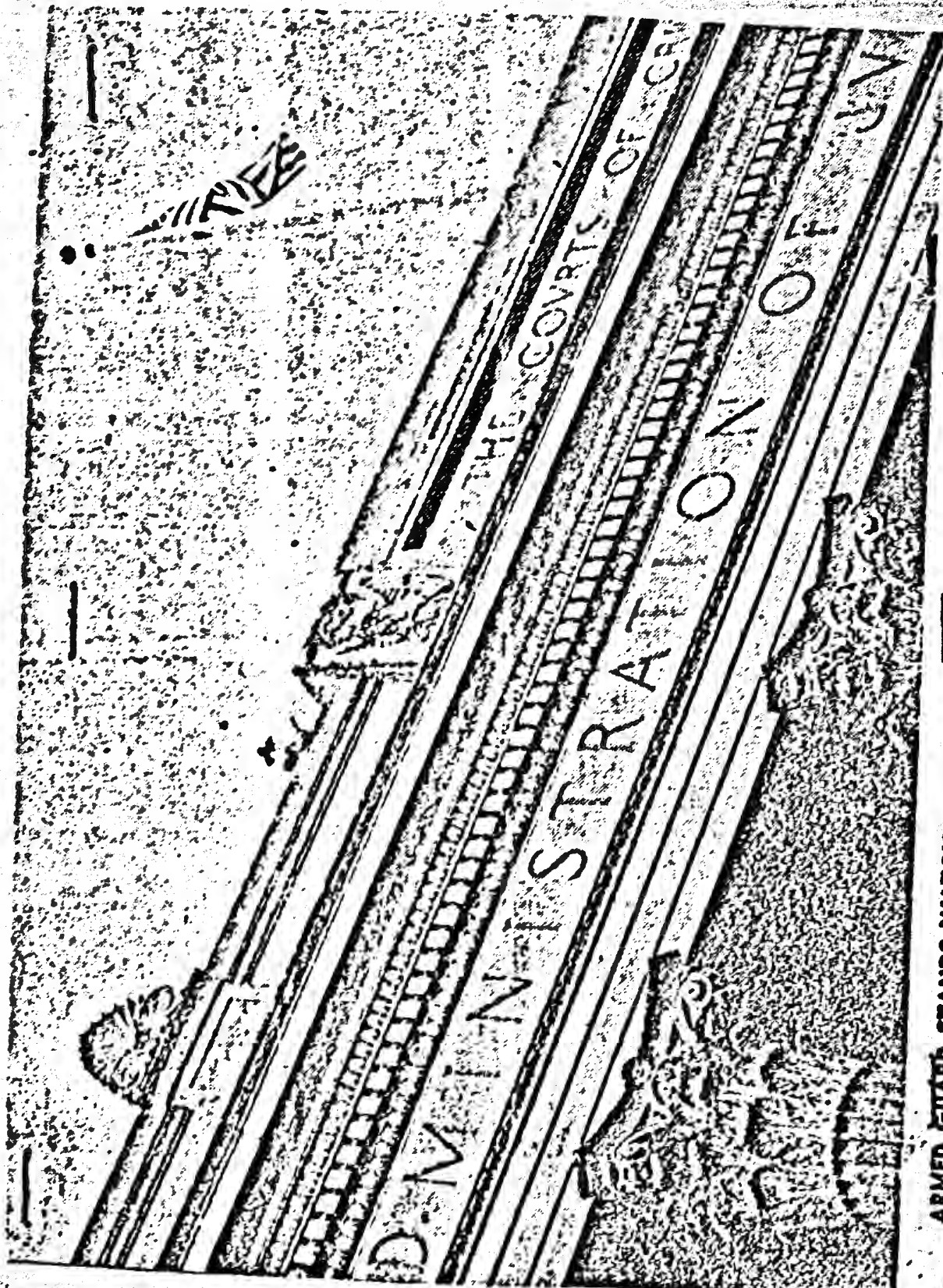
JUDGE HAGGERTY has laid down strict guidelines for news coverage. Cameras and electronic equipment have been barred from the courthouse, and principals have been ordered not to discuss the case out of court.

The most prominent defense witness, William Gurvich, a former investigator for Garrison, was reported ill. However, the defense witnesses will not be called until late in the trial.

SHAW, 36, REMAINS FREE on \$10,000 bond while the trial is under way.



CLAY L. SHAW SMILES as he arrives for the start of his trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.



ARMED GUARD STANDS WATCH ATOP CRIMINAL COURTS BLDG. AS SHAW TRIAL OPENS



JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY JR. —Taken from photo.
En route to Shaw trial.

Shaw Trial Delay Ruling Is Awaited

Judge Edward J. Haggerty Jr. is to rule today whether District Attorney Jim Garrison can get a delay in the trial of Clay Shaw.

The trial of Shaw, the New Orleans businessman accused by Garrison of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy, is still officially scheduled to begin tomorrow after numerous delays.

Judge Haggerty has said he will rule on Garrison's bid for a delay, based on claims his case has been crippled by federal secrecy.

GARRISON'S chief assistant, James L. Alcock, said he will go all the way to the Louisiana Supreme Court if necessary to delay the trial. In a statement Friday in connection with the filing of a motion to delay, Alcock hinted strongly the Shaw case may never reach the courtroom. Shaw's lawyers said they will oppose the granting of any delay. Previously, Garrison has said only his death could halt the trial.

The prosecution move to delay the trial came shortly before a judge in Washington, D. C., declined to act on Garrison's subpoena of autopsy photographs and X-rays of Kennedy. The autopsy reports were placed in the National Archives by the Kennedy family with the stipulation that they not be made public.

Judge Charles Halleck told a Garrison aide he would have to show the autopsy records are necessary to the case and that "this is something more than a fishing expedition."

The Washington, D. C., judge gave Garrison two weeks to produce the evidence.

THE NEW Orleans DA contends a New Orleans-based conspiracy resulted in the November, 1963, assassination at Dallas of President Kennedy. The Warren Commission said Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the shooting and it found no credible evidence of a conspiracy.

Garrison claims his investigation shows there was a conspiracy involving Shaw, Oswald and others.

On the eve of Judge Halleck's ruling, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark released a report by four medical experts backing up the Warren Report statement that Kennedy was shot from the rear.

Garrison has claimed that some shots came from the front. The autopsy reports are the key to his contention.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-20-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HFAI

Title: ASSASSINATION
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or 89-

Classification:

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Shaw Jury Pace Slow; Four Chosen

continued to inch forward today as the four jurors already certified looked on.

Two jurors were agreed upon yesterday and locked up overnight, along with the two picked Tuesday.

DISTRICT Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw, a 55-year-old retired businessman, participated in a conspiracy here to kill Kennedy, who was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. Shaw was indicted under the state conspiracy statute.

The jurors picked so far are:

Charles Daniel Ordes, 29, of 5111 Bacch, a supervisor for American Can Co.

William Ricks Jr., 28, of 2841 Maurepas, a teacher at Booker T. Washington High School.

Oliver M. Schultz, 28, of 7136 Lamb rd., a New Orleans Public Service Inc. employee.

Irvin Mason, 50, of 2303 Tennessee, a machine operator.

Mason and Schultz were picked Tuesday, Ricks and Ordes yesterday.

SO FAR, the jury contains two whites and two Negroes and is all-male. The two women among the 169 potential jurors on the panel have not yet been called.

As today's session opened, 121 names remained from the original list of 169. Forty-four potential jurors have been

either excused or rejected.

Some were excused for personal reasons, but most were dropped by mutual consent either because they had already formed a fixed opinion on the case or because serving would work a financial hardship on them. Jurors receive no pay.

IF THE PACE of selecting two jurors a day is maintained, it will take a week to confirm 12 jurors and two alternates. These 14 persons will be sequestered for the duration of the trial.

So far, one juror has been agreed upon out of every 12 called. If this pace is maintained, the jury can be selected out of the original panel of 169. Otherwise, more names will be added.

Each side is entitled to 12 peremptory challenges, meaning they can reject a juror without giving a reason. So far, the state has used three and has nine left. The defense has used only one.

THE POTENTIAL jurors are being asked whether they believe the Warren Commission was right in saying Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy, acting alone. The only answer acceptable to both sides is "I have no opinion."

Assistant DAs Alvin V. Oser and James L. Alcock handled questioning for the state, chief Shaw counsel F. Irvin

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., addressing the jurors already selected, told them he was sorry they were not permitted to read the newspaper and added: "It was a pretty good story."

DURING THE questioning of Ricks yesterday, the school teacher said he was versed on the assassination. Asked

how many articles he has read on it, he replied:

"As they came out." Dymond asked him: "Do you have a fixed opinion about the case?"

Ricks: "I would say I'm an agnostic as far as this case is concerned."

JUDGE HAGGERTY interrupted to explain Ricks meant, "He doesn't know what to believe."

Oser asked the judge if he could ask Ricks why he feels that way.

"I don't think you have the right to ask him why," said Haggerty.

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-1 ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Author:
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PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
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☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Legal Definition of 'Conspiracy' Given

By BERT HYDE

What is a conspiracy?

Clay L. Shaw, 35-year-old retired businessman, is on trial here on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

In order to obtain a conviction, the state will have to prove he participated in a combination of one or more persons (the number is unlimited) to commit a crime—in this case, the murder of the president.

KENNEDY WAS SHOT TO DEATH IN Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others here in September, 1963, to commit the crime.

According to the Warren Commission, which investigated the slaying, Oswald acted alone in killing the president. The commission reported it could find no credible evidence of a conspiracy.

The Louisiana statute under which Shaw is charged makes it a violation on the part of each of the conspirators if any member of the conspiracy commits any act in furtherance of the plan—even if no member actually takes an active part in the crime itself.

SHOULD THE CRIME OCCUR, a party to the conspiracy can be charged with the commission of the crime or with conspiracy.

Should the conspiracy occur in Louisiana and the crime in another state (as is alleged in the Shaw matter), a conspirator could be charged with the crime in another state and still charged in Louisiana with conspiracy.

A conspiracy can be terminated at any time prior to commission of the crime by any member of the conspiracy, provided he conveys to every one of the other conspirators that he wants to get out. It cannot be broken

merely by dropping out unilaterally or by not showing up for the commission of the crime.

TO BE CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY does not prevent the conspirator from being prosecuted for the crime itself, in Louisiana or out of state.

Louisiana law requires a 12-man jury in such cases. At least nine members of the jury must vote guilty to obtain a conviction.

By the same token, at least nine members must vote not guilty for an acquittal to result. If nine jury members cannot agree one way or another, a mistrial will result. The state then has the option of setting the case for trial again, or dropping the charges.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 21

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

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Author:

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Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

THE PENALTY FOR CONSPIRACY is 20 years at hard labor in the state penitentiary.

No matter what the sentence, it is possible under Louisiana law for a first offender to apply for parole immediately after he is imprisoned.

Whether a first offender or not, a convicted man under a 20-year sentence would automatically come up for pardon or parole after serving a third of his sentence, or 20 months. He can be freed on parole, but the governor has the final say or pardon and restoration of citizenship.

THE PARDON BOARD IS MADE UP OF the lieutenant governor, the attorney general and the presiding judge at the trial.

While in prison, the convict may appear before the pardon board at any of its quarterly meetings seeking a commutation of sentence or shortening of term merely by filing an application.

Should the board recommend commutation and the governor concur, the prisoner can be pardoned or paroled at any time after serving a third of his sentence.

A lot of names, many familiar, some not so familiar, will be in the news as the trial of Clay L. Shaw continues.

Hundreds of names have come up since District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was made public in February, 1967.

Here is a list of names of persons who will probably come up in the Shaw trial:

James L. Alcock, chief prosecutor for the trial. His correct title is assistant district attorney.

Capt. Roy Allemand, Harbor Police, state witness.

Dean A. Andrews Jr., New Orleans attorney. He told the Warren Commission a mysterious Clay Bertrand called him after the assassination and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sergio Arcacha Smith, a Cuban exile leader.

Bernard J. Bagert, senior judge of Criminal District court.

W. Guy Banister, deceased, private investigator.

Alvin Beauboeuf, friend of David Ferrie who accompanied him to Texas the day after the assassination.

Marlo Bermudez, an associate of Shaw.

Clay Bertrand, the mysterious figure who Dean Andrews says asked him to defend Oswald. Garrison says Shaw is Bertrand.

Clem Bertrand, the name by which Perry Raymond Russo says he was introduced to Shaw.

Tom Bettsell, a Garrison investigator.

Edgar Eugene Bradley, like Shaw charged with conspiring to kill Kennedy.

Carlos Briaguer, New Orleans Cuban exile leader.

Vernon B. Bundy, a state witness.

John "the Baptist" Casler, a convicted burglar.

David L. Chandler, Life Magazine reporter.

Ramsey Clark, attorney general of the United States.

Melvin Coffey, a friend of David Ferrie who went to Houston with him the day after the assassination.

J. B. Dauenhauser III, a Shaw associate.

Charles Davis, 6609 Glendale, Metairie, a state witness.

Eugene C. Davis, a French Quarter bar owner who Andrews said at one point was Clay Bertrand.

Ricardo Davis, an anti-Castro Cuban.

F. Irvin Dymond, chief counsel for Shaw.

Hugh B. Exaklos, attorney for Alvin Beauboeuf, defense witness.

Dr. Esmond A. Fattler, a state witness.

David William Ferrie, deceased. Russo has testified he heard Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie plot the assassination here in September, 1963.

Robert A. Farrier, Hillcrest Heights, Md., an FBI firearms expert. State witness.

Jim Garrison, Orleans Parish District Attorney.

4911 Magazine, rented apartment to Oswald. Defense witness.

Capt. Clifford E. Giarr, head of police narcotics division, defense witness.

Manuel Garcia Gonzales, a mysterious Cuban sought by Garrison.

Max Gonzales, a court clerk and Garrison associate.

Leonard Garvick, former Garrison aide, private detective.

William H. Garvick, private investigator, former Garrison investigator.

Louis S. Garvick, brother of William and Leonard, president of New Orleans Private Patrol Service Inc., a private detective agency.

Aloysius J. Habigborst, New Orleans policeman.

Edward A. Haggerty Jr., judge of Criminal District Court.

Frank Hayward, policeman and state witness.

Matt Hezma, 1212 Pine, defense witness.

Louis A. Heyd Jr., Criminal Sheriff of Orleans Parish.

Ray R. Hlatt, 1411 Marigny, laborer, state witness.

Lewis E. Hopkins, 7116 Tchouca, travel consultant for Shaw, state witness.

Louis Ivon, Garrison investigator.

Li Roy Jacob of the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's office, defense witness.

Roy Kellerman, Bethesda, Md., Secret Service agent, state witness.

Jim Kemp, WVUE newsmen, defense witness.

John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Regis L. Kennedy, FBI agent, state witness.

Connie T. Kozay, French Quarter singer, state witness.

Aaron Kohn, Garrison foe and managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission.

Fred Leemans, bathhouse and bar operator.

James Lewallen, associate of Dave Ferrie.

David F. Lewis, former private investigator, state witness.

Lynn Lolsel, Garrison aide.

John Manchester, town marshal of Clinton, La., a state witness.

Dante Marachini, connection to case unknown, once testified before grand jury.

Capt. Francis Martella, New Orleans policeman, questioned Oswald after arrest here.

Layton Mariens, Ferrie associate, indicted for perjury.

Gordon Novel, fugitive witness, former N. O. bar owner.

Alvin V. Ozer, assistant DA.

Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren Commission said he acted alone in killing JFK.

Marina Oswald, Lee's widow.

Salvatore Panzeca, Shaw attorney.

Pia. Girod Ray, Harbor Police, arrested Oswald on riverfront giving out leaflets.

Sgt. Warren Roberts Jr., New Orleans policeman, state witness.

John F. Reilly, New Orleans policeman, state witness.

Perry Raymond Russo, state witness, testified earlier he heard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald plotting the assassination here in September, 1963.

Andrew J. Sciambra, assistant DA.

Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, Alexandria, Va., FBI photography expert, state witness.

Clay L. Shaw, charged with conspiring to kill Kennedy.

Peter Schuster, state witness, coroner's aide.

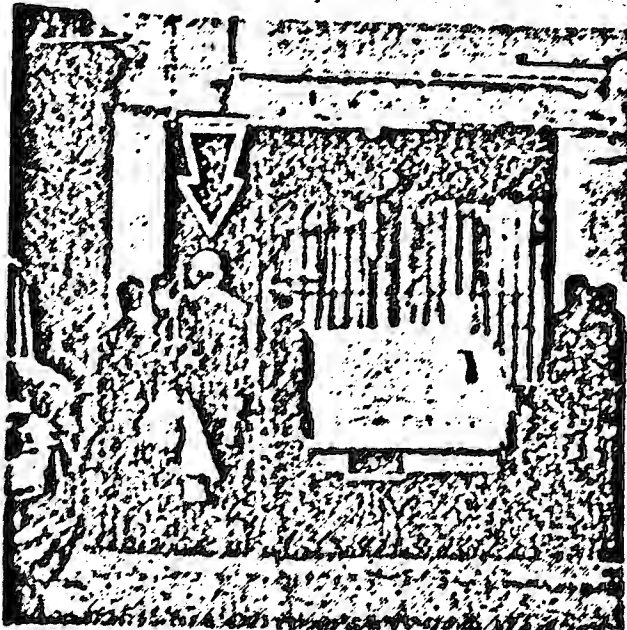
Charles H. Steele Jr., state witness, says Oswald hired him to hand out leaflets.

Kerry Wendell Thornley, Oswald Marine Corps buddy, charged with perjury.

Charles R. Ward, first assistant DA.

Edward F. Wegmann, Shaw counsel.

William Wegmann, Shaw counsel.



CLAY L. SHAW, arrow, is escorted by his attorneys as he arrives at the Parish Prison entrance to the Criminal Courts Bldg. yesterday for the start of his trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. —Staples-Ham photo.

DA Drops Shaw Trial Delay Move

The office of District Attorney Jim Garrison, in a surprise move today, withdrew its motion to delay the trial of Clay L. Shaw. Shaw thus will go on trial as scheduled tomorrow on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock had asked for the postponement Friday, on grounds that the federal government "had sabotaged his case by refusing to release the autopsy records on Kennedy."

But today, Alcock went before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. and said:

"THE STATE will trust the good judgment, common sense and spirit of justice which the state feels prevails among the people of New Orleans and will withdraw its motion and announce at this time the state is ready to go to trial tomorrow."

Attorneys for Shaw had already filed motions opposing a delay and pleading for a speedy trial. Alcock's action made them moot, and chief Shaw counsel P. Irvin Dymond announced the defense is ready for trial tomorrow.

With both sides on record as being ready, the long-delayed trial thus seems certain to proceed at last. Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967.

GARRISON CHARGES Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others here in 1963 to kill the President, who was shot to death Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas. The Warren Commission investigated

ing the Haying said Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy and found no evidence of a conspiracy.

Alcock's last-minute bid for a delay Friday stemmed from the action of U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark in releasing a report by a panel of four medical experts who had examined the Kennedy autopsy report, pictures and clothing worn by the President the day of the assassination.

The experts, who met secretly last year, said the material supports the Warren Commission's view that Kennedy was shot from the back. Garrison contends the records will prove the Pres-

ident was shot from more than one direction.

THE AUTOPSY records have been sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family. A federal judge Friday gave Garrison's office two weeks in which to prove the records are material to the Shaw case before he will consider ordering their release.

Alcock refused to comment today on whether Garrison's office will press its efforts to get the documents released.

Judge Haggerty, who will preside at the trial, scheduled a hearing this morning on Al-

cock's motion. As court opened today, the judge asked Alcock:

"DOES THE state wish to be heard orally on the motion?"

Dymond got to his feet, but the judge silenced him.

Alcock said he wished to make an oral statement.

Dymond then said the defense wished to file a written answer to the motion and a prayer for a speedy trial. The judge allowed him to place the documents into the record.

ALCOCK "BEGAN" by asserting the state is entitled to a fair trial just as the defense, and said he would like to submit an outline of "the offense that prompted the filing of this motion at the eleventh hour."

He then launched into a verbal attack on Ramsey Clark and his panel of experts, noting that the panel members were viewing the autopsy documents at the same time Garrison's office was trying to obtain them.

Alcock branded Clark's action in releasing the report just as the case was about to go to trial and just as Clark was about to leave office as "unconscionable" and "not in keeping with his high office."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-20-69

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Author:

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Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or: 89-

Classification: Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

HE SAID IT ~~could~~ not help but influence jurors."

Then after a dramatic pause, Alcock made his statement that the state will trust the judgment of the potential jurors and is ready to go to trial.

Judge Haggerty appeared stunned, and as a murmur arose in the court, called for order. Reporters ran for telephones.

The judge looked over the defense's motion and complained that the proper documents were not affixed to it. Dymond said the matter is now moot.

"I KNOW IT'S moot, Mr. Dymond. You don't have to tell me," the judge said.

The defense motion argued that Garrison had been saying for two years he was ready to go to trial and said the delay asked for by Alcock could last until the year 2038 under his assertion that the case could not be tried until the government released all its data.

(Certain Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency reports on the Kennedy case have been declared classified for 75 years after 1963.)

ALCOCK REFUSED any further comment on any aspect of the case.

Selection of a 12-man jury to try Shaw will be the first order of business as the trial get under way at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

SHAW TRIAL LAUNCHED WITH JURY PANEL QUIZ

Tough Task To Select 12 Is Seen

Selection of a 12-man jury to try Clay L. Shaw on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy was the first order of business as the long-awaited Shaw trial got under way today in Criminal District Court.

The trial, which has been pending since March 1, 1967, finally became a reality when the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison yesterday withdrew its last-minute request for delay and both sides pronounced themselves ready for trial.

Jury selection is expected to be a long and arduous process in view of the widespread publicity the case has received. An initial venire of 169 persons has been drawn from the jury wheel, and more names will be added if necessary.

BOTH THE DEFENSE AND THE STATE are armed

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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ten 10 peremptory challenges, by which they can discharge a juror without giving a reason. After these are exhausted, it will be up to the judge to decide whether a juror is fit to serve.

Security precautions are being placed in effect by Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. and will be tightened when testimony gets under way.

Admission to the courtroom is by credentials only, and all persons entering will be frisked. A soundless, closed-circuit television camera has been installed in the courtroom with an outlet in the sheriff's office as a security measure.

JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY JR. has laid down strict guidelines for news coverage. Cameras and electronic equipment have been barred from the courthouse, and principals have been ordered not to discuss the case out of court.

Both sides have subpoenaed lists of witnesses, some from out of state, and more are expected. The best known on the state's list is Perry Raymond Russo, who testified at a preliminary hearing that he heard Shaw plotting the assassination with Lee Harvey Oswald and others.

The most prominent defense witness, William Gurrich, a former investigator for Garrison, was reported ill. However, the defense witnesses will not be called until late in the trial.

SHAW, 36, REMAINS FREE on \$10,000 bond while the trial is under way.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock went before Judge Haggerty yesterday and withdrew the motion he filed Friday to delay the trial indefinitely. He had asked for the delay on grounds that outgoing U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark had prejudiced the state's case.

Alcock objected to the release by Clark of the report of experts who last year secretly examined the Kennedy autopsy report, which is to be sealed in the National Archives until 1971.

THE EXPERTS SAID THE RECORDS support the conclusion of the Warren Commission that the president was shot from the rear. Garrison contends the records will show Kennedy was shot from more than one direction.

The DA's office sought in court action last week to subpoena the autopsy records and photos from the archives, but a Washington, D. C., federal judge told Assistant DA Numa Bertel he would have to prove they are material to the Shaw case.

Alcock refused to comment yesterday on whether the Washington court case will be pressed. He gave no specific reason for withdrawing his request for a delay, but said the state will "trust the good judgment, common sense and sense of justice . . . of the people of New Orleans."

The state's case will be handled by Alcock, with "intermittent but rare" appearances by Garrison. Chief counsel for Shaw is B. Irvin Dymond.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW JURY IS DELAYED BY FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Page of
and state.)

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

2-Month Pay Lapse Is Cited

Financial problems of prospective jurors loomed as a major stumbling block again today as the quest for a panel to try Clay L. Shaw resumed in Criminal District Court.

Shaw, 35, is on trial before Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., charged with conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Yesterday, 18 of the first 20 potential jurors called were excused, some because they said they already have formed an opinion about the case but many because they said they

couldn't afford to serve on a jury without pay for two months.

BOTH THE state and the defense are using the two-month figure in their questioning of jurors, indicating they agree the trial will last that long.

Two jurors were agreed upon yesterday. They are: Irving Mason, 34, machine operator, 2308 Tennessee.

Oliver M. Schultz, 39, a New Orleans Public Service Inc. employee, 7134 Lamb rd.

One of the 18 panelists dismissed said about half their employers wouldn't continue their pay during jury confinement.

Judge Haggerty repeatedly sent prospective jurors back to his chamber to telephone their employers and confirm the matter of pay.

Among the 149 potential jurors still on the panel, 12 at a time will be called today and questioned by both state and defense.

IF YESTERDAY'S ratio holds—two jurors agreed upon out of every 20 called—the jury of 12 men and two alternates could be completed out of the original venire. More names can be added if necessary.

If the same time pace continues—two jurors agreed upon per day—it would take a week to pick the jury.

Shaw, 35, chain-smoked as he watched the proceedings yesterday and gazed impassively into space. He was flanked by four defense lawyers, headed by F. Irvin Dymond.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Jim Garrison dropped in for about 20 minutes but took no part in the questioning of jurors.

Date: 1-23-69

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Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEA

Title: ASSASSINATION

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-6

or 89-

Classification: N.O., LA.

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

in the hands of the City Council.

Today's meeting has been described as a preliminary sort of get together. It is not likely that any strike-stopping solutions will come out of it.

YESTERDAY WAS devoted to statements on both sides that it was impossible to set up a meeting.

Meanwhile, the problem of garbage and trash disposal grew by the ton.

Some residents had contracted with private haulers who came through neighborhoods soliciting business.

Others were hauling their own garbage to the city's incinerator pits and trash to the two landfills.

STILL OTHER residents had not made up their minds to do anything with the buildup of refuse, hopeful that some sort of solution will be found.

A check by sanitation department personnel turned up a surprisingly small amount of trash and garbage left on the streets. Residents have been urged by the mayor to wrap garbage in thick paper or plastic and to store trash away from buildings in the yard. Garbage and trash is to be kept off of the streets.

There were several developments in the strike yesterday:

—Bernard B. Levy, chief administrative officer for the city, sent a letter to all employees, warning them that they are subject to dismissal for taking part in a strike.

—Winters sent a telegram to Joseph Pierce of the United States Mediation and Conciliation Service in New Orleans asking for his cooperation in an effort to obtain "a peaceful and quick settlement" of the strike.

—Officials of the New Orleans AFL-CIO, competing with the Teamsters to organize city employees, sent a letter to Schiro asking that their representatives be allowed to attend any meeting aimed at coming to a strike agreement.

—City officials sat down with representatives of New Orleans Local 632, Interna-

tional Association of Fire Fighters, in the first of a series of meetings which the union hopes will end with ratification of a contract.

—Sanitation director John E. Cassreino said that police are on duty at the city's landfills and incinerators to protect those bringing trash and garbage to the locations.

The locations of incinerators are: Algiers, 2301 Hendee; Florida ave., Florida and Elysian Fields avenues; Seventh street, 2115 Seventh; Eastern New Orleans, on Gentilly hwy., three miles below Downman rd., and St. Louis incinerator, 1234 St. Louis.

The new city landfill adjoins the new East New Orleans incinerator. The Algiers landfill is on the Belle Chasse hwy. two miles below the Intracoastal canal.

Only garbage will be accepted at the incinerators. Trash must be taken to the landfills.

EW2

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 166

COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *W*

FROM : W. D. Griffith *W*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 1/24/69

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 1/24/69, regarding the request of the New Orleans District Court to petition the Fairfax County, Virginia, Court to compel the testimony of SA Shaneyfelt in the Clay L. Shaw case.

There is attached a copy of the Order to Testify in Out of State Criminal Proceedings in the matter of proceedings to compel the attendance of Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt as a witness in a criminal proceeding in the State of Louisiana. This court order was prepared by the Department of Justice in cooperation with the office of the Commonwealth Attorney for the County of Fairfax and states that SA Shaneyfelt is ordered to appear before Section "C" of Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on February 3, 1969, at 10 o'clock a. m., to testify in trial of State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw. It further states that in the event SA Shaneyfelt receives telephone notice prior to that date from the District Attorney in New Orleans, that his appearance on that date is not necessary, he shall not be compelled to attend but shall present himself before the New Orleans Court within 24 hours after receiving telephone or telegraph notice from the District Attorney in New Orleans that his attendance is needed.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

118 pal (10)

57 FEB 7 1969

REC 43

JAN 29 1969

SEVEN

6684
PERS. REC. UNIT

order requiring Lymal L. Sharyfelt to attend as a witness for the State of Louisiana and testify in criminal proceedings in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the trial of the case of State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw. This matter comes before this Court to be heard pursuant to an order entered by the undersigned on the 22nd day of January, 1969, which order was served on the said Lymal L. Sharyfelt on the 22nd day of January, 1969, directing his appearance before this Court on this date so that a determination might be made as to whether he should be ordered to appear as a witness at the aforesaid trial.

AND IT APPEARED TO THE COURT that Lymal L. Sharyfelt is a necessary and material witness upon the trial of the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw which criminal proceeding is now pending in Section "C" of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and that the presence of the said Lymal L. Sharyfelt as a witness for the State of Louisiana is requested on the 27th day of January, 1969, and that the laws of the State of Louisiana where said proceeding is pending, and of any other state or states through which the said Lymal L. Sharyfelt as a witness in attending said trial may be required to pass by the ordinary course of trial, give him protection from arrest and in service of civil and criminal process while in the State of Louisiana or going to or passing through said State or other states in obedience to an order directing him to so attend

and testify in the State of Louisiana and while returning therefrom, all of which appears from the certificate of Judge Edward A. Ezzerty, Jr., Judge of Section "C" of the Criminal District Court of the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, which Court is a court of record,

AND IT FURTHER APPEARED TO THE COURT that the attendance of the said Lymal L. Sherryfelt as such witness will not cause undue hardship to the said Lymal L. Sherryfelt and also that the tender of travel cost and witness fee has been made to the said Lymal L. Sherryfelt,

AND IT FURTHER APPEARED TO THE COURT that the Department of Justice and the said Lymal L. Sherryfelt consent to his appearance as a witness in the trial of the State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw and that in the interest of avoiding inconvenience to Lymal L. Sherryfelt in connection with this appearance it is requested of this Court that the order be made flexible enough so that the witness might be available upon reasonable telephone notice from the State of Louisiana, said condition being agreeable to the Office of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans,

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Lymal L. Sherryfelt appear before Section "C" of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on February 3, 1967, at 10:00 o'clock A.M. to testify in the trial of State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw. In the event the said Lymal L. Sherryfelt receives telephone notice prior to that date from the Office of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans that his appearance will not be necessary on that date, he shall not be compelled to attend on such date but he shall present himself before the aforesaid Court within 24 hours after receiving telephone or teletype notice from the District Attorney of the Parish of Orleans that his attendance is needed.

Judge of the Circuit Court of the
County of Fairfax, Sixteenth Judicial
Circuit, Commonwealth of Virginia

Department of Justice

By:

We ask for this:

ROBERT P. HOLMES, JR.
Commonwealth Attorney for the
County of Fairfax

LEONARD L. SHAWLEY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

☒ Tolson
☒ DeLoach
☒ Mohr
☒ Bishop
☒ Casper
☒ Callahan
☒ Conrad
☒ Felt
☒ Gale
☒ Rosen
☒ Sullivan
☒ Tavel
☒ Trotter
☒ Tele. Room
☒ Holmes
☒ Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad *Jul 10*

DATE: January 23, 1969

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the memorandum from R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 1/22/69, regarding the court order received by SA Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, concerning his appearance in Prince George's County Circuit Court at 9:30 a.m. on 1/24/69, for further proceedings in connection with the request of New Orleans authorities for SA Frazier's testimony in New Orleans in connection with the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Departmental Attorney William P. Arnold advised SA Frazier today that this hearing had been postponed until 10:00 a.m. on 1/23/69. Mr. Arnold stated he made arrangements for this postponement through the Prince George's County and the New Orleans State's Attorney's Offices so that the Department would have additional time to consider the matter of SA Frazier's testimony. *K*

As of 2:00 p.m., Mr. Arnold could furnish no information as to whether a similar hearing in connection with SA Lyndal Shaneyfelt's testimony would also be continued from its scheduled time of 10:00 a.m. on 1/24/69, in Fairfax, Virginia, County Courthouse.

ACTION: None. For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Goble
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RAF:ljw (10)

REC 82

1 JAN 23 1969

M

January 16, 1969

Statement of Burke Marshall

Since October 1966 I have acted on behalf of the Kennedy family as their representative in dealing with all matters and inquiries regarding the Letter Agreement of October 29, 1966 and the X-ray and photograph material relating to the autopsy of the late President Kennedy.

Last year, the Attorney General informed me that he had ordered the 1968 Panel Review and that it had been conducted. He described the contents of the panel's report.

I concluded that the report simply confirmed the autopsy report and saw no reason to concern members of the Kennedy family, and did not do so.

I have advised the Attorney General, in response to an inquiry from him, that I see no basis to object to the release of the report and no reason to do so.

I have since informed Mrs. Onassis and Senator Edward Kennedy of this matter and they have both asked me to say that they will have no comment to make on the report or its release.

12 JAN 30 1969

ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE

67 FEB 5 1969

62-109260

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1/22/69

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Memorandum from Jevons to Conrad dated 1/22/69 (copy attached) reflects that SA Robert A. Frazier of the Laboratory received a court order issued by a Prince Georges County Circuit Court, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, to appear in that court on 1/24/69 in connection with proceedings to subpoena him as a witness in the trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans. By letter of 1/22/69, the Attorney General has been advised of this court order and requested to advise as to what response SA Frazier is to make to the court order and whether or not SA Frazier is to furnish testimony in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT:

At 5:30 p.m., 1/22/69, Jack McKenzie of "The Washington Post" telephoned Bishop from New Orleans where he is covering the trial of Shaw. He stated that he had been informed that a subpoena had been issued for Frazier's appearance in New Orleans, and he desired to know if Frazier would appear in answer to the subpoena. He was informed that this is a decision which must be made by the Attorney General, and it was suggested that he direct his inquiry to the Department of Justice. He indicated that he would do so.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

TEB:emm (6)

REC-24

10 JAN 30 1969

1112

61 R. DeLoach

5-TH

Memorandum

TO : Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: January 23, 1969

FROM : The Attorney General

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

This is in response to your memoranda dated January 22 and 23, concerning the subpoenas recently served on Special Agents Robert A. Frazier and Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt for the purpose of eliciting their testimony at the trial of Clay Shaw now in progress in the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana.

After careful consideration of this matter, I have concluded that these Agents should appear in New Orleans in response to the subpoenas. This decision is based on my understanding that the substance of the testimony that these Agents are in a position to give has already been made a matter of public record in connection with the Warren Commission proceedings.

United States Attorney Louis LaCour, of the Eastern District of Louisiana, will be instructed to have his staff present in court during the times Agents Frazier and Shaneyfelt are testifying in order to assure that the interests of the Government and the witnesses are protected.

JAN 24 1969

REC-24

JAN 30 1969

5 FEB 6 1969

62-109060

6688

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad 1-Mr. Griffith
1-Mr. Frazier 1-Mr. Shaneyfelt
1-Mr. Jevons

TO : Mr. Conrad *due*

DATE: 1/24/69

FROM : W. D. Griffith *B*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Due

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

1/24/69
1/24/69

In memo from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad 1/23/69, information is set forth that SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt has received an order to appear at a hearing 10:00 a.m., 1/24/69, in Fairfax County Courthouse concerning request by State of Louisiana to compel SA Shaneyfelt to appear in New Orleans and testify in the Clay L. Shaw case. A letter was sent to the Department advising of the receipt of the court order by SA Shaneyfelt.

Yesterday Departmental Attorney William Arnold contacted SA Shaneyfelt, advised he is handling this matter for the Department and that efforts were being made to obtain a delay in the hearing scheduled for 10:00 a.m., today in Fairfax County. As of close of business yesterday Mr. Arnold had been unsuccessful in arranging a delay and it appeared that SA Shaneyfelt would be required to attend the 10:00 a.m., hearing this morning.

This morning the Bureau received a letter from the Department advising that they would interpose no objection to the testimony of SA Shaneyfelt and Laboratory Special Agent Robert A. Frazier (memo Mr. Jevons to Mr. Conrad 1/22/69) and, therefore, SAs Shaneyfelt and Frazier should testify. Mr. Arnold advised SA Shaneyfelt this morning that it would not be necessary for him to appear at the hearing in Fairfax County at 10:00 a.m., and that he and the Virginia Commonwealth Attorney were working on a rough draft for the court order requesting the testimony. He stated at such time as the terminology of this order is worked out it may be necessary for SA Shaneyfelt to appear in Fairfax County court to receive the summons to testify at New Orleans.

As a matter of information SA Shaneyfelt received a number of telephonic inquiries at his home last night from the press concerning this matter. He furnished no information in accordance with established Bureau policy. Crime Records Division has been advised concerning the receipt of these press inquiries.

REC-24

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Mohr *MB* 1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

WDG:mb (10)

5-1-1 MB 6689
17 JAN 30 1969

FBI

Date: 1/27/69

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Mr. Gandy ✓

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Birmingham

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

Randolph

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 4)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 4)
- 1 - New Orleans

REC-33

25 JAN 29 1969

ECW/srl
(6)

ENCLOSURE

C. G. Bishop

5-1

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 FEB 6 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lack of Veniremen Stalls Shaw Trial

18 Jurors Excused in 26 Minutes

This morning's session of the trial of Clay L. Shaw was cut short when Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ran out of potential jurors and had to adjourn court until this afternoon.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court for conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Four jurors have been sworn in so far. Twelve jurors and two alternates are needed.

JUDGE HAGGERTY ran through 18 potential jurors in 26 minutes this morning after sending the rest of the panel home until 1:30 p. m. With no more jurors on hand, the court could not proceed and recessed at 10:45 a. m.

When court opened at 10 a. m. the judge had six jurors left over from yesterday's

batch and 12 more names were pulled from ~~the box~~. These 18 names were expected to occupy the morning session and the other 103 panelists were released until 1:30.

In other action today the state issued three subpoenas for witnesses to appear Feb. 3 and changed the date on an earlier subpoena.

SUBPENAED by the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison for Feb. 3 were:

—Mrs. Mary Moorman of Dallas, along with a photo she took at the scene of Kennedy's assassination in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

—Dr. Robert R. Shaw of Dallas, the physician who attended Gov. John Connally of Texas when he was shot while riding in the Kennedy car.

—James Altgens of Dallas, an Associated Press photographer, along with photos he took at the assassination scene.

In addition, a subpoena for Robert Frazier, a Federal Bureau of Investigation firearms expert, was amended to be returnable Feb. 3. He had been subpoenaed for Jan. 27.

THE PICTURES taken by Altgens are in the exhibit volume of the Warren Commission report. Altgens testified before the commission he was stationed ~~along Elm~~ st. and had a good vantage

point at the time the shots were fired.

He said he snapped one picture "almost simultaneously" with the firing of the first shot.

Altgens told the commission the shot which hit the President's head "was the last shot—that much I will say with a great degree of certainty."

ANOTHER Altgens picture, the photographer believes, showed Lee Harvey Oswald in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building just before the shots were fired.

However, the Commission identified the person in the picture as another bystander, Billy N. Lovelace. The report said Lovelace identified himself in the picture and later his presence was confirmed by another person shown in the photo.

The name of Mary Moorman does not appear in the Warren Report. It does include movie films by a Mrs. Munchmore which, along with the better-known Abraham Zapruder film, form a key link in the Warren Commission's account of the slaying.

JUDGE HAGGERTY announced that if the jury cannot be completed from among the 103 names left on the jury list, he will take some from

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-23-69
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

other sections of court.

If this still isn't enough, the judge said, he will use the new jury list coming up for the month of February. The list will be available by next Thursday, he said.

The still-uneventful trial moved into its third day today with jury selection moving at a snail's pace. The four jurors already picked watched today's proceedings from the jury box after being locked up overnight.

THE FIRST potential woman juror's name came up this morning, but she was released because she has small children to care for. She is Mrs. JoAnn Taylor Newcomb, who had volunteered to have her name placed on the jury wheel. Women are eligible for jury service in Louisiana only if they volunteer.

Called by Judge Haggerty, Mrs. Newcomb took the witness stand and the judge said:

"We thank you for volunteering for jury duty."

He then asked her about her family and she said she had small children at home with no one to care for them.

The judge excused her.

MOST OF the other 17 persons questioned this morning were excused because they said they had already formed opinions on the case.

On two occasions Judge Haggerty pressed jurors further when they said they had fixed opinions.

"You hesitated for a moment," the judge told Donald J. Dicket, a shoe store manager. "Is your opinion that fixed?"

Dicket answered, "Yes."

Henry Robert Ohlen, a geologist, also was pressed by the judge:

"IS YOUR opinion that deep-rooted that nothing the defense or state presented could change your mind?"

Ohlen answered that it is.

Some of those excused today said they cannot afford to serve without pay for two months, the expected length of the trial. Jurors receive no pay.

The jurors picked so far are:

Charles Hiel Ordes, 39, of 5111 Baccus, a supervisor for American Can Co.

William Ricks Jr., 26, of 2841 Maurepas, a teacher at Booker T. Washington High School.

Oliver M. Schultz, 39, of 7136 Lamb rd., a New Orleans Public Service Inc. employee.

Irvin Mason, 50, of 2308 Tennessee, a machine operator.

Mason and Schultz were picked Tuesday, Ricks and Ordes yesterday.

SO FAR, the jury contains two whites and two Negroes and is all-male.

IF THE PACE of selecting two jurors a day is maintained, it will take a week to confirm 12 jurors and two alternates. These 14 persons will be sequestered for the duration of the trial.

Each side is entitled to 12 peremptory challenges, meaning they can reject a juror without giving a reason. So far, the state has used three and has nine left. The defense has used only one.

THE POTENTIAL jurors are being asked whether they

believe the Warren Commission was right in saying Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy, acting alone. The only answer acceptable to both sides is "I have no opinion."

Assistant DAs Alvin V. Oser and James L. Alcock handled questioning for the state, chief Shaw counsel F. Irvin Dymond for the defense.

At the start of yesterday's session, Judge Haggerty, addressing the jurors already selected, told them he was sorry they were not permitted to read the newspaper, and added:

"It was a pretty good story."

DURING THE questioning of Ricks yesterday, the school teacher said he was versed on the assassination. Asked how many articles he has read on it, he replied:

"As they came out."

Dymond asked him: "Do you have a fixed opinion about the case?"

Ricks: "I would say I'm an agnostic as far as this case is concerned."

JUDGE HAGGERTY interrupted to explain Ricks meant, "He doesn't know what to believe."

Oser asked the judge if he could ask Ricks why he feels that way.

"I don't think you have the right to ask him why," said Haggerty.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Calls 6 Out- of-State Witnesses

The office of District Attorney Jim Garrison today subpoenaed six new out-of-state witnesses for the trial of Clay L. Shaw, now in its third day here. All the new witnesses related to events in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, the day President Kennedy was assassinated.

~~He is a 66-year-old~~ retired one of the other seven sections of Criminal District Court and have that section's jury venire report to his court tomorrow:

The judge said he feels that by then he will have nearly exhausted the 169 potential jurors on his original panel of 169.

SUBPENAED by the state to appear Feb. 3 were:

—Mrs. Mary Moorman of Dallas, along with a photo-

businessman, is on trial for conspiring to kill Kennedy. The slow process of picking a jury has dominated the trial so far. As today's morning session ended, only four had been sworn in.

AS THE afternoon session opened today, Judge Haggerty announced he will open court at 9 a. m. tomorrow. He had been beginning at 10.

He said later today he will draw by lot the designation of graph she took at the scene of the assassination.

—Dr. Robert R. Shaw of Dallas, the physician who attended Gov. John Connally of Texas when he was shot while riding in the Kennedy car.

—James Altgens of Dallas, an Associated Press photographer, along with photos he took at the assassination scene.

—Meyer Goldberg of World Wide Photos, New York, N.Y.,

along with negatives and prints of Altgens' photos he allegedly possesses.

—Ptn. Bobby W. Hargis of the Dallas police department.

—Ptn. Billy J. Martin of the Dallas police.

Also, a subpoena for Robert Frazier, a Federal Bureau of Investigation firearms expert, was amended to be returnable Feb. 3. He had been subpoenaed for Monday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

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Date: 1-23-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FOUR
PAGE 7

ENCLOSURE

This morning's session of the trial was cut short when Judge Haggerty ran out of potential jurors and had to adjourn court until this afternoon.

Mary Moorman was not mentioned in the Warren Report. In Mark Lane's book, "Rush to Judgment," the author says Mrs. Moorman snapped a picture of the Kennedy motorcade at the time of the assassination from across the street from the Texas Book Depository.

Lane said the sixth-floor window of the depository, from where the Warren Commission said Oswald fired his shots, is clearly visible in Mrs. Moorman's photo.

HE GOES on to report that her picture was turned over to the Dallas sheriff's office and subsequently to the Secret Service. It does not appear in the Warren Report, although, Lane says, another picture of Mrs. Moorman taking the picture does.

Hargis and Martin were part of the motorcycle escort in the Kennedy parade.

The still-uneventful trial moved into its third day today with jury selection moving at a snail's pace. The four jurors already picked watched today's proceedings from the jury box after being locked up overnight.

THE FIRST potential woman juror's name came up this morning, but she was released because she has small children to care for. She is Mrs. JoAnn Taylor Newcomb, who had volunteered to have her name placed on the jury wheel. Women are eligible for jury service in Louisiana only if they volunteer.

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"We thank you for volunteering for jury duty."

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"IS YOUR opinion that deep-rooted that nothing the defense or state presented could change your mind?"

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THE POTENTIAL jurors are being asked whether they believe the Warren Commission was right in saying Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy.

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At the start of yesterday's session, Judge Haggerty, addressing the jurors already selected, told them he was sorry they were not permitted to read the newspaper, and added:

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"As they came out." Dymond asked him: "Do you have a fixed opinion about the case?"

Ricks: "I would say I'm an agnostic as far as this case is concerned."

JUDGE HAGGERTY interrupted to explain Ricks meant, "He doesn't know what to believe."

Oser asked the judge if he could ask Ricks why he feels that way.

"I don't think you have the right to ask him why," said Haggerty.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Defense Witness Afraid, Hiding --Attorney Would Tell Everything Only in Iowa

An attorney for a key defense witness in the trial of Clay L. Shaw says she is hiding somewhere in Iowa, afraid to come to New Orleans to testify in Shaw's trial.

Attorney Lex Hawkins of Des Moines didn't say what the witness, Mrs. Harold McMaines, is afraid of. She earlier had refused to come here to testify in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw, 55, is on trial on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy. The morning session of the trial today ended with 37 more potential jurors excused or rejected for various reasons, and no new jurors empaneled.

Most of those excused this

morning complained they could not afford to serve because their incomes would stop. Jurors are not paid by the state.

Six jurors have been sworn in so far. Twelve are needed, with two alternates.

HAWKINS SAID Mrs. McMaines, who was Sandra Moffet when she lived here, is willing to tell everything she knows but wants to do it in Iowa.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-24-69
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

Mrs. McMajnes was a friend of Perry Raymond Russo, star witness for the state at a preliminary hearing for Shaw. He testified he heard Shaw plotting the assassination with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie at a party at Ferrie's apartment here in September, 1963.

THE WARREN Commission investigating the president's death said Oswald killed him. It found no evidence of a conspiracy. Garrison says Ferrie, who died here Feb. 22, 1967, was a key figure in the assassination plot.

Hawkins says Mrs. McMajnes told him her testimony would tear Russo's to shreds.

Shaw attorney F. Irwin Dymond earlier this week subpoenaed Mrs. McMajnes as a witness in his trial. However, inasmuch as Iowa is not a party of the interstate agreement for extradition of witnesses, there is no way of compelling her to appear.

Asked about Mrs. McMajnes' statements, Shaw attorney William Wegmann said, "She's been saying that for two years."

Asked what the defense would do about her reluctance to come to New Orleans, Wegmann said:

"We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

SHAW'S TRIAL, entering its fourth day today, began an hour early as Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. sought to speed up the process of selecting a jury.

Meanwhile, in Fairfax, Va., the U.S. Justice Department told Virginia Judge Arthur Sinclair it will not oppose appearance of Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt at the Shaw trial.

Garrison's office had subpoenaed Shaneyfelt, a photo analyst for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT lawyers said they will permit Shaneyfelt, of Alexandria, Va., to testify and are working out a judicial order that will make it unnecessary for the agent to be in New Orleans throughout the trial.

papers, the state hopes to use Shaneyfelt's testimony to show that more than one person fired shots during the assassination.

Shaneyfelt's analysis of a movie film taken by Abraham Zapruder at the Warren commission's version of the slaying.

As this morning's session opened, a defense witness challenged his subpoena, and the judge promised to grant him a hearing at an unspecified date.

The witness, Metairie attorney Hugh B. Exnicios, said testimony by him would violate his lawyer-client relationship with Alvin Beauboeuf, also under subpoena as a defense witness.

BEAUBOEUF WAS A friend of Ferrie and accompanied him to Texas the day of the assassination.

Bauboeuf in 1967 charged that two Garrison aides threatened and tried to bribe him to testify against Shaw, and Exnicios said he had a tape of the conversation. The defense had subpoenaed Exnicios to produce the tape.

The judge accepted Exnicios' motion and said he would give him a chance to argue it later.

The defense executed its third peremptory challenge on Beverly H. Harlton, a cashier, 935 Dumaine.

DYMOND ASKED Harlton if he had seen the movie "Rush to Judgment" and if he had formed an impression from it.

Harlton said he got the impression from the movie the president might have been the victim of a conspiracy, but added he was also impressed by the Warren Commission Report when it said there was no conspiracy.

At this point, Judge Haggerty broke in and said:

"**WE'RE NOT TRYING** the Warren Report. We're not trying the death of President Kennedy. We're trying this case, which is in the jurisdiction of Orleans Parish."

Dymond objected: "One of the necessary elements of the state's case is that it must prove there was a conspiracy. If a prospective juror already thinks there was a conspiracy . . . the state is already half-

a juror. It was the third peremptory challenge by the defense. The state has used four. Each side has 12 such challenges, by which they can reject a juror without giving a reason. Otherwise, it is up to the judge to determine whether a juror is fit to serve.

THE SECOND WOMAN to be called as a potential juror was excused because she had small children to care for. She is Mrs. Margaret J. K. Negus, who had volunteered to be on the jury list.

In contrast to the first day of the trial Tuesday, the courtroom was only half filled. There were fewer newsmen and only a handful of spectators.

Shaw entered the courtroom this morning flashing a smile. He acknowledged the greetings of newsmen sitting on the left side of the courtroom.

"Good morning, good morning," he said as he went to his seat behind a table in the center of the room.

Two new jurors were sworn in yesterday afternoon to join the four selected earlier. They are:

Herbert John Kenison, 28, a microfilm printer, 8534 Edenborn.

James G. O'Quinn, 30, a petroleum engineer, 6229 Brighton pl., Algiers.

All six were locked up overnight and watched today's proceedings from the jury box. The jury will be sequestered for the duration of the trial.

FOR THE FIRST three days, court opened at 10 a. m. In an effort to speed things up, Judge Haggerty began at 9 a. m. today and said he will continue to do so.

The judge abandoned plans announced earlier to hold Sunday sessions. The schedule will be 9 a. m. to noon and 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Mondays through Saturdays.

Also yesterday, Garrison's office issued subpoenas for six more out-of-state witnesses for Feb. 3. All six related to events in Dallas the day of the assassination. They are:

—Mrs. Mary Moorman of Dallas, who allegedly snapped a picture just as Kennedy was shot. The subpoena says the photo, "with other evidence,

fired into the presidential limousine from more than one direction."

—Dr. Robert R. Shaw of Dallas, the physician who attended Gov. John Connally of Texas after he was shot while riding in the Kennedy car.

—James Altgens, Dallas, an Associated Press photographer, who was directed to bring with him photos he took at the assassination scene.

—Meyer Goldberg of World Wide Photos New York, who was directed to bring with him negatives and prints of Altgens' photos he allegedly possesses.

—Patrolmen Bobby W. Hargis and Billy J. Martin of the Dallas police, both of whom were part of the motorcade escort for Kennedy.

Judge Acts To Speed Shaw Trial

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. opened court an hour early today in an effort to speed up the process of selecting a jury to try Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw, 55, is on trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. As the trial moved into its fourth day today, six jurors had been sworn in. Six more jurors and two alternates are needed.

Meanwhile, in Virginia, the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison began extradition proceedings against a Federal Bureau of Investigation photo analyst wanted as a state witness in the trial.

ACCORDING TO the extradition papers, Garrison hopes to use best testimony by Lynda L. Shaneyfelt of Alexandria, Va., to show that more than one person fired shots during the assassination.

Garrison disputes the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy. Shaneyfelt's analysis of a movie film taken by Abraham Zapruder at the assassination scene on Nov. 22, 1963, was a key link in the Warren commission's reasoning.

Shaneyfelt was due to appear in Northern Virginia Circuit Court today for a hearing on the extradition request. Garrison has frequently had difficulty in getting his out-of-state witnesses returned.

THERE WAS NO indication whether the Justice Department would oppose the extradition request.

Two new jurors were sworn

in yesterday afternoon to join the four selected earlier. They are:

Herbert John Kenison, 28, a microfilm printer, 8534 Edenborn.

James G. O'Quinn, 30, a petroleum engineer, 6229 Brighton pl., Algiers.

All six were locked up overnight and watched today's proceedings from the jury box. The jury will be sequestered for the duration of the trial.

THE STATE AND the defense each exercised one peremptory challenge yesterday. The state so far has used up four and the defense two. Each side has 12 such challenges, by which they can reject a juror without giving a reason. Otherwise, it is up to Judge Haggerty to decide on a juror's fitness to serve.

So far, jury selection has progressed at a steady rate of two per day. At this rate, it would take a week to fill the quota.

At the close of yesterday's session, Judge Haggerty had run through 92 of the names on his panel of prospective jurors, and had 77 left. If these are exhausted before the jury is completed, the judge will start on the venire of Judge Frank Shea.

FOR THE FIRST three days, court opened at 10 a.m. In an effort to speed things up, Judge Haggerty began at 9 a.m. today and said he will continue to do so.

The judge abandoned plans announced earlier to hold Sunday sessions. The schedule will be 9 a.m. to noon and 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays.

Also yesterday, Garrison's office issued subpoenas for six more out-of-state witnesses for Feb. 3. All six related to

events in Dallas the day of the assassination. They are:

—Mrs. Mary Moorman of Dallas, who allegedly snapped a picture just as Kennedy was shot. The subpoena says the photo, "with other evidence, will establish that shots were fired into the presidential limousine from more than one direction."

—Dr. Robert R. Shaw of Dallas, the physician who attended Gov. John Connally of Texas after he was shot while riding in the Kennedy car.

—James Altgens, Dallas, an Associated Press photographer, who was directed to bring with him photos he took at the assassination scene.

—Meyer Goldberg of World Wide Photos, New York, who was directed to bring with him negatives and prints of Altgens' photos he allegedly possesses.

—Patrolmen Bobby W. Hargis and Billy J. Martin of the Dallas police, both of whom were part of the motorcade escort for Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-24-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

7:50PM

URGENT

1/28/69

JDM

THREE PAGES

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,

MISC. - INFOR CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT RETIRED FIRE DEPARTMENT CAPTAIN SIDNEY J. HEBERT, JR., FIFTYFIVE, OF FOUR ZERO TWO SIX EUNICE DRIVE, WAS ACCEPTED AS A JUROR IN THE CLAY SHAW TRIAL YESTERDAY.

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED THAT TWO NEW JURORS WERE SWORN IN TODAY IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW, BRINGING THE TOTAL EMPANELED SO FAR TO TEN. THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED THE JURORS SELECTED AS HAROLD W. BAINUM, JR., TWENTYFOUR, OF TWO NINE ONE ONE BANKS, A CREDIT MANAGER, AND WARREN E. HUMPHREY, FIFTYTWO, OF SIX FIVE TWO FOUR PROVIDENCE, A POSTAL EMPLOYEE. NEW ORLAEANS FILES CONTAIN NO IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION ON HEBERT, BAINUM AND HUMPHREY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT YESTERDAY JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. RULED THAT CHIEF PROSECUTOR JAMES L. ALCOCK

END PAGE ONE

REC

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56 FEB 6 1969

4 4 JAN 17 1973

11 JAN 30 1969

NO 89:69

PAGE TWO

AND DEFENSE ATTORNEY F. IRVIN DYMOND MUST STOP ASKING PROSPECTIVE JURORS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE WARREN REPORT.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, TODAY, JUDGE HAGGERTY BEGAN ASKING THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS AS A GROUP IF THEY WOULD BE PAID BY THEIR EMPLOYERS DURING THE COURSE OF THE TRIAL WHICH MAY LAST TWO MONTHS. IF THE JURORS DID NOT KNOW, THEY WERE EXCUSED TO CALL THEIR EMPLOYERS TO FIND OUT THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED BY THE END OF THE MORNING SESSION, POTENTIAL JURORS ON THE LIST TAKEN FROM MATTHEW S. BRANIFF'S COURT HAD BEEN PROCESSED LEAVING ONLY FOUR NAMES FOR THE AFTERNOON SESSION. JUDGE HAGGERTY ORDERED ATTACHES TO BEGIN TELEPHONING MEMBERS OF THE JURY PANEL OF JUDGE OLIVER P. SCHULINGKAMP TO TRY TO GET THEM INTO COURT FOR THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DURING YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF COURT, DEFENSE WITNESS ALVIN BEAUBOEUF, THROUGH AN
END PAGE TWO.

NO 89:69

PAGE THREE

ATTORNEY, INTRODUCED A MOTION WAIVING HIS LAWYER-CLIENT
RELATIONSHIP WITH HUGH EXNICIOS OF MATAIRIE. THE ARTICLE
REPORTED THAT EXNICIOS HAD PREVIOUSLY OBJECTED TO PRODUCING
A TAPERECORDING SOUGHT BY DEFENSE ATTORNEYS CITING HIS
LAWYER-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP WITH BEAUBOEUF AS GROUNDS FOR HIS
OBJECTION. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE TAPE ALLEGEDLY
WOULD SHOW AN ATTEMPT BY TWO GARRISON AIDES TO THREATEN AND
BRIBE BEAUBOEUF TO TESTIFY AGAINST SHAW.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID THAT THE MATTER
WILL BE HEARD BETWEEN THE TIME OF THE SELECTION OF THE JURY
AND THE BEGINNING OF TESTIMONY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CIRCUIT JUDGE HARRY BOWEN, JR.
IN PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, MARYLAND, COURT ORDERED FIREARMS
EXPERT ROBERT A. FRAZIER TO TESTIFY AT SHAW'S TRIAL AS A
STATE WITNESS.

MEMO
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

WA...SAA

FBI WASH DC

TU

APRIL ROSEN

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 1/27/69

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On United Press International (UPI) news flash dated 1/24/69, dateline Fairfax, Virginia, regarding testimony of FBI photographic expert at Clay Shaw trial stating District Attorney Garrison contends "the FBI Agent will testify that the film proves one man could not have fired more than one accurate shot at Kennedy," the Director noted "Is this true?"

This is of course not true. The statement was undoubtedly derived from the certificate from the Criminal District Court in New Orleans, Louisiana, that was directed to the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Virginia, requesting that SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt be compelled to appear as a witness in the Clay Shaw trial. This certificate states "that as a result of Mr. Shaneyfelt's tests, it was determined by him that the Zapruder camera ran at an average speed of 18.3 frames per second. This testimony is material as it will establish the period of time involved in the murder of President John F. Kennedy, and will further tend to show that President Kennedy was struck by bullets fired by more than one individual."

While there was considerable controversy over the number of shots fired and the time available for firing these shots, the conclusion of the Warren Commission that "the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired from the sixth floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository" and that "three shots were fired in a time period averaging from approximately 4.8 to in excess of 7 seconds" was based primarily on the time studies that were made by SA Shaneyfelt of the camera and film and by SA Robert A. Frazier of the time required to fire three shots from Oswald's rifle. Shaneyfelt's testimony, therefore, supports the findings of the Warren Commission.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

LLS:pal (10)

55 FEB 5 - 1969

6692

REC-26

F B I

Date: 1/28/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven (7) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

C. C. - Bishop

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 7) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 7)
1 - Miami (Enc. 7)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

62-109060
~~NOT RECORDED~~
12 JAN 31 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

HUNT FOR SHAW PANEL NEARING HALFWAY POINT

Fifth and Sixth Jurors Agreed Upon

By CLARENCE DOUCET

A 28-year-old microfilm printer and a 30-year-old petroleum engineer were accepted for jury duty late Thursday afternoon in the criminal conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, becoming the fifth and sixth jurors agreed upon in three days of questioning.

Herbert John Kenison, the microfilm printer, was sworn in as a juror at 4:20 p.m. Twenty-three prospective jurors were excused prior to Kenison's acceptance, 18 of them during a rapid 26-minute parade to the witness stand during the morning session.

Kenison, who is married and has a 14-month-old child, is employed by Kalvar Corp. He resides at 8534 Edenborn.

James G. O'Quinn, a petroleum engineer for Chevron Oil Co., who was the last prospective juror called Thursday, was accepted and sworn in at 5:51 p.m., just minutes before Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty, who will hear the case, adjourned the jury selection phase of the trial until 9 a.m. Friday.

O'Quinn is also married and has a six-year-old daughter. He lives at 6229 Brighton pl., Algiers.

Twelve jurors and two alternates will be selected.

ONE CHALLENGE EACH

The state and the defense each exercised one peremptory challenge Thursday: the defense to excuse John G. Cline, 46, and the state to excuse Richard B. Newcomb, 33. Newcomb's wife was excused by mutual consent during the morning session.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty, aware that he will probably exhaust the 169 prospective jurors on his court section's panel, set the wheels in

motion at mid-afternoon to begin receiving the names of prospective jurors from other sections of criminal district court.

By lot, the jury panel of Judge Frank Shea's section was selected as the first to be used for names of additional prospective jurors.

Shortly before adjourning until 9 a.m. Friday, Judge Haggerty announced in court that he has decided not to hold trial sessions on Sundays, as he had previously planned. He said that the trial will be held Mondays through Saturdays until its conclusion from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1:30 p.m. until 5:30 p.m.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week he had begun the jury selection sessions at 10 a.m., but apparently has decided to add an hour to them in an attempt to obtain the required 14 jurors — 12 jury members and two alternates — as soon as possible.

SIX SUBPENAED

Two jurors, Irvin Mason, 50, and Oliver M. Schultz, 39, were selected Tuesday, and two others, Williams Ricks Jr., 26, and Charles Eugene Ordes, 39, were picked Wednesday.

Meanwhile on Thursday the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison subpoenaed six new out-of-state witnesses, all related to events in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963, the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

Shaw is charged with participating in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.

Ordered to appear here Feb. 3 by the new subpoenas were:

Mrs. Mary Moorman of Dallas, directed to bring with her a photograph she took at the scene of the assassination;

Dr. Robert R. Shaw, Dallas, the physician who attended Gov. John Connally of Texas after he was shot while riding in the Kennedy car.

James Allgens, Dallas, an Associated Press photographer, directed to bring with him photos he took at the assassination scene.

TWO POLICEMEN

Meyer Goldberg of World Wide Photos, New York City, directed to bring with him negatives and prints of Allgens' photos he allegedly possesses;

Ptn. Bobby W. Hargis of the Dallas Police Department.

Ptn. Billy J. Martin of the Dallas Police Department.

Also, a subpoena for Robert Frazier, a firearms expert for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was amended to be returnable on Feb. 3.

Hargis and Martin were part of the motorcycle escort in the Kennedy motorcade in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Mary Moorman is not mentioned in the Warren Report but the author of one of the books critical of the report says she took a picture of the Kennedy motorcade at the time of the assassination from across the street from the Texas Book Depository, which the Warren Report says is the building from which Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy. The Warren Commission said that Oswald acted alone.

FIXED OPINIONS

Shaw is charged with having conspired with Oswald, David W. Ferrie and others. He denies ever knowing either man as well as having conspired with them. Oswald and Ferrie are dead.

Fixed opinions on the part of prospective jurors, formed because of what they have "either read, seen, heard or discussed" about the case continue as the major factor in eliminating a large number of them from possible selection. Thus far 92 of the 169 names on Judge Haggerty's list have been used and this is the disposition:

Jurors accepted	6
Excused for:	
Fixed opinion	26
Medical reasons	12
Loss of pay	16
All other reasons	26
Challenges	6
Names remaining	77

Total

Both the state and the defense are entitled to 12 peremptory challenges, a legal vehicle by which they may excuse any prospective juror without giving a reason. Once these challenges have been exhausted

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-24-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

only the judge can excuse prospective jurors for cause.

EIGHT AND TEN

Thus far, the state has exercised four challenges and has eight remaining. The defense has exercised two and has 10 left.

It is still unclear what the state will attempt to prove after the jury is selected. James L. Alcock, an assistant district attorney who will handle most of the case for the prosecution, has repeatedly told prospective jurors that the state does not have to prove that Kennedy was killed as a result of the alleged conspiracy, but he has added, "although the state may prove this," indicating that the state may attempt to link the two. On Thursday Judge Haggerty emphasized that the charge of criminal conspiracy may be obtained even if the conspiracy did not result in the crime being committed for which the members conspired, i.e., a conspiracy to commit an armed robbery does not have to result in the armed robbery for conspirators to be found guilty. If there is an agreement between them and an overt act in furthering the object of the conspiracy, the crime of conspiracy has been committed.

'WOULD BE GUILTY'

Judge Haggerty said that there could have been 50 conspiracies in 50 different cities in the United States to assassinate President Kennedy and none of them had to result in his death. However, he added, if each of the 50 consisted of an agreement or meeting of the minds and an overt act, then the parties of each conspiracy would be guilty of the crime.

In his questioning of prospective jurors, F. Irwin Dymond, chief defense counsel, has emphasized that in addition to the two elements of the crime cited by the state—an agreement and an overt act—there is one other, and that is that the state must show "beyond reasonable doubt" that Shaw was a party to the alleged conspiracy. He has also said that while the state does not have to prove motive, jurors should consider it favorable to the defendant if no motive is shown.

Thursday to obtain the two additional jurors. Judge Haggerty now has two prospective jurors remaining on his panel.

JUROR ONCE BEFORE

Kenison was the sixth prospective juror called during the afternoon and the 24th to be called during the day. O'Quinn was the 24th prospective juror to be called during the afternoon and the 42nd of the day.

During his questioning, Kenison said that about six years ago attorney Hugh Exnicious, one of the witnesses called by the defense, notarized a legal document for him concerning a boat sale, but, he added, this was the extent of his connection with the Jefferson Parish attorney.

O'Quinn, who said he had served on a criminal jury once before, about a year and a half ago, was questioned for about 10 minutes by the state and only a few minutes by the defense because each side announced its acceptance of him.

ABRUPT HALT

The morning session came to an abrupt end at 11:45 a. m., some 45 minutes after it started, when 18 consecutive prospective jurors were excused. The majority were excused because they said they had already formed a fixed opinion regarding the guilt or innocence of Shaw.

It took Judge Haggerty exactly 26 minutes to question the 18. Included among them was Mrs. Jo Ann Taylor Newcomb, the first woman called as a prospective juror in the case. Judge Haggerty thanked Mrs. New-

comb, a housewife, for volunteering for jury duty, but under questioning ~~she said~~ she had children and if she was selected for jury duty there would be no one to care for her family. The state and defense agreed to the excusal of Mrs. Newcomb.

In Louisiana, the names of women are placed on the jury panel only if they volunteer.

Of the 18 persons excused during the brief morning session, 13 said they had fixed opinions, two were excused because they would not be paid by their employers should they be accepted for jury duty; two, including Mrs. Newcomb, for reasons related to their families, and one because he did not meet citizenship requirements for jury duty.

LIST OF PROSPECTS

These are the 18 persons excused Thursday morning and

opinion;

—Donald C. Becnel, fixed opinion;

—Tommie S. Portis, would receive no pay;

—Sidney R. Labat, fixed opinion;

—Glenn B. Barrett, fixed opinion;

—Clarence Smith, fixed opinion;

—Arthur W. Dorsey, would receive only one week's pay;

—Mrs. Newcomb, because there would be no one to care for her family;

—Frank J. Muller Jr., fixed opinion;

—John H. Schindler, fixed opinion;

—John L. Schmidt, fixed opinion;

—Donald J. Dicket, fixed opinion;

—Anthony O. Johnson Jr., would be concerned about his family which includes a two-month-old infant;

—John Paul Duet, fixed opinion;

—William F. Vincent, not a U.S. citizen, which is a requirement for jury duty;

—Walter C. Hannemann, fixed opinion;

—Henry Robert Ohlen, fixed opinion;

—Clarence Henry Jr., fixed opinion.

Excused during the afternoon session in this order were:

—Eston D. Sites, because he would not be paid by his employer.

—John Gustave Cline, peremptory challenge by the defense;

—Richard D. Newcomb, peremptory challenge by the state;

—Leon M. Levy Jr., because he would suffer a loss of part of his earnings;

—Henry W. Hermes, for medical reasons;

—John H. Franzier, because of his job at the Veterans Administration Hospital;

—Ronald Peter Herman, because he is attending law school at night at Loyola University;

—Andrew E. Freibert, because he would suffer a loss of part of his earnings;

—Edward James Parker, for medical reasons;

—Frank Dotson, because he works on a commission basis and would lose earnings;

—Richard J. Becnel Jr., because he is attending night classes at Louisiana State University in New Orleans;

—Herbert E. Jones, fixed opinion;

for the first 30 days of

—Elwood J. Heinz, fixed opinion;

—Milton J. Becnel, because of his job as supervising principal of Carver Junior High School;

—Lucien J. Tujaque, for medical reasons;

—Frank Richards, fixed opinion;

—George Lee Mack, because he would receive no pay;

—Everard L. Durr, because he is an acquaintance of one of Shaw's attorneys;

—John Heyd Jr., because of his position as secretary-treasurer for a business firm and the necessity of his presence at that position;

—Gilbert H. Smith, because of loss of earnings;

—Philip J. Zermott, because he would be concerned for his family over an extended period of time.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TWO MORE JURORS OK'D IN SHAW TRIAL

Key Witness for Defense Reported in Hiding

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Two more jurors were accepted Friday for duty in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, and a key witness for Shaw's defense was reported in hiding in Iowa, afraid to come here to testify.

Two new jurors—the seventh and eighth to be accepted by both the state and the defense in four days — were sworn in during the afternoon in a courtroom session cut short by the exhaustion of the remainder of the 163 prospective jurors on the panel of Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty.

Jury selection will enter its fifth day at 9 a. m. Saturday when 44 prospective jurors from the panel of Criminal District Court Judge Frank Shea have been ordered to appear for possible duty.

Larry D. Morgan, an aircraft mechanic who resides at 922 Alabo, and Lloyd E. Heintz, an employee of Chevron Oil Company, who resides at 5218 Conti, were the two jurors seated Friday. Morgan, 24, is married and has a five-month-old son. Heintz, who is 40, is also married and has one daughter and one stepdaughter.

SUBPENA CHALLENGED

In another development Friday, Jefferson Parish attorney Hugh Exnicios, another defense witness, challenged his subpoena. Judge Haggerty promised to grant him a hearing on his motion to quash the subpoena as soon as possible after the jury is selected.

Mrs. Harold McMaines, whose testimony, according to her attorney, would contradict the testimony of the state's star witness, is the defense witness reported in hiding.

Her attorney, Lex Hawkins of Des Moines, did not say what is causing her to be fearful of

testifying in the Shaw trial. Earlier she had refused to come here in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw, 55, is on trial on charges that he participated in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.

WILLING TO TALK

Hawkins said Mrs. McMaines, whose maiden name was Sandra Moffett when she lived here, is willing to tell everything she knows, but wants to do it in Iowa.

When she lived here, Mrs. McMaines was a friend of Perry Raymond Russo, who was the state's star witness at a preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, 1967. He testified then that in September, 1963, he heard Shaw plotting the assassination with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie at a party in Ferrie's apartment.

Russo said Mrs. McMaines was at the party, but she has denied it.

The Warren Commission, following its investigation of the Kennedy assassination, said Oswald, acting alone, killed the President.

CAN'T BE COMPELLED

Mrs. McMaines was subpoenaed earlier this week. However, since Iowa is not a party to the interstate agreement for extradition of witnesses, there is no way of compelling her to appear.

In another development Friday, this in Fairfax, Va., the U.S. Justice Department told Virginia Judge Arthur Sinclair that it will not oppose the appearance of Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt at Shaw's trial.

Garrison's office had subpoenaed Shaneyfelt, a photograph analyst for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. According to the extradition papers, the state hopes to use Shaneyfelt's testimony to show that more than one person fired shots during the assassination.

Shaneyfelt's analysis of a

movie film taken at the assassination scene by Abraham Zapruder was a key link in the Warren Commission's version of the slaying.

DEFENSE CHALLENGE

A total of 34 prospective jurors were called Friday morning. The sixth person called, Beverly H. Harlton, was excused by the defense through peremptory challenge. It was the third time the defense has used this manner to excuse prospective jurors. The state has exercised four peremptory challenges. Each side is entitled to 12 such challenges.

Harlton said he had no fixed opinion in the case when he was questioned by Judge Haggerty. Under questioning by Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock, Harlton said he had seen Garrison's appearance on the Johnny Carson "Tonight" show on television, "and my thoughts that night were not with Mr. Garrison, because I thought Mr. Carson was treating Garrison, as a guest, very poorly."

Under questioning by the defense he said he had seen the movie, "Rush to Judgment," and he left the theater impressed that Kennedy "was killed as a result of a conspiracy rather than by one man..."

Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond asked Judge Haggerty to excuse Harlton for cause because he had an impression that required negation. Alcock objected and the judge sustained the objection.

Harlton then said he had read one article about the assassination and received one impression, and then after reading another article had another impression.

Dymond continued to attempt to make his point with Judge Haggerty and the judge emphasized that neither the Warren Report nor the death of President Kennedy is being tried, but rather a conspiracy. "We are not going into a field that may not be part of this case," he said.

DEFENSE ARGUMENT

Dymond countered that if the prospective juror was already convinced that there was a conspiracy then the state was al-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-25-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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KENNEDY, TEXAS

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

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ready half-way home with its case regarding that juror. Judge Haggerty replied that Harlton had not said he was "convinced."

After a few more exchanges, Judge Haggerty told Dymond: "I'm not saying that the state will be permitted to go into Dealey Plaza," referring to an attempt the state might make to prove the alleged conspiracy resulted in Kennedy's death and Dymond asked him when he would make a decision.

"We'll cross that bridge when we come to it," the judge answered.

Dymond continued questioning Harlton about his impressions, and the prospective juror said: "It's my impression he could have been killed either way. I have no opinion."

Dymond then tended Harlton back to the state which announced he was acceptable. The defense then excused him through its peremptory challenge.

A similar situation developed as Paul J. Sicard was being questioned.

Sicard said he had an opinion, but it was not fixed, and that he "has grave doubts about the federal government's position that there was no conspiracy."

Dymond objected, asserting: "This man already feels there was a conspiracy," and Judge Haggerty answered that Sicard "did not say he believed that there was a conspiracy in New Orleans."

MOVE DENIED

The defense then moved that Sicard be challenged for cause, but the move was denied by the judge.

As Alcock was questioning Sicard, he asked him if there was any reason why he felt he might not be qualified as a juror and Sicard replied the only thing he could think of was the "grave doubts" he had expressed to Judge Haggerty. The judge then asked Sicard if he would require some evidence to remove this

gerty excused him, emphasizing he was not excusing him because of doubts about the federal government's findings, but rather because he had an impression that would require evidence to remove.

The state filed a bill of exception to Judge Haggerty's decision.

Morgan, the first of the two jurors selected Friday, said that he had worked for a flying service at New Orleans Lakefront Airport and had seen Ferrie on two or three occasions, although he had never talked to him.

HAS SOME DOUBTS

Heintz, the second selected, also admitted to having some doubts about the findings of the Warren Commission, but he asserted they were not of the nature that would impair his ability to give Shaw a fair trial.

In all, 68 prospective jurors were questioned Friday. Of the 169 names on Judge Haggerty's jury list, this was the disposition of them during the first four days of jury selection:

Jurors selected	8
Excused for:	
Loss of pay	44
Fixed opinion	35
Medical reasons	22
All other reasons	50
Attachments	3
Challenges	7

In seeking the hearing to have his subpoena quashed, Exnicios said testimony by him would violate his lawyer-client relationship with Alvin Beauboeuf, also under subpoena as a defense witness.

Bauboeuf was a friend of Ferrie and accompanied him to Texas on the day of the assassination, Nov. 22, 1963.

In 1967, Beauboeuf claimed that two Garrison aides threatened and tried to bribe him to testify against Shaw, and Exnicios had a tape of the conversation. The defense had subpoenaed Exnicios to produce the tape.

REASONS FOR EXCUSAL

These are the 34 prospective jurors who were excused during the three-hour morning session and the reasons:

—James G. Ortego, because he suffers migraine headaches;
—Mrs. Margaret J. K. Negus, the second woman volunteer to be called, because she has four children and would be unable to care for them.

—John Bernardt Heidmann, fixed opinion;

—Otis Signal Sr., fixed opinion;
—Beverly H. Harlton, fixed opinion;
—Sylvester J. Osterhold, would receive no pay;
—Marion J. Kennedy, concern for his family's welfare;
—Frank L. Noto Jr., concern for his family's welfare;
—Bryant W. Paysse Jr., concern for his family's welfare;
—Marion A. Kern, fixed opinion;
—Peter L. Schmidt, medical problem in family;

—Emmett A. Hamilton Jr., would receive no pay;

—George A. Walther, would suffer financial hardship as he is self-employed;

—Larry Joseph Garnett, would receive no pay;

—Lawrence P. Glapion Jr., would receive no pay;

—Corbett J. Glynn, would receive no pay;

—Albert L. Jones Sr., works on commission and would receive no pay;

—Thomas B. Harris, illness in his family;

—Carroll E. Delacroix, would receive no pay;

—Paul Johnson, would be concerned for family;

—Gerald F. Heintz, would receive no pay;

—Adolph F. Tanet Jr., would receive no pay;

—Ashton R. Delahoussaye, self-employed and would suffer loss of earnings;

—Donald S. Chenoweth, fixed opinion;

—Paul J. Sicard, excused for cause by judge after he said he had impressions about the case which would require evidence to take them from his mind;

—Ronald J. Dyer, because jury duty would interfere with his studies for certification as a certified public accountant;

—Milton C. Seeger, would receive no pay;

—Moses Frank Faciane, would receive no pay;

—Milton J. Smith, would receive pay only for 30 days;

—Adolph Joseph DuConge, self-employed and would suffer loss of earnings;

—James F. Moragne, concern for family;

—Vincent J. Borerias, has infant son and would be concerned about welfare of his family;

—James N. Eustis, fixed opinion;

—John H. Knipmeyer, duty

Excused during the abbreviated afternoon session were the following:

—Ernest A. Dunkley, cares for elderly parents with whom he resides;

—Harding Berger, for medical reasons;

—Sam E. Baio, a self-employed barber who would lose his earnings;

—Stanley H. Perrin Sr., for medical reasons;

—Ralph Jackson, would not be paid;

—Earl H. Hellmers Sr., jury duty would represent too much of a burden as he and his wife are the parents of nine children;

—Edward Joseph Jones Jr., would not be paid;

—Joseph W. Becker, for medical reasons;

—John A. Heil, works on commission and would lose his earnings;

—Stanley R. Oliver, jury duty would represent a hardship;

—Joseph N. Hardy Jr., self-employed and would suffer a loss of earnings;

—Peter L. Mitchell, jury duty would represent an undue burden on his wife in caring for their three young children;

—Joseph James Meyer, jury duty would represent a burden;

—Henry R. Nuss, medical reasons;

—Stanly J. Dabon, resides with a relative who has glaucoma, whom he takes care of;

—Richard Phoenix, would receive no pay;

—Mitchell Joseph Dusset, would receive only one month's pay;

—George Lee Johns, duty would represent a hardship;

—Louis Joseph Simkin, an insurance agent working on a commission basis, he would lose his earnings;

—Glenn A. Schurman, fixed opinion;

—Ernest J. Handy, would receive no pay;

—Peter L. Hall, would receive no pay;

—Walter W. Marler, manages a body and paint shop and would have to be replaced;

—John Rodman Jr., excused because of an illness in his family;

—Nelson I. Marcotte, a waiter, he would suffer a financial hardship;

—Louis J. Edmondson, fixed opinion;

—Samuel Gordon, would not be paid;

—Maurice J. Baradino, would not be paid;

—E. Gaston Frank Alciatore, for medical reasons;

—Vincent A. Skelly, for medical reasons;

—Howard W. Heidke, fixed opinion;

—Charles B. Gambrell Jr., would cause an undue hardship in his home.

JURY ACCEPTED IN SIRHAN TRIAL

Eight Men, Four Women
on Panel

By GENE HANDSAKER

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Prosecution and defense reached surprise agreement Friday on eight men and four women to try Sirhan Bishara Sirhan on a charge he murdered Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Court was then recessed until next Wednesday, when the defense will argue a motion to quash the Los Angeles County Grand Jury indictment against Sirhan, on grounds the panel is not representative of the community.

Jurors were ordered to report to court next Thursday, but the judge and attorneys indicated testimony in the case—expected to last three months—wouldn't begin until the following week.

The jury agreement came on the last day of the third week of the trial, and about a week earlier than attorneys had indicated they thought they would have a panel.

The defense said during the morning session it would accept the group. The prosecution, after considering it over the noon hour, agreed.

"If the court please," said Deputy Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts, "the people accept."

TO PICK ALTERNATES

Selection of six alternate jurors is needed before testimony begins.

Sirhan, slender 24-year-old Jordanian, is accused of fatally shooting Kennedy June 5 after the latter won victory in California's Democratic presidential primary election.

Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker told the newly impaneled jury: "So far as you're concerned the case is recessed until next Thursday at 9:30. . . Do not talk about the case among yourselves or with anyone else. Do not take person-

al phone calls . . . Keep your mouth shut."

He said it is "extremely unlikely" they would be locked up Thursday night in a hotel — as will happen after testimony begins. And he cautioned them that if they bring personal possessions— "don't leave anything in your cars. We've got the finest bunch of thieves in this state."

Chief defense attorney Grant B. Cooper said the defense team needs Monday and Tuesday to prepare for presentation of evidence Wednesday on the motion to quash the indictment.

Cooper earlier in the trial had told newsmen that a major reason for attacking the makeup of the grand jury is to lay groundwork for a possible future appeal in the case. The defense contends that because the grand jury selection system excludes persons of certain occupations it is unbalanced.

'LOOK ALL RIGHT TO ME'

Fitts, asked why the prosecution accepted the jury, said: "Why not? It just seemed all right." Was he pleased? "They look all right to me."

Cooper said he was pleased. "We've got people from all walks of life." Is that good? "Yes. I wouldn't know what particular type of juror to choose in this case, so the next best thing is to try to get a good conglomeration."

Another defense attorney, Emile Zola Berman of New York, remarked that the jury has "a fair run of minorities," including, he said, four apparent Mexican-Americans, a person of Italian extraction and a Jew.

Said Berman, himself a Jew: "Psychologically, minorities are deeply opposed to capital punishment. Being minorities they've suffered insults and been looked upon as second class citizens. I believe they could identify with another minority, which Sirhan certainly is."

Said Sirhan's mother, Mary, 55, who has watched the trial daily from a back row: "They are nice people . . . I am satisfied."

During jury selection the defense exercised but five peremptory challenges and the prosecution seven. Each side was permitted 20 of the challenges, which permit them to dismiss a juror without giving a reason.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-25-69

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Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

3-Hour Session Fails to Add Jurors

Attorneys in the trial of Clay L. Shaw today ran through 37 veniremen in a vain quest for new jurors and Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said morosely, "I don't think we'll ever get a jury if we continue at this pace."

Having temporarily run out of potential jurors to try Shaw, 55, on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy, Judge Haggerty recessed court until 9 a.m. Monday.

TODAY'S session, the fifth day of the trial, ran less than three hours. It was the first day to go by without a single juror being sworn in. So far, eight have been empaneled.

"We did the best we could," the judge said glumly as he adjourned the trial. On Monday, he will begin calling up members of the jury list of Criminal District Judge Rudolph Becker.

Persons on the jury list of Judge Frank Shea were called

for this morning, but only 35 of them showed up. Attachments were sent out for the missing nine and, if they are found, they will be first on the docket Monday morning.

TWO HOLDOVERS from Judge Haggerty's original list were excused first today, then all 35 from Judge Shea's were questioned without a single one qualifying.

Most already had fixed opinions in the case. Others said they couldn't afford to serve two months without pay. Jurors are unpaid in New Orleans.

Judge Haggerty clashed with chief prosecutor James L. Alcock on what constitutes a fixed opinion during the questioning of potential juror Gerald F. Duplantier, 37, of 2227 Acacia.

DUPLANTIER said he had always felt Oswald did not act alone in killing Kennedy. Alcock challenged him, although such an opinion on the part of a juror would coincide with

what the state is attempting to prove.

The judge asked Duplantier, "Wouldn't your opinion yield to evidence presented in court?"

Duplantier said he believed he could make a fair judgment.

Alcock insisted on his challenge and the judge then made his remark about fearing he would never get a jury.

WHEN DUPLANTIER indicated he did indeed have a fixed opinion in the case, the judge excused him.

The eight jurors already picked must be locked up over the weekend, but Judge Haggerty said he is trying to arrange to allow them to go to church and perhaps take a sightseeing tour.

Twelve jurors and two alternates must be picked before testimony can begin.

THE DEFENSE exercised one peremptory challenge today, its fourth. The state has also used four. Each side started out with 12, permitting them to reject that many jurors without giving a reason. Otherwise, the judge must decide an individual's fitness to serve.

YESTERDAY, the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison won a victory in Fairview, Va., where Circuit Court Judge Arthur W. Sinclair ordered FBI photo expert Lyndall L. Shaneyfelt to testify as a state witness in the Shaw trial.

The state's success in getting Shaneyfelt ordered to testify raised hopes that two other witnesses in the Washington, D. C., area might be returned also. Garrison has frequently had trouble getting out-of-state witnesses extradited.

THE JUSTICE Department indicated it will make no objection to testimony by the other two witnesses, FBI agent Robert A. Frazier and former Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman. The two along with Shaneyfelt, were key witnesses for the Warren Commission, which found Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the President.

Shaneyfelt examined a movie film taken by Abraham Zapruder the day of the assassination in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963. Frazier testified about Oswald's rifle and Kellerman was riding in the car with Kennedy when he was shot.

The eight jurors seated so far include two Negroes and no women. The jurors are:

Lloyd L. Helms, 45, an oil company employee, 5218 Con-

ti.

Larry D. Morgan, 29, an aircraft mechanic, 222 Maple.

Herbert J. Robinson, 28, a microfilm printer, 6334 Eden-

born.

James G. O'Gahan, 30, a petroleum engineer, 6223 Brighton Pl., Algiers.

Charles Dantes Ordes, 39, a supervisor for American Can Co., 3111 Baccell.

William Riels Jr., 25, a teacher at Booker T. Washington High School, 841 Marrecas.

Oliver M. Schultz, 33, a NOPSI employee, 7123 Launch rd.

Irvin Mason, 59, a machine operator, 2303 Tennessee.

Helms and Morgan were sworn in yesterday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

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Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

objections, but generally the tedious job of selecting a jury to hear the Shaw case moved along relatively calmly.

The major announcement by the defense was that Shaw would take the witness stand in his own behalf. Dymond made a point of emphasizing this to each prospective juror, he questioned and then asking them if they were prepared to accept the testimony of Shaw as they will the testimony of other witnesses in the trial.

The state outlined six overt acts it will attempt to prove were activities in furthering the object of the conspiracy but the state has consistently emphasized to prospective jurors that the law requires that it prove only one, although it may attempt to prove others.

Alcock, who will direct the prosecution, has emphasized that the state must prove only the two elements of the crime of conspiracy: First, an agreement or arrangement (a meeting of the minds) to commit a crime, and second, one overt act in furthering the object of the conspiracy.

He has pointed out that law does not require that the state prove motive.

Dymond, on the other hand, has told prospective jurors that there is one other essential element and that is the state must prove "beyond reasonable doubt" that Shaw was a party to a conspiracy. He has asserted that if motive is not shown, it should be considered in the favor of the defendant.

He has admonished them that creating the probability is not enough, adding that he doubts the state will be able even to do that.

Judge Haggerty has repeatedly told prospective jurors that neither the Warren Report nor the assassination of President Kennedy is on trial. He has emphasized that conspiracy and murder are two separate crimes.

Alcock, on occasion, has said that the state does not have to prove the murder of President Kennedy, but he has added that the state may attempt to do this. Meanwhile, many witnesses

subpenaed by the state are persons who were in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated.

Friday, Judge Haggerty said at one point: "I'm not saying that the state will be permitted to go into Dealey Plaza." When the defense asked for something more definite, he answered: "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

Jury Selection Resumes in Trial of Shaw

Selection of jurors for the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial resumed here today with Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. determined to tap every available source for a panel.

Eight jurors were picked out of nearly 200 persons in the first five days. Four more plus two alternates remain to be chosen.

Haggerty begins today with prospective jurors taken from the venire of Judge Rudolph Becker's section of Criminal District Court. If necessary, Haggerty has indicated he would start summoning extra veniremen.

PREDICTIONS BY Haggerty and the prosecution that the trial of Shaw on a charge of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy may take two months has led to the exclusion of many veniremen. Prospective jurors would not be paid for jury duty and say they would be concerned if their families are left alone for that long.

But one of the attorneys defending Shaw said yesterday it was "ridiculous" to predict a two-month trial.

"The only way it could last that long would be if the court allows the state to prove all of (District Attorney Jim) Garrison's criticisms of the Warren Report," said Edward Wegmann, one of the attorneys defending the 55-year-old Shaw.

GARRISON, WHO heads the assassination probe, said after Shaw's arrest in 1967 that a

conspiracy hatched in New Orleans "culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy."

However, the prosecution need not prove Shaw was in a conspiracy that actually led to Kennedy's death in Dallas in 1963 to get a conviction under the state conspiracy law. They must prove only that a conspiracy existed, that Shaw was a part of it, and that an overt act was committed in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy.

A commission headed by United States Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, acting alone, shot Kennedy.

THE GRAND jury indictment returned here charges Shaw conspired with David W. Ferrie and Oswald, both now dead, and "others" unidentified "to murder John F. Kennedy."

Shaw has denied the charge and said he never met Oswald.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-27-69

Edition: RED COMET

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Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2-MONTH TRIAL QUOTES RAPPED

Jury Selection Resumes This Morning

A defense lawyer in the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial Sunday labeled as "ridiculous" statements by the trial judge and prosecution that the trial may run two months.

The remark was made by Edward Wegmann, one of the attorneys defending Shaw, 55, against a charge of plotting to kill President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

"The only way it could last that long," Wegmann said, "would be if the court allows the state to try to prove all of Garrison's criticisms of the Warren Report."

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has charged that Shaw conspired with David W. Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald, and others, to murder the President. A commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded that Oswald, a New Orleans school dropout, killed Kennedy ~~two years~~ ago in Dallas, and that no others were involved.

The prosecution says it is not required to prove the alleged conspiracy here led to Kennedy's death, in order to obtain a conviction. The penalty is one to 20 years imprisonment.

Jury selection proceedings took up five days last week, with eight jurors chosen, and resumes at 9 a.m. Monday. Four more jurors and two alternates must be selected.

Meanwhile it was reported that Sandra Moffett McMaines was still hiding "somewhere in Iowa" Sunday, according to her attorney, Lex Hawkins of Des Moines.

Mrs. McMaines had been previously sought by Garrison to appear before the parish grand jury. She is now being sought by the defense to appear here as a witness for Shaw.

Hawkins said Sunday he was served with a subpoena for Mrs. McMaines to appear here, but he said the subpoena is not valid in Iowa and his client would not return voluntarily.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Horan Backs Extradition Of Shaw Trial Witness

By STEPHEN GREEN
Star Staff Writer

Fairfax Commonwealth's Atty. Robert F. Horan Jr. says he will fight any Justice Department attempt to stop extradition of an FBI photo analyst to testify at the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial in New Orleans.

A Fairfax Circuit Court hearing was being held today on the request by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison to extradite as a material witness Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of 6125 Vernon Terr., south of Alexandria.

Shaw is accused of being part of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Horan told Judge Arthur W. Sinclair that the Justice Department had indicated to him in a telephone conversation that it will agree to the extradition.

He asked Sinclair to hold the matter "open" until a representative of the department appeared in court later today. A Justice spokesman, however, refused to comment.

The extradition papers ask

that Shaneyfelt appear in New Orleans by Monday.

The papers say Shaneyfelt was the FBI employe who analyzed the 16-mm photographs of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder, an amateur photographer.

Shaneyfelt will testify the Zapruder film was shot at a speed of 18.3 frames per second, indicating one man would not have had time to fire accurately more than one shot at Kennedy, Garrison contends.

Under a federal executive privilege law, an employe from the executive branch may not testify about his work in a state court if the head of his department objects.

Horan, however, has said he does not believe that "a federal officer should be permitted not to testify in a state court just because he is a federal official."

"State employes must testify in a federal court," he added.

In three days of grilling, six jurors had been accepted as of yesterday.

Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) 12-4
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Daily World _____
The New Lender _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Examiner (Washington) _____

Date JAN 24 1969

62-1-100-111

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

UPI-149

(AGENT)

FAIRFAX, VA.--THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS AGREED TO ALLOW EXTRADITION OF AN FBI PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERT FOR TESTIMONY AT THE CLAY SHAW CONSPIRACY TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS, THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY SAID TODAY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION FROM THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

THE ATTORNEY, ROBERT F. HORAN JR., SAID THE GOVERNMENT MOVE CLEARED THE WAY FOR ISSUANCE OF A CONSENT ORDER FOR AGENT LYNDA L. SHANEYFELT OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., TO APPEAR AS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON ATTEMPTS TO PROVE THAT MORE THAN ONE PERSON WAS INVOLVED IN THE JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION IN 1963.

SHANEYFELT ANALYZED 16-MM MOVIE FILM MADE DURING THE ASSASSINATION BY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER. GARRISON, WHO IS PROSECUTING SHAW FOR ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN THE KILLING, CONTENDS THE FBI AGENT WILL TESTIFY THAT THE FILM PROVES ONE MAN COULD NOT HAVE FIRED MORE THAN ONE ACCURATE SHOT AT KENNEDY.

1724--TS418PES

Is this true?

REC-25

6693

59 FEB 5 - 1969

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

SEVEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-D. J. Brennan

DATE: 1/23/69

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : C. D. DE LOACH *CDL*SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Secret Service Director James Rowley called at 2:30 p. m. this afternoon. He made reference to the captioned matter and stated that one of his former men, now retired, by the name of Kellerman, who was in the front seat in President Kennedy's car the day of the assassination, has been subpoenaed by Garrison to testify in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Rowley told me that he and Secret Service want to vigorously fight this matter. He stated he was having difficulty, however, in that the Treasury Department, in view of the period of transition, had no General Counsel and therefore the Secret Service found it necessary to turn to the Department of Justice and consult with an attorney by the name of Yardley. Rowley stated that Yardley had advised him that Kellerman would definitely have to appear and testify. Rowley stated that he still did not believe this was necessary and that he and Secret Service planned to do everything possible to prevent it.

Rowley asked me what the FBI was doing with respect to Special Agent Frazier of our Laboratory. I told him we had immediately notified the Department of Justice by letter and that we, of course, were awaiting a decision in this regard. I stated that with respect to a former Agent who had investigated aspects of this matter in New Orleans and who was now a resident of the State of Louisiana, had been subpoenaed; that the Department had also been notified in this instance and were considering invoking Executive Privilege. I stated, of course, that the difference between the former field Agent and the Laboratory Agent lay in the fact that the field Agent actively investigated the case in Garrison's territory. I told Rowley that the deplorability of the entire matter was the fact that all necessary testimony appears to have been given to the Warren Commission that that obviously Garrison was simply out to make more publicity for himself. Rowley agreed and stated that he would keep us advised regarding any actions taken by him.

ACTION: For record purposes.

CDD:amr (4)

53 FEB 1969

62-109260

FBI

Date: 1/29/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) newspaper
articles concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 5)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

5 ENCLOSURE

REC-64

25 JAN 31 1969

6695

5-1-69

Approved: 225

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

73 FEB 10 1969

Shaw Trial Jury Loses Member to Illness

Panel Left With 7 Persons

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. lost ground today in his effort to empanel a jury to try Clay L. Shaw when one juror already sworn in was excused because of illness.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Lloyd E. Heintz, 40, an oil company employe, the last juror sworn in Friday, became ill after Saturday's session of court and the judge dismissed him from the jury today.

"THE DOCTOR said it seems to be a kidney attack of some kind," Heintz told newsmen who reached him at Touro Infirmary.

This leaves the jury with seven members. Five more are needed, plus two alternates. No new ones were picked this morning.

Through the first week of the trial, potential jurors who have pleaded "fixed opinion" have been automatically dismissed. Today, Judge Haggerty began to question them more closely.

When one juror used the phrase "fixed opinion" today, the judge said:

"I'm not surprised to hear you say that. It's been in the paper for the past four days."

AS COURT OPENED this morning, Judge Haggerty announced Heintz's illness and said:

"We cannot proceed with this trial until all the jurors are physically present. Therefore, because of this physical infirmity I will excuse Mr. Heintz."

Dymond objected that the law does not provide for such an exclusion. The judge replied:

"I'm aware that there's no legal relief for excusing a juror, but criminal law should be reasonable, not unreasonable."

THE JUDGE then called nine potential jurors left over from the panel of Judge Frank Shea's section of court. All nine were excused, mostly because they had fixed opinions in the case.

A brief recess was declared while members of the jury list from Judge Rudolph Becker's court were summoned. They were expected to occupy the rest of the day.

One of the nine, Anthony J. Sciorlino, a bus mechanic of 2656 Myrtle, was rejected by the defense on a peremptory challenge. It was the fifth such challenge exercised by the defense. The state has used four.

EACH SIDE started out with

12 peremptory challenges, by which they can reject a juror without giving a reason. Otherwise, the judge must decide on an individual's fitness to serve.

Dymond and Alcock clashed, as they have in the past, over the definition of a fixed opinion. One potential juror under questioning by Dymond said he had faith in the Warren Commission.

Alcock jumped up and said he did not hear the answer. Dymond interrupted and told the judge he didn't think the witness should have to repeat himself. Alcock replied:

"I'M NOT ASKING you, I'm asking the man on the witness stand."

Judge Haggerty excused the juror without further comment.

Many jurors have been excused because they say they cannot afford to serve two months without pay. Jurors are not paid in New Orleans.

But one of the attorneys defending Shaw said yesterday it was "ridiculous" to predict a two-month trial.

"The only way it could last that long would be if the court allows the state to prove all of (District Attorney Jim) Garrison's criticisms of the Warren Report," said Edward Wegmann, one of the attorneys defending the 55-year-old Shaw.

GARRISON, WHO heads the assassination probe, said after Shaw's arrest in 1967 that a conspiracy hatched in New Orleans "culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

However, the prosecution need not prove Shaw was in a conspiracy that actually led to Kennedy's death in Dallas in 1963 to get a conviction under the state conspiracy law. They must prove only that a conspiracy existed, that Shaw was a part of it, and that an overt act was committed in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy.

A commission headed by United States Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, acting alone, shot Kennedy.

Shaw Juror Excused; 7 Left on Panel

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., lost ground today in his effort to empanel a jury to try Clay L. Shaw when one juror already sworn in was excused because of illness.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Lloyd E. Heintz, 40, an oil company employe, the last juror sworn in Friday, became ill after Saturday's session of court and the judge dismissed him from the jury today.

"THE DOCTOR said it seems to be a kidney attack of some kind," Heintz told newsmen who reached him at Touro Infirmary.

This leaves the jury with seven members. Five more are needed plus two alter-

nates. No new ones were picked this morning.

Through the first week of the trial, potential jurors who have pleaded "fixed opinion" have been automatically dismissed. Today, Judge Haggerty began to question them more closely.

When one juror used the phrase "fixed opinion" today, the judge said:

"I'm not surprised to hear you say that. It's been in the paper for the past four days." As during the first five days

of the trial last week, the bulk of questioning of potential jurors was handled by F. Irvin Dymond for the defense and by chief prosecutor James L. Alcock for the state.

AS COURT OPENED this morning, Judge Haggerty announced Heintz's illness and said:

"We cannot proceed with this trial until all the jurors are physically present. Therefore, because of this physical infirmity I will excuse Mr. Heintz."

Dymond objected that the law does not provide for such an exclusion. The judge replied:

"I'm aware that there's no legal relief for excusing a juror, but criminal law should be reasonable, not unreasonable."

THE JUDGE then called nine potential jurors left over from the panel of Judge Frank Shea's section of court. All nine were excused, mostly because they had fixed opinions in the case.

A brief recess was declared while members of the jury list from Judge Rudolph Becker's court were summoned. They were expected to occupy the rest of the day.

The defense today used two more of its peremptory challenges, by which it can reject a juror without giving a rea-

son. Otherwise, the judge decides an individual's fitness to serve.

Rejected today by Shaw attorneys were Anthony J. Sciorina, a mechanic, and Earl P. Marcel, a bus driver.

So far, the defense has used up six of its 12 peremptory challenges, and the state, four.

Dymond and Alcock clashed, as they have in the past, over the definition of a fixed opinion. One potential juror under questioning by Dymond said he had faith in the Warren Commission.

Alcock jumped up and said he did not hear the answer. Dymond interrupted and told the judge he didn't think the witness should have to repeat himself. Alcock replied:

"I'M NOT ASKING you, I'm asking the man on the witness stand."

Judge Haggerty excused the juror without further comment.

Many jurors have been excused because they say they cannot afford to serve two months without pay. Jurors are not paid in New Orleans.

But one of the attorneys defending Shaw said yesterday it was "ridiculous" to predict a two-month trial.

"The only way it could last that long would be if the court allows the state to prove all of (District Attorney Jim) Garrison's criticisms of the Warren Report," said Edward Wegmann, one of the attorneys defending the 55-year-old Shaw.

GARRISON, who heads the assassination probe, said after Shaw's arrest in 1967 that a conspiracy hatched in New Orleans "culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy."

However, the prosecution need not prove Shaw was in a conspiracy that actually led to Kennedy's death in Dallas in 1963 to get a conviction under the state conspiracy law. They must prove only that a conspiracy existed, that Shaw was a part of it, and that an overt act was committed in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy.

A commission headed by United States Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, acting alone, shot Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-27-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ninth, Tenth Shaw Trial Jurors Sworn

New Rules Speed Up Selection

Two new jurors were sworn in today in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, bringing the total empaneled so far to 10. Two more jurors and two alternates are needed.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

New procedures adopted by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. and the dwindling number of peremptory challenges possessed by both sides apparently contributed to speeding up the process of picking jurors, which had been stalled since Friday.

The two jurors picked today are:

Harold W. Bainum Jr., 24, of 2911 Banks, a credit manager.

Warren E. Humphrey, 52, of 6524 Providence, a postal employee.

Two actions by Judge Haggerty were factors in the faster action today.

Yesterday, the judge ruled that chief prosecutor James L. Alcock and defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond must stop asking prospective jurors questions about the Warren Report.

And today, Judge Haggerty began asking the prospective jurors as a group if they would be paid by their employers during the course of the trial, which may last two months. If they didn't know, they were excused to call their offices and find out.

PAY HAS BEEN a major hangup during the course of the trial, now in its seventh day. Jurors are unpaid in New Orleans, and many prospective panelists say they can't afford to miss two months' pay.

Another has been repeated wrangling between Dymond and Alcock over the relevancy of the Warren Commission Report. The report said Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Oswald and others to kill the President.

By the end of this morning's session, both the state and the defense had used up eight peremptory challenges, by which they can reject a juror without giving a reason. Each side had 12 to begin with.

AS SOON AS 12 jurors are empaneled, each side will get two more peremptory challenges during the picking of the alternates.

At the end of the morning session, most of the potential jurors on the list taken from Judge Matthew S. Braniff's court had been run through, leaving only four names for the afternoon session.

Judge Haggerty ordered attaches to begin telephoning members of the jury panel of Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp to try to get them into court this afternoon.

OF THE 10 jurors now empaneled, seven are white and three Negro. All are male.

DESPITE THE ruling by Judge Haggerty yesterday that prospective jurors could not be quizzed about their opinions of the Warren Report, another clash erupted today over the conspiracy issue.

Walter C. Williams, 46, a postman, of 3335 Audubon, was accepted by the state and tendered to the defense. Dymond asked him:

"Do you have any opinion on whether Kennedy was killed as a result of a conspiracy?"

ALCOCK OBJECTED, saying "The court ruled yesterday that I couldn't ask a juror about the Warren Report. I think Mr. Dymond's question is out of order."

Dymond argued, "The state has made repeated statements that they may, but do not have to, prove Kennedy was shot as a result of this conspiracy. Shouldn't the defense be entitled to know if the prospective juror believes there was a conspiracy?"

Judge Haggerty ruled in favor of the state, and Dymond put into the record that he was not allowed to ask the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date:

Edition: 1-28-69

Author: RED FLASH

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

prospective juror the following three questions:

1. If he thought Oswald played a part in a conspiracy.
2. If he thought there was a conspiracy.
3. If he thought David William Ferrie took part in a conspiracy. (Garrison charges that Ferrie, who died here Feb. 22, 1967, played a key role in the plot.)

UNTIL YESTERDAY, potential jurors were questioned closely as to their feelings about the Warren Report, and having almost any opinion at all on it was grounds for dismissal.

Under these conditions, only nine jurors were sworn in in six days, and one of these was excused yesterday after he suffered a kidney attack over the weekend and was hospitalized.

One new juror was chosen yesterday, leaving the net total at eight.

Alcock and Dymond had been asking potential jurors:

"Do you believe the Warren Commission's conclusion that no conspiracy existed in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy?" and "Do you believe Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy?"

The only acceptable answer was "I have no opinion." The judge had accepted arguments that anyone who doubted the

report was prejudiced in favor of the state.

BUT YESTERDAY, Judge Haggerty upheld Alcock's argument that the Warren Report is irrelevant to the case and that:

"The fact that a man may doubt the Warren Report does not in any way relieve the state of the burden of showing conspiracy here and the defendant's part in that conspiracy. If we excuse everybody who doubts the Warren Report, we'll never get a jury."

After winning, Alcock tried to keep using the Warren Report question. He was blocked by Dymond, who said if the report is irrelevant it shouldn't be brought up at all. The judge agreed.

THE CHAIR OF LAW involved often brought baffled stares from prospective jurors as it was aimed for them.

Despite Garrison's sweeping attack on the Warren Report and the coupling of Shaw and Oswald as co-conspirators, the prosecution frequently tells prospective jurors the case involves only a conspiracy here.

It may be, Alcock says, that no attempt will be made to show the alleged conspiracy resulted in Kennedy's death.

JUDGE HAGGERTY usually puts his own clarification:

"There might have been 50 conspiracies to assassinate the President in 50 different cities, and in any one of them, though, somebody else got to the President first; if it is proven there was a conspiracy, plus an overt act to further it, then the crime is there: Understand?"

The juror seated yesterday was retired Fire Dept. Captain Sidney J. Hebert Jr., 55, of 4026 Eunice dr.

The juror who became ill and was excused was Lloyd E. Heintz, 40, who had been sworn in Friday.

Also yesterday, defense witness Alvin Beauboeuf, through an attorney, introduced a motion waiving his lawyer-client relationship with Hugh Exnicios of Metairie.

Exnicios last week objected to producing a tape recording sought by the defense, citing his lawyer-client relationship with Beauboeuf as grounds.

THE TAPE allegedly would show an attempt was made by two Garrison aides to threaten and bribe Beauboeuf to testify against Shaw.

Beauboeuf, in his motion filed yesterday, requests Exnicios to respond to the defense subpoena.

Judge Haggerty said the matter will be heard between the time of the selection of the jury and the beginning of testimony.

Meanwhile, in Prince George County, Maryland, Circuit Judge Harry Bowen Jr. ordered FBI firearms expert Robert A. Frazier to testify at Shaw's trial as a state witness.

THE U.S. Justice Department made no objection. Last week, a Virginia court took similar action in the case of FBI photo analyst Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt. In the past, Garrison has often had trouble getting his out-of-state witnesses returned to New Orleans.

Shaw Jury Selection May Be Speeded Up

The trial of Clay L. Shaw—numerically no nearer to having a complete jury than it was last Friday—moved into its seventh day today amid some hope that the jury selection process will be speeded up.

The hope stemmed from two sources—both sides are running out of peremptory challenges, and Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. has ruled out questions about the Warren Report.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. The Warren Commission investigating Kennedy's assassination said Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the President, but District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Oswald and others to assassinate JFK.

UNTIL YESTERDAY, potential jurors were questioned closely as to their feelings about the Warren Report, and

having almost any opinion at all on it was grounds for dismissal.

Under these conditions, only nine jurors were sworn in in six days, and one of these was excused yesterday after he suffered a kidney attack over the weekend and was hospitalized.

One new juror was chosen yesterday, leaving the net total at eight. Twelve must be empaneled, plus two alternates.

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"Do you believe the Warren Commission's conclusion that no conspiracy existed in

the assassination of President John F. Kennedy?" and "Do you believe Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy?"

The only acceptable answer was "I have no opinion." The judge had accepted arguments that anyone who doubted the report was prejudiced in favor of the state.

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"There might have been 50 conspiracies ~~to~~ ~~to~~ assassinate the President in 50 different cities, and in any one of them, though, somebody else got to the President first; if it is proven there was a conspiracy, plus an overt act to further it, then the crime is there: Understand?"

Each side began with 12 peremptory challenges, by which a juror may be rejected with no reason given. By the end of yesterday's session, the score stood:

State — seven challenges used, five remaining.

Defense — eight challenges used, four remaining.

IN THE ABSENCE of a peremptory challenge, it is up to the judge to decide a juror's fitness to serve.

The juror seated yesterday was retired Fire Dept. Captain Sidney J. Hebert Jr., 55, of 4026 Eunice dr.

The juror who became ill and was excused was Lloyd E. Heintz, 40, who had been sworn in Friday.

THE EIGHT persons on the panel include six whites and two Negroes. All are male. The state used a peremptory challenge yesterday to reject a woman, Miss Nancy L. McDaniel.

Through yesterday, 285 persons had been questioned as potential jurors. Judge Haggerty planned to continue to work through the jury list of Judge Rudolph Becker, then call Matthew S. Braniff's panel.

Meanwhile, in Prince George County, Maryland, Circuit Judge Harry Bowen Jr. ordered FBI firearms expert Robert A. Frazier to testify at Shaw's trial as a state witness.

THE U.S. Justice Department made no objection. Last week, a Virginia court took similar action in the case of FBI photo analyst Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt. In the past, Garrison has often had trouble getting his out-of-state witnesses returned to New Orleans.

JUROR EXCUSED; ANOTHER PICKED

Total Remains at Eight
in Shaw Trial

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Eighty-two more prospective jurors in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw were excused Monday—seven by peremptory challenges—and one more juror was selected.

However, the selection of retired Fire Capt. Sidney J. Hebert Jr. had the effect of regaining ground lost earlier in the day when Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty announced he was excusing one of the jurors already selected because of illness.

Lloyd E. Heintz, 40, who was selected last Friday, took ill over the weekend and was taken to Touro Infirmary where he was still recuperating Monday.

Heintz had become the eighth juror, but until Hebert was agreed upon by both the state and the defense at 5:10 p. m. Monday, the jury had fallen back to seven members.

CHALLENGED BY STATE

One other prospective juror seemed on the edge of acceptance just before Judge Haggerty adjourned the Monday session at 6:04 p. m., but the state exercised a peremptory challenge to excuse Miss Nancy L. McDaniel.

Thus far, some 285 prospective jurors from the panels of three different sections of the Criminal Court have been questioned for possible jury duty.

The defense used four more peremptory challenges on Monday; the state, three. Each side is allowed 12 such challenges, legal moves by which they may excuse a juror without giving a reason. The state has four remaining and the defense five. Once each side has exhausted its challenges only the judge may excuse prospective jurors and then for cause.

ALCOCK, DYMOND ARGUE

Monday's session was punctuated with a few arguments between Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock and F. Irvin Dymond, the chief counsel for Shaw.

Shaw is charged with having participated in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The new juror retired from the New Orleans Fire Department in June, 1967, and is now an inspector for the Housing Authority of New Orleans. He resides at 4026 Eunice dr., is married and has one child. He is 55 years old.

Miss McDaniel was the third woman called as a prospective juror thus far in the jury selection which began last Tuesday. The two other women, both married, were excused when they said jury duty would impose a hardship on their families.

The jury selection will be resumed at 9 a. m. Tuesday.

Judge Haggerty announced the plight of Heintz as the trial resumed Monday morning, explaining: "We cannot proceed with this trial until all the jurors are physically present. Therefore, because of this physical infirmity, I will excuse Mr. Heintz."

Dymond objected immediately arguing that law does not provide for such an excusal, and Judge Haggerty told him he was aware of this, but added "criminal law should be reasonable, not unreasonable."

The first nine prospective jurors called were those left over from the 44 names that were on the jury list for Judge Frank Shea's section of the court. The remaining 72 persons called during the day were from the jury list of Judge Rudolph F. Becker Jr.

BRANIFF'S SECTION

On Tuesday, those persons on Judge Becker's list still not questioned will be called, and prospective jurors from the list of Judge Matthew S. Braniff's section are being ordered to appear for the session beginning at 1:30 p. m.

Fourteen persons must be

selected—12 jurors and two alternates—before the actual trial of Shaw can begin.

Although Judge Haggerty took a new approach to questioning jurors Monday, the results remained the same.

Last week he asked them if because of what they had "read, seen, heard or discussed" they had formed a fixed opinion. On Monday he asked them additional questions to determine how strong the opinion was, or if it was merely a strong impression, but a high number of the prospective jurors still managed to be excused because they said their opinions were firmly fixed.

At one point, Judge Haggerty told a prospective juror who had just said he had a fixed opinion: "I'm not surprised to hear you say that; it's been in the paper for the past four days."

USE OF CHALLENGES

The state exercised its peremptory challenges to excuse John H. Schluter, Elmo C. Waltzer and Miss McDaniel. In addition to two challenges during the morning, the defense utilized two more during the afternoon: Robert J. Klein and James McDermott Jr.

It was during the questioning of Klein and also McDermott that the defense asked Judge Haggerty to excuse the witnesses for cause because of statements they made.

Klein, who admitted to having read parts of the Warren Report, said, "There are some things in there that are hard to believe."

Questioned by Dymond, Klein said he did have some opinions about whether the death of President Kennedy resulted from a conspiracy.

Judge Haggerty reminded Dymond that the Warren Report was not on trial, but rather a criminal activity that allegedly took place in New Orleans.

Dymond then challenged Klein for cause, maintaining that in order to convict the defendant the state must prove a con-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-28-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

OBJECTION SUSTAINED

Dymond then asked Klein a question about his opinion of whether Lee Harvey Oswald might have been involved in a conspiracy and Alcock again objected asserting Dymond's question was "totally absurd."

David W. Ferrie and that the prospective juror's answer is important. However, Judge Haggerty again sustained the state's objection and a few minutes later Dymond used a peremptory challenge to excuse Klein.

Regarding the assassination itself, Alcock maintained that all persons having an opinion about whether the death of the President resulted from a conspiracy or was the act of one man would be eligible for excusal by Dymond's thinking: Those with an opinion about a conspiracy would be challenged for cause by the defense, and those with an opinion about the death resulting from the actions of one man, by the state.

At one point during the morning Judge Haggerty told a prospective juror that the Warren Report is not an official document and is "fraught with hearsay and unsworn testimony."

The defense exercised two more of its peremptory challenges during the morning session, one to excuse Anthony J. Sciortino and the other to excuse Earl P. Marcel.

The first prospective juror to be called was Harold Cade Polk, who was excused for cause by Judge Haggerty after he said, "I'd be looking for Mr. Shaw's attorneys to prove his innocence, rather than for the district attorney to prove his guilt."

CAUSE OF ARGUMENT

Sciortino was then challenged by the defense, and in rapid order the following were excused: Harrison W. Johnson, because he had taken time off from his job to complete some research, and, if selected, would in effect suffer a loss of the time off; Glen J. Barbay, because of a fixed opinion; John Ed Simpson, because he would have undue concern for his family; Harold G. Meyers Jr., because he would receive only 30 days' pay, and Warren Angelo Hains, because he said he did not think he could be a fair and impartial juror.

in his family; Richard B. Kamp, because he would suffer a partial loss of earnings; Lucious Jenkins Jr., because of concern he would have for his family (which includes nine children); James Hall, who would not be paid, and Marcel who was challenged by the defense.

PERSONS EXCUSED

Timothy R. Clifford, fixed opinion; Leonard J. Harding, medical ~~reasons~~ Norman J. Dubuclet, would not be paid; Raleigh J. Santiago, fixed opinion; John I. Hebert, because of his position as head of a business; Randolph W. Nicaise Jr., would lose a part of his earnings; John H. Schluter, peremptory challenge by state; Elmo C. Waltzer, peremptory challenge by the state; Edward J. Pinkney Jr., fixed opinion.

Others, Lester J. Held, because of a report he must get out; William Rothchild Jr., because he said the defense would have to prove Shaw's innocence; Edward A. Simmons Jr. fixed opinion; Edward M. Slaughter, fixed opinion; John J. Fernandez, illness in family; Alfred C. Green, fixed opinion; Robert J. Klein, peremptory challenge by defense; James McDermott Jr., peremptory challenge by defense; Kenneth

Louis A. O'Brien, fixed opinion; Terry R. Heaberlin, fixed opinion; Robert Griffin, hard-ship; John M. Hebert, because of professional test he must take; Ervin M. Arata, knows a member of the district attorney's staff personally; Wesley A. Senette, fixed opinion; Matthew E. Gormly Jr., fixed opinion, and Miss McDaniel, peremptory challenge by state.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

DATE: 1/30/69

Re Albuquerque letter to Bureau dated 1/13/69.
Bureau letter to Albuquerque dated 1/27/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and four copies of a revised and corrected LHM concerning information furnished by one MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD, who appeared at the Albuquerque Office on December 30, 1968, and again on January 9, 1969. Two copies of this same LHM are enclosed for Dallas.

1 CC LHM TO USSS AND
DEPT RAD CRIM DIV
2/7/69.

1 CC Bu 2256 6-*mark*

②-Bureau (Enc 5)
1-Dallas (Enc 2) (Info)
1-Albuquerque
PLD/111
(4)

REC-34

6696
10 FEB 5 1969



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Albuquerque, New Mexico
January 30, 1969

MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD

MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD appeared at the Albuquerque Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 30, 1968, at which time he furnished the following information:

He has a radio transmitter and a television camera inside his body which broadcast his every word to secret agents who follow him about.

LLOYD again appeared at the Albuquerque Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 9, 1969, at which time he furnished the following information:

A dentist had illegally installed a microphone in one of his eye teeth which broadcasts by shortwave everything that he says.

LLOYD exhibited a wanted flier issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on his second visit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Albuquerque, New Mexico. This wanted flier concerned one ROBERT LEE CARR, FBI Identification Order No. 4220, FBI No. 494 007 F. LLOYD indicated he had obtained this wanted flier from one of the motels where he has stayed during his travels. He said that he keeps this wanted flier handy so that no matter where he is located, he knows where he can find the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office to make his reports.

It is to be noted that ROBERT LEE CARR was apprehended at South Gate, California, on November 4, 1968.

Among other statements made by LLOYD on his visit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on January 9, 1969, was the following:

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its con-
tents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NOT RECORDED

ENCLOSURE

660

MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD

He claimed that he was at the Carrousel Night Club operated by JACK RUBY at Dallas, Texas, on November 5, 1963, and on that occasion he believes that he saw sitting at one of the tables in the night club LEE HARVEY OSWALD who was accompanied by three other individuals. LLOYD described one of the individuals as a tall, "slump" shouldered male with either blond or graying hair. There was another individual sitting at the table, described by LLOYD only as an Italian or a Mexican. He said that there was a third individual at the table and he was unable to supply any physical description of this person.

The following is the physical description of MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD:

Name	MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD
Albuquerque Address (Temporary)	Zia Motel 4611 Central Avenue N. E. Albuquerque, New Mexico Telephone 255-1676
Color	White
Sex	Male
Height	6'
Weight	260 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Medium
Age	43
Date of Birth	October 18, 1925
Place of Birth	Cisco, Texas

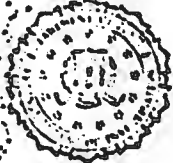
LLOYD indicated that he formerly lived at Waco, Texas, where he operated Lloyd's Studio, 503 $\frac{1}{2}$ Austin Avenue. He said he has a 9th-grade education and had attended Waco High School, Waco, Texas.

He claimed that his vehicle had broken down and that it was stored, as of January 9, 1969, at Charlie Ben's Enco Station, 4600 Central S. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico, telephone 255-0772. LLOYD produced a Texas certificate of title to a motor vehicle numbered 51292881. The title showed the owner of the vehicle to be MARVIN N. LLOYD, 112 Buchanan, Whitesboro, Texas. The vehicle is further described as a 1950 Cadillac

MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD

Sedan (Hearse), Motor No. 5066805, Texas License JNS 108. The previous owner of the vehicle was EUGENE MC GONIGAL, Cadiz, Ohio. LLOYD said many years ago he was employed as a shipyard worker at the Mare Island Navy Shipyard in California, where he was fingerprinted.

He denied that he had ever been a patient in any mental hospital. He indicated that he had been previously interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Waco, Texas, and at other places.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Albuquerque, New Mexico
January 30, 1969

MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD

MARVIN NEWTON LLOYD appeared at the Albuquerque Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 30, 1968, at which time he furnished the following information:

He has a radio transmitter and a television camera inside his body which broadcast his every word to secret agents who follow him about.

LLOYD again appeared at the Albuquerque Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 9, 1969, at which time he furnished the following information:

A dentist had illegally installed a microphone in one of his eye teeth which broadcasts by shortwave everything that he says.

LLOYD exhibited a wanted flier issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on his second visit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Albuquerque, New Mexico. This wanted flier concerned one ROBERT LEE CARR, FBI Identification Order No. 4220, FBI No. 494 007 F. LLOYD indicated he had obtained this wanted flier from one of the motels where he has stayed during his travels. He said that he keeps this wanted flier handy so that no matter where he is located, he knows where he can find the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office to make his reports.

It is to be noted that ROBERT LEE CARR was apprehended at South Gate, California, on November 4, 1968.

Among other statements made by LLOYD on his visit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on January 9, 1969, was the following:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 24 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

709PM URGENT 1-24-69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO- DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, JANUARY TWENTYFOUR,
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE FIFTH AND SIXTH JURORS AGREED UPON
BY THE STATE AND DEFENSE ARE HERBERT JOHN KENISON, A MICROFILM
PRINTER EMPLOYED BY KALVAR CORP., RESIDENCE ADDRESS EIGHT FIVE
THREE FOUR EDENBORN, AND JAMES G. O'QUINN, A PETROLEUM ENGINEER
FOR CHEVRON OIL CO., RESIDENCE ADDRESS, SIX TWO TWO NINE
BRIGHTON PLACE, ALGIERS.

FILES OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE CONTAIN NO IDENTIFIABLE
INFO ON KENISON AND O'QUINN.

REC-34

6697

THIS ISSUE CONTAINED AN ARTICLE REPORTING THAT DA JIM
GARRISON WAS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS IN
COURT FRIDAY, AGAINST AN FBI PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYST GARRISON
WANTS AS A WITNESS IN THE CLAY SHAW CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

END PAGE ONE

51 FEB 18 1969

62-109060

5-775

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

ACCORDING TO THE EXTRADITION PAPERS, GARRISON HOPES TO USE TESTIMONY BY LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., TO SHOW THAT MORE THAN ONE PERSON FIRED SHOTS DURING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHANEYFELT HAS BEEN SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR IN A NORTHERN VIRGINIA CIRCUIT COURT FOR A HEARING ON THE EXTRADITION REQUEST. THE EXTRADITION PAPERS SAID HE WAS THE FBI EMPLOYEE WHO ANALYZED THE SIXTEEN MILLIMETER PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ASSASSINATION TAKEN BY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JANUARY TWENTYFOUR INSTANT, IDENTIFIED THE SEVENTH JUROR CHOSEN AS LARRY DEAN MORGAN, TWENTYFOUR, OF NINE TWO TWO ALABO, AN AIRCRAFT MECHANIC FOR THE BOEING CORP. FILES OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE CONTAIN NO INFO ON MORGAN.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ATTORNEY LEX HAWKINS OF DES MOINES, IOWA, SAID THAT MRS. HAROLD MC MAINES WHO HAS BEEN

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SUBPOENAED AS A DEFENSE WITNESS IN THE SHAW TRIAL IS HIDING SOMEWHERE IN IOWA, AFRAID TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, HAWKINS SAID MRS. MC MAINES IS WILLING TO TELL EVERYTHING SHE KNOWS BUT WANTS TO DO IT IN IOWA.

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED THAT THE U. S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TOLD JUDGE ARTHUR SINCLAIR IN FAIRFAX, VA., THAT IT WILL NOT OPPOSE APPEARANCE OF LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT AT THE SHAW TRIAL. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT LAWYERS SAID THEY WILL PERMIT SHANEYFELT TO TESTIFY AND ARE WORKING OUT A JUDICIAL ORDER THAT WILL MAKE IT UNNECESSARY FOR SHANEYFELT TO BE IN NEW ORLEANS THROUGHOUT THE TRIAL.

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED THAT ATTORNEY HUGH B. EXNICIOS, A DEFENSE WITNESS, CHALLENGED HIS SUBPOENA AND JUDGE HAGGERTY PROMISED TO GRANT HIM A HEARING AT AN UNSPECIFIED DATE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, EXNICIOS SAID
-END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

TESTIMONY BY HIM WOULD VIOLATE HIS LAWYER-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP
WITH ALVIN BEAUBOEUF, ALSO UNDER SUBPOENA AS A DEFENSE WITNESS.

ALFNO
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MKA

FBI WASH DC

*XEROX - MR. ROSEN
MR. CONRAD*

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 29 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW ORLS

730PM URGENT 1-29-69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JANUARY TWENTYNINE,
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON SUBPOENAED FORMER TEXAS
GOVERNOR JOHN B. CONNALLY AND HIS WIFE YESTERDAY AS STATE
WITNESSES IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW. THE ARTICLE REPORTED
THAT FORMER GOVERNOR CONNALLY SAID LAST NIGHT HE WILL COME TO
NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY IN THE TRIAL OF SHAW ONLY IF A TEXAS
COURT ORDERS HIM TO DO SO. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT CONNALLY
SAID HE AND HIS WIFE TOLD THE WARREN COMMISSION ALL THEY KNEW
ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

... THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DURING THE MORNING SESSION OF
COURT FIFTYFOUR PERSONS WERE QUESTIONED AND EXCUSED AND NO
NEW JURORS WERE ACCEPTED. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE
HAGGERTY ORDERED THIRTYFOUR MEMBERS OF THE JURY PANEL OF
END PAGE ONE

62-109060-6698

16 FEB 3 1969

REC-34

51 FEB 18 1969

PAGE TWO

JUDGE THOMAS M. BRAHNEY TO REPORT FOR THE AFTERNOON SESSION. THE
ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE TOTAL OF THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY
PROSPECTIVE JURORS HAD BEEN PROCESSED THROUGH YESTERDAY.

^{MEMO}
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

XEROX ROSEN

FBI

Date: 1/27/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM: *W. J. Bishop* OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41) C

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel 1/8/68 concerning JAMES HICKS, Enid,
Oklahoma.

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans is one
copy each of a newspaper clipping from the Sunday Oklahoman,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, dated 1/26/69, which concerns the
appearance of JAMES FREDERICK HICKS of Enid, Oklahoma, as a
prospective witness in the CLAY SHAW trial, New Orleans, La. *W. J.*

- ENCLOSURE

- 3-Bureau (Enc.1)
- 1-Dallas (89-43)(Enc.1)
- 1-New Orleans (89-69)(Enc.)
- 1-Oklahoma City

DSB:pwm
(6)

REC 11

62-109060-6699

31
JAN 29 1969

C. C. Bishop

5- [Signature]

44 FEB 7 - 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Ex-Convict Awaits Call to New Orleans Trial

By Jack Taylor

The heavy-set ex-convict sat in a downtown Oklahoma City tavern living an impossible dream — that he is the star witness in the Kennedy assassination conspiracy trial now unfolding in New Orleans.

James Frederick Hicks apparently refuses to believe that he is no longer wanted by the New Orleans district attorney who once talked to him about the Clay Shaw case.

Hicks was a witness that fateful day in Dallas more than 5 years ago when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

He was subpoenaed to appear in New Orleans in 1967 to relate what he saw for the benefit of District Attorney Jim Garrison, who disputes the Warren Commission findings that a single assassin killed the president.

Hicks also disputes the Warren Commission's findings. But whatever he had to say in New Orleans apparently is not considered necessary for the ears of jurors now being selected for Shaw's trial.

"I've been subpoenaed," Hicks maintains. "I'm the chief witness."

"From what Mr. Garrison told me, I'll be the first or second witness and I'll be on the stand from 3 weeks to 3 months."

"I can identify the other parties who shot him (the president)," Hicks said. "I know them personally."

Hicks said he is not in New Orleans now for his own protection and Garrison told him he could stay in Oklahoma until needed.

As far as Garrison is concerned, Hicks probably can stay in Oklahoma forever.

Hicks has not been subpoenaed and most probably will not be.

Hicks' residence for at least 51 days in the last 1

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 Sunday Oklahoman
Oklahoma City

Date: 1-26-69
Edition: Weekly

Author: Jack Taylor
Editor: Charles L. Bennett
Title: James Frederick
Hicks

Character:
or

Classification: 89-41-351.355
Submitting Office: Oklahoma City

☐ Being Investigated

6611

months has been the Garfield County jail in Enid and Western State Hospital at Fort Supply.

While in jail for his most recent stay, Hicks fired off a stream of letters to Garrison seeking the latter's help in securing Hicks' release.

Jailers who censored his mail said Hicks finally did receive a reply from Garrison. The New Orleans prosecutor told Hicks he wouldn't be needed again — ever, Deputy Bill Henderson said.

Hicks was released from the Enid jail on January 13 after he paid a \$250 fine for writing hot checks. He had been behind bars for more than 3 months.

He claims he went to New Orleans after his release, but that could not be verified. If he did go to New Orleans and if he did try to talk again with Garrison, his effort apparently was in vain.

His story of what he claims to know about the assassination may have found its most attentive listener in the local bartender Hicks claims Garrison

has asked him to retain as a bodyguard.

"I saw two shoot at the president," Hicks repeated in the tavern. "One from a car trunk behind the fence on the knoll, the other one on the other side of the knoll."

"Neither one was Oswald (Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission names as the assassin).

"I had met them in Dallas, including a man by the name of Clay Bertrand. He looks exactly like Clay Shaw.

"There were five of them in all," Hicks said. "Three I can identify; the others I can't."

Hicks' apparent trouble with his memory is nothing compared with his civil and criminal troubles that have run the course of his marriage and an FBI rap sheet.

He has been arrested numerous times over the last 11 years and his wife finally divorced him last June.

Hicks maintains the man with the criminal record is someone else. "That's not me. I'm James Fred

Hicks, not James Frederick Hicks," he said.

If so, it is someone born 30 years ago in the same town in Arkansas of the same parents, who was married to and divorced from the same two women and whose photograph is identical.

Floyd Schultz, a Garfield County sheriff's deputy, got to know Hicks pretty well during six incarcerations over the last year.

"They need to watch that guy," Schultz said. "He's going to wind up hurting somebody."



James Frederick Hicks

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Envelope is addressed to a Mr. John Edgard Hoover, Director of the FBI, United States Department of Justice, Official Business, Washington, D. C. 20535, U. S. A., and was sent by registered mail no. 715. It is postmarked at Willebroek, Belgium, on January 22, 1969. The envelope is marked "Strictly Personal." The return address reads:

De Wit Louis
61 Rue Breendonk
Willebroek, Belgium

De Wit Louis
61 Rue Breendonk
Willebroek, Belgium

Willebroek,
January 22, 1969

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Director of the FBI
United States Department of Justice, Official Business
Washington, D. C. 20535, U. S. A.

Dear Director:

I just read in a Belgian newspaper that the attorney Jim Garrison has demanded to see the X-rays that were taken of the late President John F. Kennedy and the results of the autopsy. The report of the Warren Commission claims that the President was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald. The commission also said that the President was killed by a single bullet. I tell you that Oswald did not kill the President, and you know it as well as I do! I have asked you several times to investigate the matter, after my letter dated November 19, 1963, in which I warned the late

62-109060
FEB 10 1969
TRANSLATED BY: ret
MADELEINE TORRES:cjs
January 27, 1969

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy
(SIC)

REC-12
JAN 28 1969
FROG

JAN 31 1969

REC-12
JAN 25 1969
S

President that he would be assassinated before Christmas 1963!
You answered me that the Bureau did not have the authority to
conduct an investigation based on my letter. Do you not think,
Mr. Hoover, that before your death you should tell the world
the truth? You, sir, know the truth and you also know, as well
as I do, who was behind the conspiracy! I entreat you to tell
the truth to the whole world before you die. You know what
the truth is!

Please let me have the address of Lee Harvey Oswald's
mother, if you can. I would also like to ask you to ask
the Postmaster General in Washington the name of the person
who received my airmail communication on November 21, 1963.

I would like to hear from you as soon as possible.
As always, I remain

Respectfully,

(Signature illegible)

P. S. - On March 21, 1968, I also sent a warning to Senator
Robert Kennedy. The letter was addressed to him at
the United States Senate in Washington, D. C. I
never received an answer, but he was assassinated!

(Signature)

Je Wit Louis
Rue Breendonk 6
Willebroek
Belgique

Willebroek le 26 janvier 1968.
Monsieur John Edgar Hoover directeur de la F.I.
United States Department of Justice official Business
Washington D.C. 20535. U.S.A

Monsieur le Directeur

Je viens de lire dans un journal belge que Monsieur le procureur Jim Garrison a demandé les résultats de la radio du feu président John F. Kennedy et de l'antitripie. Le rapport de la Commission Warren prétend que le président a été assassiné par le nommé Lee Harvey Oswald, la Commission dit également que le président a été tué par une seule bal! Je vous ai dit moi que Oswald n'a pas tué le président vous le savez aussi bien que moi! Je vous ai demandé plusieurs fois de faire des recherches après ma lettre du 19/11/1963 dans laquelle j'ai averti le feu président qu'il sera assassiné avant Noël 1963! Vous m'avez répondu que votre bureau n'avait pas le pouvoir de rechercher ma lettre. Je croyais vous pas Monsieur qu'il est temps avant de mourir de dire la vérité au monde? Vous Monsieur vous savez la vérité et vous savez aussi bien que moi qui est l'auteur du complot! Je vous prie avant de mourir dite la vérité au monde entier car vous le savez la vérité! Je vous en prie aussi de bien vouloir me faire parvenir l'adresse de la mère de Lee Harvey Oswald. Je vous prie également de bien vouloir demander à Monsieur le directeur de la police Central à Washington le nom de la personne qui a reçu ma lettre comme et par avion le 21/11/1963. Je vous prie de répondre le plus vite possible, Je vous salue respectueusement et reste votre serviteur

P.S Le 21/3/1968 j'ai averti également le Senator Robert Kennedy la lettre est adressée à lui à United States Senate à Washington D.C je n'ai pas eu de réponse mais il a été assassiné!

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 30 1969

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW ORLS

706PM URGENT 1/30/69 JDM TWO PAGES

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALAS89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JAN. THIRTY
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE ELEVENTH JUROR IN THE TRIAL OF
CLAY L. SHAW PICKED LATE YESTERDAY IS DAVID I. POWE., FOUR ONE
SEVEN PACIFIC, ALGIERS, LA., A CREDIT MANAGER. FILES OF THE
NEW ORLEANS OFFICE DO NOT CONTAIN ANY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION
ON POWE.

REC-39 62-109060

THIS SAME ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON TODAY
ORDERED RENEWED LEGAL EFFORTS TO OBTAIN FROM WASHINGTON
SECRET AUTOPSY DATA FOR USE IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW.

JAN 31 1969

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ASSISTANT DA NUMA V. BERTEL,
JR. SAID PLEADINGS WILL BE FILED IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW IN
AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE AUTOPSY DATA. HOWEVER, HE DECLINED
TO SAY WHAT TACK WOULD BE TAKEN IN THE RENEWED COURT ARGUMENTS
END PAGE ONE.

54 FEB 7-1969

62-109060

5-75

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE SAID THAT THE DA'S OFFICE HAD BEEN GIVEN TWO WEEKS TO SHOW THE AUTOPSY RECORDS ARE RELEVANT TO THE SHAW CASE BY JUDGE CHARLES E. HALLECK, JR. OF GENERAL SESSIONS COURT IN WASHINGTON, D. C. WHICH DEADLINE EXPIRES TOMORROW.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY HAD ORDERED SIXTYSIX MEMBERS OF THE JURY PANEL FROM SECTION H, JUDGE BERNARD J. BAGERT'S SECTION OF COURT TO APPEAR AT TEN A.M. TODAY FOR POSSIBLE USE IN THE SHAW TRIAL. HOWEVER, JUDGE BAGERT WAS PICKING A JURY IN AN ARMED ROBBERY CASE AND HIS JURORS WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT COURTHOUSE SOURCES SAID THAT IF THE JURY IS COMPLETED BY THE END OF TOMORROW'S SESSION, JUDGE HAGGERTY PROBABLY WILL SET ASIDE SATURDAY TO HEAR MOTIONS AND OPENING STATEMENTS TO THE JURY WILL BE MADE MONDAY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

~~CORR PAGE ONE LINE TEN FORST FIRST WORD SHOULD BE THIS~~

END

CKG

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier

DATE: January 27, 1969

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 1/22/69, regarding the request of the New Orleans District Court to petition the Prince George's County, Maryland, Court to compel the testimony of SA Robert A. Frazier in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

By letter dated 1/23/69, the Attorney General advised that SA Frazier should appear in response to a subpoena in this matter since the substance of the testimony he is in a position to give has already been made a matter of public record in connection with the Warren Commission's proceedings.

On 1/27/69, a court order was issued in the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, Maryland, a copy of which is attached, which was prepared by the Department of Justice in cooperation with the State's Attorney for Prince George's County, Maryland, which directs SA Frazier to appear in New Orleans on February 3, 1969, to testify at the Shaw trial. This order further states that if SA Frazier is not needed on February 3, 1969, the District Attorney in New Orleans will notify him by telephone or telegraph and will then advise the date on which SA Frazier should appear or will further contact SA Frazier 24 hours prior to the time on which he should appear.

ACTION: None. For information only.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RAF:js

54-109060-1969

REC-39

10 JAN 31 1969

5-

42

This day came before me the matters of the issuance of an order requiring Robert A. Frazier to attend as a witness for the State of Louisiana and testify in criminal proceedings in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the trial of the case of State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw. This matter comes before this Court to be heard pursuant to an order entered by the undersigned on the 21st day of January 1969, which order was served on the said Robert A. Frazier on the 21st day of January 1969, directing his appearance before this Court on this date so that a determination might be made as to whether he should be ordered to appear as a witness at the aforesaid trial.

AND IT APPEARING TO THE COURT that Robert A. Frazier is a necessary and material witness upon the trial of the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw which criminal proceeding is now pending in Section "C" of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and that the presence of the said Robert A. Frazier as a witness for the State of Louisiana is requested, and that the Laws of the State of Louisiana where said prosecution is pending, and of any other state or states through which the said Robert A. Frazier as a witness in attending said trial may be required to pass by the ordinary course of trial, give him protection from arrest and the service of civil and criminal process while in the State of Louisiana or going to or passing through said State or

other states in obedience to an order directing him to so attend and testify in the State of Louisiana and while returning therefrom, all of which appears from the certificate of Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr., Judge of Section "C" of the Criminal District Court of the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, which Court is a court of record.

AND IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE COURT that the attendance of the said Robert A. Frazier as such witness will not cause undue hardship to the said Robert A. Frazier and also that the tender of travel cost and witness fee has been made to the said Robert A. Frazier,

AND IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE COURT that consent has been given to the appearance of Robert A. Frazier as a witness in the trial of the State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw and that in the interest of avoiding inconvenience to Robert A. Frazier in connection with this appearance it is requested of this Court that the order be made flexible enough so that the witness might be available upon reasonable telephone notice from the State of Louisiana, said condition being agreeable to the Office of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans,

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Robert A. Frazier appear before Section "C" of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on February 3, 1959, at 10:00 o'clock A.M. to testify in the trial of State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw. In the event that said Robert A. Frazier receives telephone notice prior to that date from the Office of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans that his appearance will not be necessary on that date, he shall not be compelled to attend on such date but he shall present himself before the aforesaid Court within 24 hours after

receiving telephone or telegraph notice from the District Attorney of the Parish of Orleans that his attendance is needed.

Judge of the Circuit Court for
Prince Georges County, Maryland

SUBMITTED BY:

ARTHUR A. MARSHALL, JR.
State's Attorney for Prince
Georges County, Maryland

CONSENTED TO:

JEFFREY F. AXELRAD
Attorney
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
Attorney for Robert A. Frazier

FBI

Date: 1/30/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via
AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
**SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)**

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) newspaper articles concerning above-captioned matter appearing in New Orleans newspapers.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- 16
- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
1 - Miami (Enc. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

R. V. [Signature]

REC-20 62-109060 6703

4 FEB 1 1969

[Handwritten marks]

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Ninth, Tenth Jurors Sworn at Shaw Trial

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-28-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63
or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

Two new jurors were sworn in today in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, bringing the total empaneled so far to 10. Two more jurors and two alternates are needed.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

New procedures adopted by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. and the dwindling number of peremptory challenges possessed by both sides apparently contributed to speeding up the process of picking jurors, which had been stalled since Friday.

The two jurors picked today are:

Harold W. Bainum Jr., 21,

of 2911 Banks, a credit manager.

Warren E. Humphrey, 52, of 6524 Providence, a postal employee.

Two actions by Judge Haggerty were factors in the fast action today.

Yesterday, the judge ruled that chief prosecutor James L. Alcock and defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond must stop asking prospective jurors

questions about the Warren Report.

And today, Judge Haggerty began asking the prospective jurors as a group if they would be paid by their employers during the course of the trial, which may last two months. If they didn't know, they were excused to call their offices and find out.

PAY HAS BEEN a major

hangup during the course of the trial, now in its seventh day. Jurors are unpaid in New Orleans, and many prospective panelists say they can't afford to miss two months' pay.

Another has been repeated wrangling between Dymond and Alcock over the relevancy of the Warren Commission Report. The report said Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Oswald and others to kill the President.

By the end of this morning's session, both the state and the defense had used up eight peremptory challenges, by which they can reject a juror without giving a reason. Each side had 12 to begin with.

AS SOON AS 12 jurors are empaneled, each side will get two more peremptory challenges during the picking of the alternates.

At the end of the morning session, most of the potential

jurors on the list taken from Judge Matthew S. Braniff's court had been run through, leaving only four names for the afternoon session.

Judge Haggerty ordered attaches to begin telephoning members of the jury panel of Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp to try to get them into court this afternoon.

OF THE 10 jurors now empaneled, seven are white and three Negro. All are male.

DESPITE THE ruling by Judge Haggerty yesterday that prospective jurors could not be quizzed about their opinions of the Warren Report, another clash erupted today over the conspiracy issue.

Walter C. Williams, 46, a postman, of 3339 Audubon, was accepted by the state and tendered to the defense. Dymond asked him:

"Do you have any opinion on whether Kennedy was killed as a result of a conspiracy?"

ALCOCK OBJECTED, saying "The court ruled yesterday that I couldn't ask a juror about the Warren Report. I think Mr. Dymond's question is out of order."

Dymond argued, "The state has made repeated statements that they may, but do not have to, prove Kennedy was shot as a result of this conspiracy. Shouldn't the defense be entitled to know if the prospective juror believes there was a conspiracy?"

Judge Haggerty ruled in favor of the state, and Dymond put into the record that he was not allowed to ask the prospective juror the follow-

ENCLOSURE

ing three questions:

1. If he thought Oswald played a part in a conspiracy.
2. If he thought there was a conspiracy.
3. If he thought David William Ferrie took part in a conspiracy. (Garrison charges that Ferrie, who died here Feb. 22, 1967, played a key role in the plot.)

UNTIL YESTERDAY, potential jurors were questioned closely as to their feelings about the Warren Report, and having almost any opinion at all on it was grounds for dismissal.

Under these conditions, only nine jurors were sworn in in six days, and one of these was excused yesterday after he suffered a kidney attack over the weekend and was hospitalized.

One new juror was chosen yesterday, leaving the net total at eight.

Alcock and ~~Dymond~~ had been asking potential jurors:

"Do you believe the Warren Commission's conclusion that no conspiracy existed in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy?" and "Do you believe Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy?"

The only acceptable answer was "I have no opinion." The judge had accepted arguments that anyone who doubted the report was prejudiced in favor of the state.

BUT YESTERDAY, Judge Haggerty upheld Alcock's argument that the Warren Report is irrelevant to the case and that:

"The fact that a man may doubt the Warren Report does not in any way relieve the state of the burden of showing conspiracy here and the defendant's part in that conspiracy. If we excuse everybody who doubts the Warren Report, we'll never get a jury."

After winning, Alcock tried to keep using the Warren Report question. He was blocked by Dymond, who said it the report is irrelevant it shouldn't be brought up at all.

THE LINE OF LAW involved often brought baffled prospective jurors as outlined for them.

Despite Garrison's sweeping attack on the Warren Report and the coupling of Shaw and Oswald as co-conspirators, the prosecution frequently tells prospective jurors the case involves only a conspiracy here.

It may be, Alcock says, that no attempt will be made to show the alleged conspiracy resulted in Kennedy's death.

JUDGE HAGGERTY usually puts his own clarification:

"There might have been 50 conspiracies to assassinate the President in 50 different cities, and in any one of them, though, somebody else got to the President first; if it is proven there was a conspiracy, plus an overt act to further it, then the crime is there: Understand?"

The juror seated yesterday was retired Fire Dept. Captain Sidney J. Hebert Jr., 55, of 4026 Eunice dr.

The juror who became ill and was excused was Lloyd E. Heintz, 40, who had been sworn in Friday.

Also yesterday, defense witness Alvin Beauboeuf, through an attorney, introduced a motion waiving his lawyer-client relationship with Hugh Exnicios of Metairie.

Exnicios last week objected to producing a tape recording sought by the defense, citing his lawyer-client relationship with Beauboeuf as grounds.

THE TAPE allegedly would show an attempt was made by two Garrison aides to threaten and bribe Beauboeuf to testify against Shaw.

Beauboeuf, in his motion filed yesterday, requests Exnicios to respond to the defense subpoena.

Judge Haggerty said the matter will be heard between the time of the selection of the jury and the beginning of testimony.

Meanwhile, in Prince George County, Maryland, Circuit Judge Harry Bowen Jr. ordered FBI firearms expert Robert A. Frazier to testify at Shaw's trial as a state witness.

THE U.S. Justice Department made no objection. Last week, a Virginia court took similar action in the case of FBI photo analyst Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt. In the past, Garrison has often had trouble getting his out-of-state witnesses returned to New Orleans.

Shaw Trial Session Not Productive

Former Texas Gov.

John B. Connally said last night he will come to New Orleans and testify in the trial of Clay L. Shaw only if a Texas court says he must.

"I don't intend to go voluntarily but if a Texas District Court allows the subpoena to be served, we'll have to go," Connally said in Houston.

District Attorney Jim Garrison yesterday subpoenaed Connally and his wife, both of Houston, as state witnesses in the trial of Shaw, 55, who is charged with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The morning session of the trial's eighth day passed today with no new jurors accepted. Fifty-four persons were questioned and excused.

By the end of yesterday's session, 10 jurors had been sworn in. Twelve, plus two alternates, are needed.

Gov. and Mrs. Connally were riding with Kennedy in the presidential limousine when the president was shot to death in Dallas' Dealey Plaza Nov. 22, 1963. The governor was seriously wounded by the gunfire.

The Garrison subpoena said the Connallys' testimony will help show "that shots were fired into the limousine from more than one direction, pursuant to a conspiracy formulated by Clay L. Shaw and others."

GARRISON CHARGES Shaw

conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others here to assassinate Kennedy. The Warren Commission investigating the slaying found no evidence of a conspiracy.

Connally said he and his wife told the commission everything they knew about the tragedy. However, the governor in the past has differed with the commission's theory of which bullet struck him.

The commission concluded the first shot fired hit both Kennedy and Connally. The governor has insisted he heard the first shot before he was hit. Inasmuch as bullets travel faster than sound, this presents a dilemma which many Warren Commission critics have seized on.

THE CONNALLY subpoenas, along with others issued earlier, pose a key question in the Shaw trial. Will the state be permitted to "go into Dealey Plaza" and introduce testimony about the assassination itself?

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. has said "we'll cross that bridge when we come to it. I can't tell the state how to present its case." The question has been raised several times by chief defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond.

Chief prosecutor James L. Alcock has said the state may or may not delve into the assassination itself. To obtain a conviction under the state law, the state must prove a conspiracy involving Shaw was formed inside its jurisdiction, then show at least

one overt act was committed in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy. The overt act need not be the assassination itself.

BUT THE SUBPENAS for Connally and others connected with the events in Dealey Plaza indicate Garrison intends to deal directly with the slaying, in effect putting the Warren Commission Report on trial along with Shaw.

In court yesterday, the ninth and 10th jurors were agreed upon and took their place in the jury box. They are:

W. W. Balmou Jr., 24, of 2911 Banks, a credit manager.

Warren E. Humphrey, 52, of 6524 Providence pl., a postal employee.

So far, the jury includes seven whites and three Negroes. It is all male.

This morning, the defense exercised its ninth and 10th peremptory challenges in rejecting two potential jurors accepted by the state. This leaves the defense with only two more such challenges, the state with three. Each side had 12 to begin.

Peremptory challenges reject jurors with no reason given. Otherwise, the judge decides on a juror's fitness to serve.

EACH SIDE WILL get two more peremptory challenges as soon as the 12-man panel is completed, to use in the selection of the two alternates.

Rejected by the defense today were Frank B. Payette Sr., 62, and Edward Fisher Jr., 38.

The judge ordered 34 members of the jury panel of Judge Thomas M. Brahney to report for this afternoon's session.

Through yesterday, Judge Haggerty had run through 370 prospective jurors with only 10 selected. Most were rejected either because they already had a fixed opinion in the case or because they said they couldn't afford to serve two months without pay. Jurors are not paid in New Orleans.

Through the legal sparring over jurors, the big, white-haired defendant has chain-smoked and watched with an air of detachment.

The penalty on the conspiracy charge is one to 20 years in prison. It takes at least nine members of the jury to acquit or convict. Alcock says he expects the trial to run two months.

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Date: 1-29-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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CONNALLY WON'T HEED SUBPENA VOLUNTARILY

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STATS-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Shaw Trial Moves Into Eighth Day

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"I don't intend to go voluntarily but if a Texas District Court allows the subpoena to be served, we'll have to go," Connally said in Houston.

District Attorney Jim Garrison yesterday subpoenaed Connally and his wife, both

of Houston, as state witnesses in the trial of Shaw, 55, who is charged with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

THE TRIAL MOVED into its eighth day today with the jury still incomplete. By the end of yesterday's session, 10 jurors had been sworn in. Twelve, plus two alternates, must be selected.

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Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. has said "we'll cross that bridge when we come to it. I can't tell the state how to present its case." The question has been raised several

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☐ Being Investigated

17

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EX-GOV. CONNALLY NAMED IN SUBPENA

Two More Jurors Picked in Shaw Trial

By CLARENCE DOUCET

The state Tuesday subpoenaed former Gov. and Mrs. John L. Connally of Texas as witnesses in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, and two more jurors were selected, bringing to 10 the total agreed upon in eight days of selection.

Gov. and Mrs. Connally were passengers in the Presidential limousine in Dallas, Tex., on Friday, Nov. 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated. The governor was wounded.

The two subpoenas provided further strong indications that the state will attempt to link the alleged conspiracy, for which Shaw is charged, and the actual murder of President Kennedy.

Whether the state will be permitted "to go into Dealey Plaza" remains a large question mark, but on two occasions in the eight days of jury selection, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty has declined to announce whether he will permit them to link the alleged conspiracy and the assassination itself.

REPLY TO DYMOND

Last week he told chief defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond that he would "cross that bridge" when he comes to it, and on Tuesday, when Dymond asked him to rule on the matter, Judge Haggerty said he could not tell the state how to present its case.

The two new jurors tapped were:

Harold W. Bainum Jr., 24, 2911 Banks, a unit manager of Westinghouse Credit Co.

Warren E. Humphrey, 52, 6524 Providence pl., a post office employee.

As jury selection was recessed at 6 p.m. Tuesday, Frank B. Pavette Sr., of 7719 Green st., a bus operator for

New Orleans Public Service, was being questioned by the prosecution.

Judge Haggerty instructed him not to discuss the case overnight and to return at 9 a.m. Wednesday for further examination.

There was optimism that jury selection would be completed within another day or so, and the optimism was based on two factors:

Both the state and the defense are using up the 12 peremptory challenges to which they are entitled for use in excusing prospective jurors without giving a reason, and secondly, Judge Haggerty has limited one area of questioning that in earlier selection sessions had provided a basis for challenging prospective jurors for cause.

He ruled that prospective jurors could not be asked if they have any opinions that President Kennedy's death was the result of a conspiracy. Dymond, who had been asking the question, maintained that if the prospective juror does have this opinion, then the state is already "half-way home" with proving its case, and he has challenged the prospective jurors for cause.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock has countered that if a prospective juror does not have such an opinion, then the state would be entitled to challenge for cause. He had said the state does not think this is a basis for challenging for cause.

OBJECTIONS SUSTAINED

Alcock has objected to Dymond's various challenges and Judge Haggerty has sustained the state objections.

A total of 85 prospective jurors was called Tuesday, bringing the eight-day total to 370. Thus far, in addition to the exhausted jury panel list of Judge Haggerty, prospective jurors have been called from the panels of Judge Frank Shea, Judge

Rudolph F. Becker Jr., Judge Matthew S. Braniff and Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp.

The state has now exercised nine peremptory challenges and the defense has exercised eight, leaving the state three more and the defense four.

The legal encounter that reduced sharply the number of prospective jurors who may be challenged for cause after they have been questioned by Judge Haggerty came early in Tuesday's proceedings.

Walter C. Williams had been questioned by the state and was tendered to the defense.

ASKED ABOUT OPINION

Dymond had asked Williams if he had any opinion whether the death of President Kennedy had been the result of a conspiracy. Alcock objected and Judge Haggerty said the question was irrelevant. Judge Haggerty said that there could have been 50 conspiracies and whether the prospective juror believes there was one "makes no difference."

Dymond, already on his feet, addressed the court: "If they (the state) say they may prove that President Kennedy was killed as a result of this conspiracy, may I not ask if they believe President Kennedy was killed as a result of a conspiracy?"

And then he added: "If they (the state) say they may (prove Kennedy's death resulted from a conspiracy), we certainly have the right to protect ourselves."

Judge Haggerty then told Dymond that he knew what the state has to prove "and so do the jurors," adding that there should be "some line of demarcation" in the questioning of prospective jurors.

Dymond replied that if the judge would rule "that the state may not go into Dealey Plaza, I'll withdraw my question," and Haggerty answered that "the court has no legal right to advise the state how to present its case."

'SAME OLD DILEMMA'

Alcock, expressing his views, told Judge Haggerty he thought the question asked the prospec-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

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ive juror by Dymond placed the jury selection "in the same old dilemma" it has been faced with before, pointing out that if the prospective juror says he has an opinion about a conspiracy then the defense will be entitled to challenge for cause, and if he says he does not, then the state will be entitled to challenge for cause, adding that "it doesn't appear to the state to be such a challenge for cause."

Dymond then announced that his next question was "Do you have an opinion whether Lee H. Oswald was one of the conspirators?"

Alcock again objected, and his objection was again sustained.

Dymond then asked the prospective juror if he had an opinion as to whether or not David W. Ferrie was one of the conspirators. (Oswald and Ferrie are named as the two men with whom Shaw conspired.)

Alcock objected and Judge Haggerty sustained the objection.

Dymond then announced his intention to file a bill of exception because the defense "feels the question is a correct one."

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE

Dymond then tendered Williams back to the state which announced he was accepted and Dymond promptly executed a peremptory challenge, the eighth used by the defense.

Those prospective jurors excused during the morning session were:

Allison Randolph Jr., self-employed and would lose earnings; Irvin J. Schaefer, fixed opinion; Walter C. Williams, peremptory challenge by defense; Safely Peller, fixed opinion; Tommy Green, undue concern for family; William O. Restner, may lose pay; James R. Cook, partial loss of earnings; Dugal A. Brooks, concern; Anthony J. Irvin, concern; Mitchell A. Woodson, fixed opinion; Parham M. Raymond, fixed opinion; Hilton L. Slade, some financial loss; Ernest J. Skidmore, financial loss; Russell Henderson, concern.

Also, Robert N. Walsh, involved with project; Louis Manchester, would lose earnings; Lindsey Moore, would lose pay.

These prospective jurors were also excused because they either did not be paid or would lose a part of their earnings:

Thomas A. DeLattre, Seymour Finney, Arthur McGill, Harold Brett Sr., Vincent P. Parker, Lewis C. Parrish, Isaiah Porter, Charles G. Sloan, Clifford G. Domio, Burnie J. Moss, Alan I. Shear, Joseph W. O'Connor Sr., George R. Page Jr., John B. Diggs, Lloyd Henry Sr. and Clarence A. Niemann.

And, Joseph M. Doyle Jr., would cause undue concern; John L. Lilly, because of job responsibility, and Fellman J. Pierre Jr., undue concern.

EXCUSED IN AFTERNOON

Excused during the afternoon session:

The following because they would suffer a financial loss:

Salvador A. Ramp, Anthony J. DiVincenti Jr., Walter J. Maestri Jr., Edward D. Shanklin Sr., Charles J. Manfre, Joseph Henry, Emile R. Delamore Sr. and Anahel Hernandez.

Also excused were George Smith, challenged for cause by the defense and excused by Judge Haggerty; Herbert H. Douglas, fixed opinion; Lloyd M. Dennis Jr., challenge for cause by the defense and excused by the judge; Bernard J. Pays Jr., fixed opinion; Warren T. Parker, concern for family; George A. Brewer, concern; Carl Smith, fixed opinion; Grady A. Parker, fixed opinion, John G. Wallis, concern for family.

Murdock M. Ryninger, concern for family; Allen Mitchell, an inconvenience; Willie J. Green, knew one of the alleged conspirators; Joseph Watson Sr., concern for family; Gus J. Delaune, medical reasons; Leclaire B. Ratterre Jr., known by the defendant; Albert Dzgranados, knows law associate of one of Shaw's attorneys; John H. Parmenter, fixed opinion; Frank J. D'aquin, concern; James V. Smith, concern; Eldridge E. Hart, fixed opinion, and Jack Mahan Jr., concern.

Excused from a jury panel list for Section F of Criminal District Court, Judge Schulingkamp, because they would suf-

fer a financial loss were: Russell Arthur Bailey, Clarence V. Baker, Joseph Thomas Deah, Louis Joseph Dugas Jr., Martin Miller, Thomas Muse, Lloyd Joseph Ernest, Antoine Farve Sr., Thomas Freeman, Larry Lynn Grayson, Richard Philip Haydel, Clarence Walter Poncet and Leslie Joseph Stuart.

John Lawrence Helmore was excused on a peremptory challenge by the state.

Others excused were: Joseph Pierre Sr., concern for family; James A. Simpson, concern, James William Ponseti, concern, and Elmer Henry Dorsey, imposition because of prior jury duty.

FBI

Date: 1/31/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three (3) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- 3
ENCLOSURE
- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 3)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
 - 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

62-109060-6704
4 FEB 3 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

53 FEB 10 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Connally Won't Appear For DA Voluntarily

ge, name of
city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

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DA Renews Bid for JFK Autopsy Info

District Attorney Jim Garrison today ordered renewed legal efforts to obtain from Washington secret autopsy data for use in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Assistant DA Numa V. Bertel Jr. said pleadings will be filed in Washington tomorrow in the stalled move to subpoena autopsy data on President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court here for conspiring to kill the President, who was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

The trial hit a snag as it entered its ninth day today, still short one juror and two alternates.

JUDGE EDWARD A. Haggerty Jr. had ordered the 66 members of the jury panel from Section H, Judge Bernard J. Bagert's section of court, to appear at 10 a. m. for possible use in the Shaw trial.

But Judge Bagert was picking a jury himself in an armed robbery case, so his jurors were unavailable and no others were on hand. Court attaches said it would be this afternoon before the Shaw case could resume.

Meanwhile, Judge Haggerty ordered the names of 150 new

prospective jurors drawn from the jury wheel. These persons were to be subpoenaed by this afternoon and should be in court tomorrow morning.

COURTHOUSE SOURCES said that if the jury is completed by the end of tomorrow's session, the judge probably will set aside Saturday to hear motions, and opening statements to the jury will be made Monday.

The 11th juror, picked late yesterday, is David I. Powe, 417 Pacific, Algiers, a credit manager.

On the matter of the Kennedy autopsy data, Bertel declined to say what tack would be taken in the renewed court arguments.

THE DATA includes 45 photographs and X-rays. Garrison says they are vital evidence in his effort to show the President was shot from more than one direction.

This would contradict the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy. Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Oswald and others to slay the President.

On Jan. 17, Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. of General Sessions Court in Washington, D. C., gave Bertel two weeks to show the autopsy records are relevant to the Shaw case.

THAT DEADLINE expires tomorrow.

The autopsy reports have been sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

In court yesterday, 318 persons paraded through the jury box before the single juror was agreed upon. In all, 508 persons have been questioned in the eight days, out of which 11 jurors have been seated.

PICKING OF THE 12th juror may come quickly today, however, inasmuch as both the state and defense are down to their last peremptory challenge, by which a juror may be rejected without giving a reason. Each side started out with 12.

In the selection of alternate jurors, each side will get two more peremptory challenges.

Most of the potential jurors were excused yesterday for one of two reasons, the same ones that have snagged the process since the trial opened. Either they already had a fixed opinion in the case, or they could not afford to serve two months without pay. Jurors are unpaid in New Orleans.

THERE WERE fewer clashes yesterday between chief prosecutor James L. Alcock and chief defense counsel

F. Irving Dymond than in recent days, but Dymond was stressing to jurors the key points the state must prove in order to convict.

Dymond said Garrison's whole case hinges upon whether it can prove Shaw met with Oswald and David William Felt in New Orleans to plot the assassination.

"There is no way in the law that Shaw can be held responsible for the state's other contentions unless the state proves a conspiracy meeting was held," Dymond told a prospective juror.

"AND IF THERE is a doubt in your mind that such a meeting was held, then you must return a verdict of not guilty," Dymond said.

Perry Raymond Russo, the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-30-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

state's star witness at a preliminary hearing for Shaw, testified he heard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald plotting the assassination at Ferrie's uptown apartment in September of 1963. Ferrie died here Feb. 22, 1967.

The conspiracy statute requires the state to establish that a conspiracy existed and that an overt act was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy.

SHAW, SINCE his arrest March 1, 1967, has denied consistently any connection with Oswald or Ferrie, or that he had any knowledge of any assassination plot.

11TH MAN PICKED FOR SHAW JURY

138 Questioned, Bringing
Total to 508.

By CLARENCE DOUCET

An 11th juror was seated at 5:32 p. m. Wednesday at the close of what was the most exhaustive and exhausting day thus far in the jury selection for the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Some 138 persons paraded to the witness box in the Criminal District Court of Judge Edward A. Haggerty, bringing the eight day total of prospective jurors questioned to 508.

The latest juror agreed upon by both state and defense is 28-year-old David I. Powe, 417 Pacific Ave., Algiers, a credit manager.

The end of jury selection may come Thursday as both state and defense have used 11 of their 12 peremptory challenges.

RESUMES AT 10 A. M.

Questioning of prospective jurors will resume at 10 a. m. Thursday.

Judge Haggerty commented from the bench Wednesday afternoon that a record may have already been set for a Louisiana court regarding the number of prospective jurors questioned in selecting a jury of 12.

After the 12 jury members are selected all that will remain for the trial to begin will be the selection of two alternates, persons who will attend the trial on stand-by in event one of the jurors becomes ill. The state and the defense will each be allowed two peremptory challenges in connection with the selection of alternates.

The defense exercised three peremptory challenges during the day and the state two. This is a legal action by which either side may excuse prospective jurors without giving a reason. Once each side has exhausted its challenges, only Judge Hag-

gerty may excuse prospective jurors, and then for cause.

JURORS DOZE

To stifle the apparent boredom, some jurors were observed "dozing" momentarily and deputy sheriffs assigned to the court had to caution some persons in the press section about napping in court.

The favorite position seemed to be bending the body forward, lowering the head as though examining the floor and resting the eyelids lightly against one another.

In contrast to Tuesday, when there were several arguments between the state and defense attorneys, Wednesday's session was marked by peaceful calm. The defense did object once to a question asked by the state, but Judge Haggerty sustained the objection and that was all there was to it.

Loss of earnings continued to be a major factor in the excusing of prospective jurors. At one point, when the jury panel from the court of Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara arrived—there were 47 in the group—26 of them were excused almost immediately by consent of both sides for this reason.

'CHARGE DENIED

Those persons who were excused by peremptory challenge by the defense were: Frank B. Payette Sr., the man who was being questioned Tuesday night when the trial was adjourned; Edward Fisher Jr., and Howard V. Plaeger. Payette and Plaeger are bus operators for New Or-

Also, Smith Collins, Alvin A. Hebert, Raymond Hansell, Robert Charles Heimstead, Eugene A. Mohrmann, Alvin George Lehmann, Cleveland M. Ponthieux, Herbert Weaver Simmons, Freddie S. Morton Jr., Melvin P. Hyman, and Edward Parker.

Others included: John Barney Davis, illness in the family; Payette, peremptory challenge; Fisher, peremptory challenge; Noah Jean Decoteau, excused by consent; Louis J. Ferbos, concern for family; Alexander Blakes, concern; Norris LaDew Fant, concern; John Terence Fisk, concern; Henry Edward

DeBrazin, interfere with work; Fred J. Hagstette, undue hardship; William F. Rehage Jr., fixed opinion; Samuel J. Dabon, concern.

Also, Raymond F. Chagnard, concern for family; Ivory Harris, concern; Ralph C. Anderegg, fixed opinion; Georgia Lucien Harldegen, fixed opinion; Frederick H. Beter Jr., concern; Joseph L. Montreuil Jr., concern; Raymond Claude Bergeron, fixed opinion; L. C. Smith, disabled; Lawrence Willie Bentz Jr., by consent; William James Nelson, concern; Gerald J. Jacquot, concern; and Odus Joseph Lynd, concern.

OTHERS EXCUSED

Excused during the afternoon were: Joseph Ed Cicutat Seidel, by consent; Herman T. Schmitt, an acquaintance since childhood of one of the defense attorneys; August H. Smith, medical reasons; William M. Hebert III, concern; Robert L. Cowart, by consent; Rigley, peremptory challenge; Lester B. Koski, concern; Joseph George Simmons, concern; Odie Dampcer, concern; Henry F. Oleaga, concern; Emanuel Davis, concern; Ray Carlton Young, concern; James Edward Barlow, business; Henry L. Dreyfus, by consent; Joseph Felix, fixed opinion; and James N. Smith, concern.

LOSS OF EARNINGS

These are the 26 jurors from Judge O'Hara's section excused because they would suffer a loss of earnings:

Saverio J. Nicolosi, Sidney V. Opatowsky, George D. Gibson, Kenneth E. Marcell, John C. Davis, Robert Geason, Daniel C. Olsen, Nathan E. Pierre, Ernest Morris, Herbert Baker, Manuel Scott, Frank Morgan, Clyde B. Price, Minel J. Tastet Sr., John N. Kramer, Louis Batt, Carl J. Oertel III, Andrew O. Johnson, William N. Sayer, Robert E. Cole, James H. Parker, Joachim N. Daige, Theophile J. Jones, Samuel A. Banks, Elmore McDowell, and Lawrence A. Smith.

Others excused included Howard V. Plaeger, peremptory challenge, Richard Louis Mocklin Sr., concern; Walter Francis Garvey, heads a business;

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-30-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HENALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

or

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Charles Donald Fisher, concern; James William Parker, concern; Ronald James Wag-
uespack, concern; Louis G. Durio, peremptory challenge; Conrad A. Dussel Jr., because of occupation; Robert Hebert, no pay; John Percy McCollum, concern and August H. Metoyer Jr., concern.

Excused late in the afternoon were the following:

William Valentine, concern; Warren A. Hepler, concern; Calvin Harris Jr., concern; Clifford J. Campos, fixed opinion; Joseph W. Jones, concern; Herbert W. Muller, concern; Samuel C. Santa Marina, fixed opinion; Jean B. R. Zeringue, concern; Ronald J. Mulligan, financial hardship; Samuel L. Gilbert Jr., excused by consent because daughter once attended same school as witness Perry Russo; Joseph R. Genovese,

Leans Public Service Inc., and Fisher is a letter carrier for the United States Post Office.

Excused by the state's peremptory challenges were Robert J. Ridley, a production engineer for Humble Oil & Refining Co., and Louis G. Durio, a geophysicist for Pan American Petroleum Co.

Shaw is charged with having participated in a conspiracy with Lee H. Oswald and David W. Ferrie to murder President John F. Kennedy. He has denied the charge as well as denied ever knowing either man named as his co-conspirators.

FRIDAY DEADLINE

Assistant district attorney James L. Alcock, Garrison's chief prosecutor in the case, said Wednesday after court adjourned he plans to push his fight for secret autopsy data on President Kennedy.

A judge in Washington has set a Friday deadline for the state to put up evidence supporting its claim that the autopsy reports, photographs and X-rays are necessary for the trial.

Garrison's subpoena of the records was rejected Jan. 17 by Judge Charles Halleck of General Sessions Court in Washington. Garrison, the judge said, has to show some evidence that that shots were fired from more than one direction.

The Justice Department released a ~~secret~~ report by a panel of medical experts who supported the Warren Commission's findings that Kennedy was shot twice from behind.

In another development Wednesday, former Gov. John Connally of Texas, subpoenaed by the state as a witness, said will come to New Orleans and testify in Shaw's trial only if a Texas court says he must.

"I don't intend to go voluntarily but if a Texas District Court allows the subpoena to be served, we'll have to go."

CONNALLY WOUNDED

He referred to his wife who has also been subpoenaed. Connally and his wife were in the same car with President Kennedy when he was assassinated in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963. Connally was wounded.

The Warren Report, which investigated the assassination, said Oswald, acting alone, committed the crime.

Those prospective jurors excused Wednesday morning were: Because they would suffer a loss in earnings: Raymond J. Duroncelet, Normand E. Morris, Edward A. Molizone, John F. Miller Jr., Chris Joseph Grant, Robert C. Henderson, Willie King Jr., John M. Hart Jr., Ronald J. Marrero, Felton A. Johnson, Alvin Joseph Petit, Albert Jay Sholes, Vaurice Ned, Frank J. Pellenz, Warren J. Norton Jr., James N. Metoyer, William Anthony Fothe, Lester Harper Jr., Eugene I. Doman-gue, William G. Kenekey Jr., Milton J. LeBlanc, John S. Viola, Aldin Johnson, Eddie Phillips and Serge Gjurgio.

FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 31 1969

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

640PM URGENT 1-31-69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JANUARY THIRTYONE,
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON TODAY OFFERED ^{DISTRICT ATTORNEY} ~~TO~~ PRESENT
TWO EXPERT WITNESSES TO SUPPORT HIS CLAIM THAT THE AUTOPSY
REPORT AND PHOTOS MADE AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY ARE NEEDED FOR THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DA NUMA V. BERTEL,
JR. FILED A BRIEF TODAY BEFORE GENERAL SESSIONS JUDGE
CHARLES E. HALLECK, JR. WHICH CONTENDS THE MEDICAL REVIEW BY
ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK'S FOUR EXPERTS RAISES NEW
QUESTIONS AS TO THE NUMBER OF MISSILE WOUNDS ON KENNEDY'S
BODY AND THE DIRECTION FROM WHICH THEY CAME. ACCORDING TO
THE ARTICLE, BERTEL SAID HE IS PREPARED TO PRODUCE TWO
WITNESSES BEFORE JUDGE HALLECK WHO HE IDENTIFIED AS DR. FEB 5 1969
ROBERT FORMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY AND
ANTHROPOLOGY AT WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY, OSHKOSH, AND DR.
END PAGE ONE

Mr. Bell
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Handwritten signatures and initials

Handwritten mark resembling a large '4' or 'K'

REC-104

6705

Handwritten number 5-70

531-LEB 101969 *Handwritten initials*

PAGE TWO.

CYRIL WECHT, RESEARCH PROFESSOR OF LAW AT DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY, PITTSBURGH. THE ARTICLE SAID BOTH HAD PUBLISHED THEIR OWN CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE KENNEDY AUTOPSY.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE BRIEF SAYS THE REVIEW BY ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK'S PANEL MADE IN NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT DOES NOT CONFORM TO THE ORIGINAL AUTOPSY FINDINGS, "BUT ON THE CONTRARY PROVIDES NEW AND MORE SERIOUS QUESTIONS AS TO THE NUMBER OF MISSILE WOUNDS AND THE DIRECTIONS FROM WHICH THE MISSILES CAME." THE BRIEF SAYS THE QUESTIONS STEM FROM WHAT IT SAID ARE "CRITICAL AMBIGUITIES" IN THE ORIGINAL AUTOPSY AND AMBIGUITIES LEFT BY THE NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT REVIEW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE HALLECK SAID HE WILL STUDY THE BRIEF AND SET A HEARING ON THE MATTER SOMETIME NEXT WEEK.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY NEW POTENTIAL JURORS ORDERED TO APPEAR IN COURT TODAY BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. ONLY ONE HUNDRED FORTYONE APPEARED AND OF THESE NINETYTHREE WERE QUICKLY EXCUSED MOSTLY FOR FINANCIAL OR MEDICAL REASONS.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENSE
AND THE STATE BEGAN THE QUESTIONING OF THE FORTYNINE PERSONS
REMAINING ON TODAY'S LIST.

MEMO
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

cc-Rosen

DU

FBI

Date: 2/3/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ✓
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami. K

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 5)
1 - Miami (Enc. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

ENCLOSURE

REC-33

62-109060-6706

10 FEB 5 1969

5-1213
KSK

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Renews Bid for JFK Autopsy Info

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Assistant DA Numa V. Bertel Jr. said pleadings will be filed in Washington tomorrow in the stalled move to subpoena autopsy data on President John F. Kennedy.

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But Judge Bagert was picking a jury himself in an armed robbery case, so his jurors were unavailable and no others were on hand. The court resumed the jury selection process this afternoon.

Meanwhile, Judge Haggerty ordered the names of 150 new prospective jurors drawn from the jury wheel. These persons were to be subpoenaed by this afternoon and should be in court tomorrow morning.

COURTHOUSE SOURCES said that if the jury is completed by the end of tomorrow's session, the judge probably will set aside Saturday to hear motions, and opening statements to the jury will be made Monday.

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emptory challenge, by which a juror may be rejected without giving a reason. Each side started out with 12.

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"There is no way in the law that ~~Shaw~~ can be held responsible for the state's other contentions unless the state proves a conspiracy meeting was held," Dymond told a prospective juror.

"AND IF THERE is a doubt in your mind that such a meeting was held, then you must return a verdict of not guilty," Dymond said.

Perry Raymond Russo, the state's star witness at a preliminary hearing for Shaw, testified he heard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald plotting the assassination at Ferrie's uptown apartment in September of 1963. Ferrie died here Feb. 22, 1967.

The conspiracy statute requires the state to establish that a conspiracy existed and that an overt act was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy.

SHAW, SINCE his arrest March 1, 1967, has denied consistently any connection with Oswald or Ferrie, or that he had any knowledge of any assassination plot.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-30-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Final Juror; Extras Sought In Shaw Trial

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today pressed efforts to select a final juror and two alternates in the 10-day-old trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw, 55, is on trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. Eleven jurors have been sworn in during the first nine days.

A shortage of prospective jurors slowed yesterday's proceedings. Judge Haggerty has used up the jury panels of all eight sections of Criminal District Court.

"IT ALREADY IS a record for the city of New Orleans. No case in this city has ever interviewed so many prospective jurors," the judge said.

Altogether, 687 prospective jurors have been interviewed. Judge Haggerty sent process servers hustling about the city last night to drum up 150 more prospects, due in court today.

As in previous days, the main problem yesterday was that the prospective jurors already had a fixed opinion in the case, or else their employers would not continue their pay. Jurors draw no pay from the city.

OTHERS SAID they would suffer "undue concern" if separated from their families for several weeks. The jury will be sequestered during the trial.

Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond yesterday exhausted his peremptory challenges, by which a juror may be rejected without giving a reason. Each side started out with 12. Chief prosecutor James L. Alcock has one left.

Each side will get two more peremptory challenges when they begin selecting the two alternate jurors.

CRIMINAL SHERIFF Louis A. Heyd estimated yesterday that lodging, meals and miscellaneous expenses for the jury may cost the city as much as \$15,000 a month, or \$250 a week per juror.

Major expenses will be for rooms and meals. Jurors are being quartered at the Downtowner Motor Inn.

In theory, the city pays all of a juror's living expenses for the duration of the trial, including food, razor blades, haircuts, newspapers and shoe shines.

One juror already sworn in asked Judge Haggerty yesterday if he could exercise in the police gym. The judge refused, but said the city would rent him an exercise machine if he desires.

SHERIFF HEYD'S office is allotted about \$50,000 a year for jury fees and expenses. Heyd said this case will go well over that figure, and he will forward the bills to City Hall, where money is short anyway.

State law provides that jurors should be paid, but New Orleans is so hard-pressed for money the city has been unable to do so.

Prospective jurors who have spent long hours in Judge Haggerty's courtroom got one break yesterday. Traffic Judge Oliver S. Delery appeared to say that those who received traffic tickets won't have to pay them.

TICKETS PLACED on the cars of prospective jurors in the Shaw case will be not pressed, Judge Delery said.

In another aspect of the Shaw case, Assistant District Attorney Numa V. Bertel Jr. is in Washington, D.C., to file new pleadings in District Attorney Jim Garrison's effort to subpoena autopsy records on Kennedy.

Federal Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. of General Sessions Court in Washington gave Garrison until today to produce evidence that the records are material to the Shaw trial.

GARRISON CONTENTS the autopsy report will support his claim that Kennedy was shot from more than one direction in Dallas on Nov. 1963. The Warren Commission investigating the assassination concluded Lee Harvey Oswald fired all the shots from the rear of the president.

The autopsy records are sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

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Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Shaw Trial Jury Cost Is High

\$15,000 Monthly Possible for 'Wards,' Deputies

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Lodging, meals and miscellaneous expenses for the jury in the Clay L. Shaw trial may cost the city as much as \$15,000 a month, or \$250 a week per juror.

That is the estimate of Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr., whose office is charged with the responsibility for providing security for the jurors. He added it may be as low as \$12,000 a month, which is still more than \$200 a week per juror.

There will be 12 jury members and two alternates.

Major expenses will be for rooms and meals. Jurors are being quartered at the Rownlowner Motor Inn. However, each juror does not have a private room.

THREE IN ROOM

There are three jurors each in three rooms, with a deputy sheriff assigned to each room. The remainder of the jurors will be in a fourth room, also with a deputy assigned. A fifth room is being used as security and communications headquarters.

During one sampling, when there were 10 jurors, said Sheriff Heyd, breakfast for the 10 and deputies assigned to them cost \$28; lunch, \$50; and dinner, \$76.

In a very real sense, persons selected for jury duty in this case become "wards" of the city. Theoretically, a juror with one penny in his pocket when he is selected should still have it when the trial is concluded. Living expenses during the trial will be provided by the city. This includes such items as razor blades, hair cuts, shaving cream, magazines, newspapers and shoe shines.

Another example of expenses was mentioned in the courtroom Thursday morning. Judge Edward A. Haggerty, who is presiding at the trial, said some jurors asked if they could use the police gym to exercise. He said he can not permit this, but he will authorize rental of exercise equipment for those jurors who want it.

LONG TRIAL POSSIBLE

It has been speculated that the trial can last as long as two months, although one of Shaw's attorneys asserted this estimate is "ridiculous" unless the state is permitted to get involved during the trial with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas. Shaw is charged with having participated in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.

A juror is permitted to place a telephone call to his family and to his employer to let them know that he has been accepted as a member of the jury, and he probably tells them it will be quite a while before they see him.

After the first telephone call, though, any communication with his family is accomplished through deputies assigned to the jurors. If a juror needs to get a message to his family, or vice versa, the deputy serves as intermediary, either by placing the call and relaying the message to the juror. There are no telephones in the four rooms in which jurors are being lodged.

Phones are located in the fifth room.

Jurors may talk only among themselves or with the deputies, and they are not permitted to discuss the case. Also, they cannot obtain alcoholic beverages. Should a juror make a statement even remotely connected with Shaw's trial, he is cautioned by the deputy who is constantly present.

LONG HOURS WORKED

Sheriff Heyd said some of his

deputies are putting in 16-hour work days, and those sequestered with the jury are being kept from their families. Although there are no provisions for overtime pay in the sheriff's office, he says he has instructed his men to keep a record of hours they work as he will attempt to get authorization to pay overtime compensation.

The requirement of assigning men to jury members is causing other deputy sheriffs, to double-up on routine jobs in the criminal sheriff's office.

Heyd said other expenses in connection with the trial are being kept to a minimum. Closed circuit television cameras were purchased—one is located in the courtroom and the other in the hall outside Judge Haggerty's court—but these will be used in Parish Prison after the trial is over.

Since the sheriff's office is allotted about \$30,000 a year for all jury fees and expenses, it is obvious that the city will have to come up with additional funds for this case. Heyd said he will forward bills for the jury to City Hall.

Deputies Huey Farrell, Jay Schaefer and Matt Perkins are in charge of security for the jurors.

Though "locked out" juries are not uncommon, Sheriff Heyd said "locked out" periods usually last only a day or two. The most lengthy criminal trial in recent times that he recalls lasted 18 days.

Still in the jury selection phase, Shaw's trial began 10 days ago Thursday. This has included nine days of jury selections and a Sunday when the trial was recessed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

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or

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Submits New Brief to Get JFK Info

An aide to District Attorney Jim Garrison today filed a new brief in federal court in Washington, D. C., seeking to obtain the autopsy report and photographs taken after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

General Sessions Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. said he will study the brief and set a hearing on the matter some time next week.

GARRISON IS seeking the autopsy records, now sealed in the National Archives, as evidence in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, which moved into its 10th day here today still short one juror and two alternates.

Shaw, 55, is on trial on charges of conspiring to kill the president, who was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. had ordered 150 new potential jurors subpoenaed for today, but only 141, plus one leftover from an earlier panel, showed up this morning.

Of these, 93 quickly were excused, mostly for financial or medical reasons. Among them were two women who said they couldn't be away from their families for the duration of the trial.

The judge ordered 150 more jurors called at 10 a. m. tomorrow, and an additional 150

Monday. Attorneys for both sides then began the process of questioning the 49 persons remaining on today's list.

Garrison contends the autopsy report will support his claim that Kennedy was shot from more than one direction.

The Warren Commission investigating the assassination concluded Lee Harvey Oswald fired all the shots from the rear of the president.

BY ORDER of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, the report and photos were sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

Assistant DA Numa V. Bertel Jr. filed the brief today with Judge Halleck. Its contents were not immediately made public, but Bertel said it rebuts conclusions drawn by four medical experts who examined the autopsy records at the request of former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Bertel said the brief presents information independent of the autopsy reports and that information tends to show Kennedy was caught in a crossfire.

JUDGE HALLECK on Jan. 17 gave Garrison until today to present evidence that the autopsy records are material to the Shaw trial.

Garrison contends Shaw conspired with Oswald and others to kill the president.

Yesterday, Judge Haggerty used up the last of the 687 prospective jurors on the panels of the eight sections of Criminal District Court and had subpoenas issued for 150

jurors whose additional names were gleaned from the jury wheel.

A shortage of prospective jurors slowed yesterday's proceedings. Judge Haggerty has used up the jury panels of all eight sections of Criminal District Court.

"IT ALREADY IS a record for the city of New Orleans. No case in this city has ever interviewed so many prospective jurors," the judge said.

As in previous days, the main problem yesterday was that the prospective jurors already had a fixed opinion in the case, or else their employers would not continue their pay. Jurors draw no pay from the city.

OTHERS SAID they would suffer "unfoc concern" if separated from their families for several weeks. The jury will be sequestered during the trial.

Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond yesterday exhausted his peremptory challenges, by which a juror may be rejected without giving a reason. Each side started out with 12. Chief prosecutor James L. Alcock has one left.

Each side will get two more peremptory challenges when they begin selecting the two alternate jurors.

CRIMINAL SHERIFF Louis A. Heyd estimated yesterday that lodging, meals and miscellaneous expenses for the jury may cost the city as much as \$15,000 a month, or \$250 a week per juror.

Major expenses will be for rooms and meals. Jurors are being quartered at the Downtowner Motor Inn.

In theory, the city pays all of a juror's living expenses for the duration of the trial, including food, razor blades, haircuts, newspapers and shoe shines.

One juror already sworn in asked Judge Haggerty yesterday if he could exercise in the police gym. The judge refused, but said the city would rent him an exercise machine if he desires.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-31-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HUALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 1-31-69 6706

SHERIFF HEYD'S office is allotted about \$30,000 a year for jury fees and expenses. Heyd said this case will go well over that figure, and he will forward the bills to City Hall, where money is short anyway.

State law provides that jurors should be paid, but New Orleans is so hard-pressed for money the city has been unable to do so.

Prospective jurors who have spent long hours in Judge Haggerty's courtroom got one break yesterday. Traffic Judge Oliver S. Delery appeared to say that those who received traffic tickets won't have to pay them.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANOTHER SHAW VENIRE CALLED

Panels from All Court Sections Exhausted

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Sheriff's deputies began contacting 150 more prospective jurors—their names pulled by lot from the jury wheel—as Judge Edward A. Haggerty late Thursday afternoon exhausted the last of 557 panel members from the jury lists of all sections of the Criminal District Court in the nine-day-old attempt to seat a jury for the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

New candidates for jury duty are to report at 10 a.m. Friday.

No new jurors were selected Thursday; and during the process of questioning, the defense used the last peremptory challenge to which it is entitled for the choosing of the 12 jurors.

After the 12 jurors are seated, both the state and the defense will be permitted two more peremptory challenges for selection of two alternates—one challenge for each alternate.

Thus far, 11 jurors have been selected.

The 557 figure represents a record for seating a jury in a criminal case in Orleans Parish.

Shaw, 55-year-old retired managing director of the International Trade Mart, is standing trial on a charge that he participated in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie to murder President John F. Kennedy.

EFFORT RENEWED

Meanwhile, District Attorney Jim Garrison ordered a renewed legal effort to obtain secret material concerning the autopsy of President Kennedy for use in the trial.

Assistant District Attorney Numa Bertel left Thursday night to file pleadings in Washington,

D. C., Friday in an effort to subpoena the data.

Bertel declined to say what approach will be taken; but James L. Alcock, chief prosecutor in Shaw's trial, said a "pretty firm" decision has been made to press for the material.

Garrison claims that the data, including 45 photographs and 24 X-rays, will show that President Kennedy was shot from more than one direction.

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond exercised his last peremptory challenge to excuse Alvin A. B. Gerthro, a general insurance agent. Gerthro was questioned for about 25 minutes—15 minutes by the state and 10 minutes by the defense. The state said they would accept him, but Dymond announced the peremptory challenge.

The state has used 11 of its challenges and has one left.

The defense also challenged for cause the last prospective juror to be called, Alcee C. Perrault Jr.; and after much discussion between Dymond, Alcock and Judge Haggerty, the judge excused Perrault for cause.

Perrault was questioned by the state and was tendered to the defense. He said he saw the movie "Rush to Judgment"; and Dymond asked him if, after seeing the movie, he had the impression or opinion that President Kennedy's death resulted from a triangulation of gunfire.

One overt act that the state alleges in connection with the conspiracy charge is that Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie, in discussing how the assassination could be carried out, discussed a triangulation of gunfire.

Alcock objected to the question. He maintained that Dymond was attempting to accomplish something indirectly that the court ruled he could not do directly.

He was referring to Judge Haggerty's ruling earlier that prospective jurors can not be asked if they have an impression or opinion whether President Kennedy's death resulted from a conspiracy.

Alcock maintained that, if Perrault said he did have an impression about a triangulation of gunfire, then indirectly he was saying he had an opinion about a conspiracy.

Dymond countered that, because the state lists one of the alleged overt acts as a discussion involving such a cross-fire, "the defense is entitled to know if a juror has a preconceived" opinion about it.

EXCUSED FOR CAUSE

Judge Haggerty then asked the prospective juror some additional questions concerning his impression of the movie and finally approved Dymond's challenge. Perrault was excused for cause.

The morning session did not get underway until after 11 a.m. Judge Bernard J. Bagert whose list of jurors was being used, was not able to excuse his jurors until that time because of cases in his own court.

The brief session, which was recessed at 11:50 a.m., was devoted to excusing those jurors who would not be paid in the event of their selection and to setting the order in which remaining jurors would be called during the afternoon session.

The following were excused for reasons related to loss of earnings or their job responsibilities:

James Joseph Covell, John Moore Day, Irwin Joseph Durel, Joseph Henry Keller, Newton Dewey McLean Jr., Roy Joseph Meyers, George John Muller, William Nelson, John Bernard Perotti, Harold ~~John~~ Hebert, Leo Lawrence Heitmeier, Elious Nicholas Herbert Jr., Manuel F. Herrera Sr., Lewis Albert Remele, Ralph Joseph Romig, Frank Angelo Sciortino and George Sims Jr.

The following were excused during the afternoon:

Antoine Farve Sr., excused for cause; Edward M. Henry Sr., unemployed; Irwin Joseph Durel, acquainted with the defendant; John D. Hergenroder, concern for family; Robert Eugene Manar, medical reasons; Larry Thomas Barrios, concern; Elliot James Cabirac, fixed opinion.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-31-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being investigated

-6-

6706

Also, Richard John Mendel, excused for cause; Thomas B. Dupuy, concern; John Edward Seknicka, concern; Edward Albert Crabtree, concern; Michel A. Hardouin, because of job responsibilities; Crespian W. Johnson, concern.

Also, Julius Robert Jung Jr., concern; Theodore John Fallon, concern; Gerthro, peremptory challenge; John Louis Dufrechou, concern; Robert Dale Dahlem, because of firm commitments; Ned Francis LeBlanc,

concern; Glenn Francis Saulny, concern; Hampton David Percy, concern; Milton George Schabel, concern.

And, Foster Guido Plauche, concern; Carl Columbus Smith, concern; Robert L. Draper, fixed opinion; John A. Voight Jr., concern; Ardley R. Hanemann Sr., concern; Donald D. Dunlap, concern; Crawford J. Powell, concern; Anthony H. Heck, concern; Roger H. Heirsch, unemployed; Howard E. Schlegel, because of job, and Perrault, excused for cause.

City to Nol Prose Parking Offenses

Prospective jurors who, after having spent long hours in the courtroom of Judge Edward A. Haggerty awaiting being questioned for possible jury duty in the Clay L. Shaw trial, returned to their cars and found overtime parking tickets on windshields will get a break from the city.

Traffic Judge Oliver S. Delery was in Judge Haggerty's courtroom Thursday to inform the judge that those persons will not have to pay their fines as the city intends to nol prose the citations.

Judge Delery said he did not know how many tickets were involved. More than 500 prospective jurors have been questioned.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6707

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

166

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: January 31, 1969

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 1/24/69, regarding the request of the New Orleans District Attorney to petition the Fairfax County, Virginia, Court to compel the testimony of Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt in the Clay L. Shaw case. Referenced memorandum set out the specific terminology of the court order prepared by the Department in cooperation with the Commonwealth Attorney of Fairfax County and the District Attorney in New Orleans.

On the evening of January 30, 1969, the Deputy Sheriff of Fairfax County served a certified copy of the court order on Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt. A copy of that order is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

Enclosure

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

REC 11

4 FEB 7 1969

LLS:pb (10)

54 FEB 13 1969

FOUNDATION

This day came before me the matter of the issuance of an order requiring Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt to attend as a witness for the State of Louisiana and testify in criminal proceedings in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the trial of the case of State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw.. This matter comes before this Court to be heard pursuant to an order entered by the undersigned on the 22nd day of January, 1969, which order was served on the said Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt on the 22nd day of January, 1969, directing his appearance before this Court on this date so that a determination might be made as to whether he should be ordered to appear as a witness at the aforesaid trial.

AND IT APPEARING TO THE COURT that Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt is a necessary and material witness upon the trial of the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw which criminal proceeding is now pending in Section "C" of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and that the presence of the said Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt as a witness for the State of Louisiana is requested on the 27th day of January, 1969, and that the laws of the State of Louisiana where said prosecution is pending, and of any other state or states through which the said Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt as a witness in attending said trial may be required to pass by the ordinary course of travel, from the prohibition from arrest and the service of civil and criminal process with in the State of Louisiana or going to or from said State or other states in obedience to an order directing him to so attend

and testify in the State of Louisiana and while returning therefrom, all of which appears from the certificate of Judge Edward A. Eaggerty, Jr., Judge of Section "C" of the Criminal District Court of the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, which Court is a court of record,

AND IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE COURT that the attendance of the said Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt as such witness will not cause undue hardship to the said Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and also that the tender of travel cost and witness fee has been made to the said Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt,

AND IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE COURT that the Department of Justice and the said Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt consent to his appearance as a witness in the trial of the State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw and that in the interest of avoiding inconvenience to Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt in connection with this appearance it is requested of this Court that the order be made flexible enough so that the witness might be available upon reasonable telephone notice from the State of Louisiana, said condition being agreeable to the Office of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans,

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt appear before Section "C" of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on February 3, 1969, at 10:00 o'clock A.M. to testify in the trial of State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw. In the event the said Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt receives telephone notice prior to that date from the Office of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans that his appearance will not be necessary on that date, he shall not be compelled to attend on such date but he shall present himself before the aforesaid Court within 24 hours after receiving telephone or telegraph notice from the District Attorney of the Parish of Orleans that his attendance is needed.

January 27, 1969

[Signature]
Judge of the Circuit Court of the
County of Fairfax, Sixteenth Judicial
Circuit, Commonwealth of Virginia

Department of Justice

By:

Lipman

We ask for this:

Robert F. Moran, Jr.

ROBERT F. MORAN, JR.
Commonwealth Attorney for the
County of Fairfax

Lyndal L. Sharyfelt

LYNDAL L. SHARYFELT

A COPY TESTE:

W. FRANKLIN GOODING, CLERK

By: *Luzvia M. Chesgrave*
Deputy Clerk

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 4 1969
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

6:46PM

URGENT

2/4/69

JDM

TWO PAGES

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, FEBRUARY FOUR,
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ONE ALTERNATE JUROR CHOSEN YESTERDAY
IS JOSEPH DEILMAN, JR., TWENTYSIX, A KALVAR CORP. EMPLOYEE.
NEW ORLEANS INDICES NEGATIVE ON BEILMAN.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT NINETYSIX POTENTIAL JURORS WERE
PROCESSED DURING THE MORNING SESSION OF COURT AND WERE EITHER
REJECTED OR EXCUSED. ABOUT FIFTY MORE POTENTIAL JURORS WERE
TO BE PROCESSED DURING THE AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE STATE ISSUED A SUBPOENA FEB 7 1969
TODAY TO TIME, INC. IN NEW YORK FOR THE FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION
TAKEN BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER OF DALLAS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE,
ZAPRUDER TOOK THE FILM IN DEALEY PLAZA THEN SOLD IT TO LIFE
MAGAZINE FOR TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. COPIES OF THE FILM
END PAGE ONE.

55 FEB 17 1969

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

WERE USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE WARREN COMMISSION AND SEVERAL
FRAMES APPEAR IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT'S EXHIBIT
VOLUME.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE
TRIAL YESTERDAY WAS A REQUEST BY THE DEFENSE THAT JUDGE
HAGGERTY GRANT IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION TO MRS. HAROLD
MC MAINES OF DES MOINES, IOWA, IF SHE WILL COME TO NEW
ORLEANS TO TESTIFY AS A DEFENSE WITNESS. THE ARTICLE
STATED THAT CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL F. IRVIN DYMOND SAID
MRS. MC MAINES IS AN IMPORTANT DEFENSE WITNESS BECAUSE
SHE DENIES A STORY TOLD BY PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO AT THE
PRELIMINARY HEARING THAT HE TOOK MRS. MC MAINES TO A PARTY
IN SEPTEMBER, SIXTYTHREE, AT THE LOUISIANA AVE. PKWY.
APARTMENT OF DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE AND WHILE THERE HE
HEARD SHAW, FERRIE AND OSWALD PLOTTING TO KILL KENNEDY.

^{MCAD}
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CKG

FBI WASH DC

CC - ROSEN

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

535PM URGENT 2-3-69 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

Handwritten initials

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY TWO, LAST,
REPORTED THAT PETER M. TATUM, A MECHANIC FROM KAISER ALUMINUM,
WAS SELECTED AS THE TWELFTH JUROR IN THE CLAY SHAW CONSPIRACY
TRIAL. EFFORTS TO SELECT TWO ALTERNATE JURORS AT SATURDAY'S
SESSION FAILED TO LOCATE AN ALTERNATE.

Handwritten initials

NEW ORLEANS INDICIES NEGATIVE RE TATUM.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, FEBRUARY THREE,
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON WILL PERSONALLY MAKE
THE STATE'S OPENING STATEMENT TO THE JURY IN THE TRIAL OF
CLAY SHAW.

Large handwritten letter K

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POTENTIAL
JURORS WERE SUMMONED TO APPEAR FOR TODAY'S SESSION BUT
ONLY ONE HUNDRED FORTYFOUR SHOWED UP AND OF THESE ONE HUNDRED
END PAGE ONE

EX-113 REC-25

62-109060-6710
17 FEB 7 1969

~~59 FEB 12 1969~~
MAR 3 1969

PAGE TWO

THREE WERE QUICKLY EXCUSED FOR MEDICAL REASONS, FIXED OPINIONS,
OR FINANCIAL PROBLEMS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, QUESTIONING
OF THE REMAINING FORTYONE POTENTIAL JURORS BEGAN SHORTLY
BEFORE NOON BUT THE ARTICLE DID NOT SHOW THAT ANY ALTERNATE
JURORS WERE SELECTED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IT WAS LEARNED THAT OFFICIALS
IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, HAVE NOTIFIED DA GARRISON THAT FORMER
GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY OF TEXAS AND HIS WIFE WILL TEXTIFY
AS STATE WITNESSES.

NO ^{MEMO} LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

ERT

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRP

FBI

Date: 2/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

*TAFOR
RAW*

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven (7) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

SA

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 7)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 7)
- 1 - New Orleans

REC-114

3 FEB 6 1969

ECW/srl
(6)

7 ENCLOSURE

C. C. - Bishop

5-1000

[Signature]

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DA Asks Court in D.C. To Hear Warren Critics

District Attorney Jim Garrison today offered to present two expert witnesses to support his claim that the autopsy report and photos made after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy are needed for the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

In a brief filed by a Garrison aide in federal court in Washington, D. C., the DA's office again sought release of the records from the National Archives, where they are sealed until 1971.

GENERAL SESSIONS

Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. said he will study the brief and set a hearing on the matter some time next week.

His experts, Garrison said, will present conclusions about the autopsy different from those reached by the Warren Commission or by a panel of medical experts that studied the autopsy documents last year.

Shaw, 55, is on trial on charges of conspiring to kill the president, who was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. had ordered 150 new potential jurors subpoenaed for today, but only 141, plus one leftover from an earlier panel, showed up this morning.

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The judge ordered 150 more jurors called at 10 a. m. tomorrow, and an additional 150

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remaining on today's list.

Garrison contends the autopsy report will support his claim that Kennedy was shot from more than one direction. The Warren Commission investigating the assassination concluded Lee Harvey Oswald fired all the shots from the rear of the president.

BY ORDER of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, the report and photos were sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

Assistant DA Numa V. Bertel Jr. filed the brief today with Judge Halleck. Bertel said it rebutts conclusions drawn by four medical experts who examined the autopsy records at the request of former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

IN THE BRIEF, Garrison contends the medical review by Clark's four experts raises new questions as to the number of missile wound on Kennedy's body and the direction from which they came.

He says he is prepared to produce two witnesses before Judge Halleck. They are:

—Dr. Robert Forman, chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh.

—Dr. Cyril Wecht, research professor of law at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.

BOTH HAVE PUBLISHED their own conclusions about the Kennedy autopsy, the brief says.

Garrison says the review by Clark's panel made in 1968 does not conform to the original autopsy findings, "but on the contrary provides new and more serious questions as to the number of missile wounds and the directions from which the missiles came."

THE BRIEF SAYS the questions stem from what it said are "critical ambiguities" in the original autopsy and ambiguities left by the 1968 review.

As an example of questions raised, the brief cites a statement in the 1968 review that in a section of Kennedy's brain there were found "numerous small, irregular metallic fragments, most of which are less than 1 mm. in maximum dimension."

The brief adds as unanswered questions, "How many larger than 1 mm.? How large?"

JUDGE HALLECK on Jan. 17 gave Garrison until today to present evidence that the autopsy records are material to the Shaw trial.

Garrison contends Shaw conspired with Oswald and others to kill the president.

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"IT ALREADY IS a record for the city of New Orleans. No case in this city has ever interviewed so many prospective jurors," the judge said.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

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Date: 1-31-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

0711

OTHERS SAID they would ~~suffer undue concern~~ if separated from their families for several weeks. The jury will be sequestered during the trial.

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Judge in D.C. Asks DA's Plan for Clay Shaw Trial

Raises Issue of Linking Alleged Plot, Death

By CLARENCE DOUCET

A Washington, D. C., judge has directed that he be informed by Wednesday if District Attorney Jim Garrison intends to show that President John F. Kennedy's death resulted from the alleged conspiracy involving Clay L. Shaw.

Judge Charles Halleck of the Court of General Sessions wants the information before he rules on Garrison's efforts to obtain release of the autopsy photographs and X-rays of the assassinated President. They are being held secret in the National Archives.

Judge Halleck said if no effort is to be made by Garrison to link the conspiracy—for which Shaw is charged—and the assassination, then it is irrelevant where the shot that killed Kennedy came from.

Fulfillment of Judge Halleck's directive will bring to a head an issue that has been bubbling below the surface since the jury selection started in Shaw's trial.

LINK NOT NECESSARY

That is the question of whether Garrison will attempt to link the alleged conspiracy with Kennedy's death. Although the state does not have to link the two to obtain a conspiracy conviction, Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock, chief prosecutor, has intimated several times in court that the state may do this.

Because the state is not obligated to link the death of President Kennedy with the alleged conspiracy, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty has not permitted defense attorneys to ask prospective jurors if they have any opinion whether the President's death resulted from a conspiracy.

In setting the Wednesday

noon deadline, Judge Halleck said that hopefully the state will have made its opening statement to the jury in the Shaw trial by then.

"Then we'll all know what you expect to show," he said to Garrison's aides at the hearing in Washington. He expressed concern about wide publicity that could be given the Kennedy autopsy pictures if they are released.

GUIDELINES SET

Assistant DA Numa F. Bertel Jr. told Judge Halleck that Judge Haggerty has set guidelines about such matters and "they're rather strict."

The autopsy pictures were placed in the care of the National Archives by Kennedy's widow, now Mrs. Aristotle Onassis, and his brother, the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

It was done by agreement to prevent "undignified or sensational" use of the material with the understanding it would not be made public for five years and then only to the government investigators.

In the courtroom Friday—the 10th day of jury selection—it was a day of jury excusal instead of jury selection. Some 141 of the special 150 prospective jurors called by Judge Haggerty were excused for various reasons, mostly because they would not be paid or because they had fixed opinions.

One other prospective juror, called from Section F, was also excused, making a total of 142 for the day.

Judge Haggerty, still attempting to seat the 12th jury member, has ordered an additional 150 persons to appear in his courtroom for questioning regarding possible jury duty at 10 a. m. Saturday.

Another 150 are being ordered to appear at 10 a. m. Monday.

FINAL CHALLENGE

The state exercised its final peremptory challenge during the day, excusing a draftsman for the Boeing Co., who had already been proclaimed acceptable to the defense.

Leo Andrew Hastman, 36, was questioned for more than 30 minutes by Alcock, and only 10 minutes by F. Irvin Dymond, Shaw's chief counsel.

Each side has exhausted its 12 peremptory challenges allowed for selection of the 12 members of the jury, giving rise to the belief that the final jury member will be selected Saturday.

After that person is selected, both sides will still have to agree upon two alternates, and each side will be allowed two more peremptory challenges—one for each alternate.

BRIEF FILED

A brief filed by Garrison aides in Washington contends that a medical review of the autopsy pictures provides new questions as to the number of missile wounds Kennedy suffered and the directions from which they came.

Assistant DA Numa F. Bertel Jr. said in Washington it is not necessary to show in Shaw's trial that Kennedy's death resulted from the conspiracy.

Shaw is charged with having conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie. The Warren Report concluded that Oswald, acting alone, assassinated the President.

Judge Halleck set Friday to hear evidence to back up Garrison's contentions that the material should be released, but he said he wanted the statement of the DA's intent in the Shaw trial by noon Wednesday.

Garrison wants the data for use in Shaw's trial. In their brief, Garrison's aides said they were prepared to produce two

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-1-69
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

6711

hearing. They named them as Dr. Robert Forman, chairman of the department of psychology and anthropology, Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh, Wis., and Dr. Cyril Wecht, research professor of law at Duquesne University. Both have published their own conclusions about the autopsy on President Kennedy.

MEDICAL REVIEW

The brief said that the medical review made by a panel in 1968 does not confirm the original autopsy findings, "but on the contrary provides new and more serious questions as to the number of missile wounds and the direction from which the missiles came."

The brief said the questions stem from what it said were "crucial ambiguities" in the original autopsy and ambiguities left also by the 1968 panel.

As an example, the brief cites a statement in the 1968 review saying that in a section of Kennedy's brain there were found "numerous small, irregular metallic fragments, most of which are less than one mm maximum dimension," and adds: "How many larger than one mm? How large?"

The 1968 panel of medical experts that reviewed the autopsy, said the findings were correct as detailed in the Warren Commission Report and proved Kennedy was shot twice from behind.

Garrison maintains at least one of the bullets came from the front.

Garrison's attorneys first appeared before Judge Halleck on Jan. 17 to ask for the autopsy photographs and X-rays, but the judge refused and gave Garrison's staff two weeks to reveal part of what it calls substantial evidence that the autopsy documents would show Kennedy was shot from both the front and rear, not by a lone assassin.

Neither of the two doctors offered as witnesses by Garrison took part in the autopsy or the medical review last year. They reached their conclusions on the basis of the Warren Report and other published accounts.

COURT ADJOURNED

Judge Haggerty was forced to adjourn the jury selection at 3:40 p. m., when the last of the prospective jurors called during the day was excused because he said he had a fixed opinion. The morning session probably set some sort of a record, if such records are kept, when 100 persons were excused in a brief session that lasted one hour and 40 minutes.

These included persons who were either in the court or those who were unable to appear for various reasons, such as illness, out of town on business trips or moved from the city.

When Judge Haggerty resumed the jury selection at 1:30 p. m. following the luncheon recess, he announced that it had been brought to his attention that some news photographers had taken pictures of the men selected for jury duty, and he said publication of these photographs would be in violation of the guidelines he has set down regarding the trial.

"If any of these pictures are published," he said, "we intend to cite that person" (the photographer) for contempt of court.

He added that when all of the jurors have been selected he will permit a "pool" photographer to take some pictures of the jury.

The only light moment during the proceedings came when a prospective juror was asked what his marital status was. He replied, "Everything's okay!" and deputy sheriffs had to call for order to quell the laughter.

Speedup in Trial Of Shaw Expected

With both sides finally out of peremptory challenges, Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. had hopes today of breaking the logjam that has stalled jury selection in the Clay L. Shaw trial since Wednesday.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. As the trial entered its 11th day today, one more juror and two alternates were still to be chosen.

The state yesterday exercised its last peremptory challenge, by which a juror is rejected without giving a reason. From here on, Judge Haggerty will determine an individual's fitness to serve. The defense used its final challenge Thursday.

ONCE THE 12TH juror is selected, each side will get one more peremptory challenge for each alternate juror.

Another group of 150 citizens was subpoenaed to court this morning to be asked:

"Do you know of any reason that would keep you from being a fair and impartial juror in this case?"

UNLESS THEY are radically different from the 830 potential jurors who preceded them through the court during the past two weeks, most of them will answer, "Yes."

None of the 150 called yesterday survived examination. Most either said they had a fixed opinion in the case or couldn't afford to serve two months without pay.

Another 150 are due in court at 10 a. m. Monday.

The main action in the Shaw case yesterday came 966 miles away, in a Washington, D. C., courtroom.

JUDGE CHARLES F. HALLECK

Judge Charles F. Halleck, Jr., of General Sessions court in Washington directed that he be informed by Wednesday if District Attorney Jim Garrison intends to show Kennedy's death resulted from a conspiracy involving Shaw.

The state has dodged that issue so far in the trial. Chief prosecutor James L. Alcock has stressed to jurors that all the state has to prove is that there was a conspiracy involving Shaw and that someone committed an overt act in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy. This would not necessarily be the assassination of Kennedy itself.

In fact, the assassination is not among the six overt acts Alcock tells jurors the state will attempt to prove.

ON THE OTHER hand, by subpoenaing former Gov. John Connally of Texas and others who were on the scene when Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, Garrison clearly has indicated he intends to "go into Dealey Plaza," as the judge puts it.

Judge Haggerty has been noncommittal on whether he will allow such evidence to be introduced.

Judge Halleck wants to know Garrison's intentions before he rules on the DA's efforts to obtain autopsy photographs and X-rays of the assassinated president. They have been sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

IF NO EFFORT is to be made by Garrison to link the alleged Shaw conspiracy and the assassination, it is irrelevant where the shot that killed Kennedy came from, Judge Halleck reasons.

Garrison contends the autopsy records will show Kennedy was shot from more than one direction. The Warren Commission investigating the slaying said he was shot only from the back, and Lee Harvey Oswald alone was involved.

IN SETTING the Wednesday moon deadline, Judge Halleck said ~~flipping~~ the opening statements to the jury in the Shaw trial will have been made by then. "Then we'll all know what you expect to show," he told assistant DA ~~Norma V. Bertel Jr.~~

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

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ENCLOSURE

6711

12TH SHAW CASE JUROR IS PICKED

Trial Is Recessed Until
Tomorrow Morning

By PAUL ATKINSON

Peter M. Tatum, a mechanic for Kaiser Aluminum, early Saturday afternoon became the 12th juror for the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial.

Tatum, in his mid-40s, withstood a 30-minute barrage of questions by Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock and Chief Defense Counsel F. Irvin Dymond to qualify at 12:45 p.m.

Following a 90-minute recess for lunch, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty and attorneys for the State and defense raced through another 21 men, seeking two alternates. The State in the process used one of its two peremptory challenges, but no one was accepted as an alternate.

By 3 p.m., the total of 132 who appeared for the day had been questioned and Judge Haggerty adjourned the court until 10 a.m. Monday. Another 150 persons have been summoned for questioning then. Additionally, eight others who were served with notices for Saturday but who didn't show will be called into court for possible jury duty.

Judge Haggerty indicated that even if the two alternate jurors are picked Monday morning, he will not get into the trial proper until the next day, Tuesday. The judge said both sides have requested a break to allow them to contact witnesses who live out-of-town and are on standby.

There were 110 prospective jurors turned back before Tatum took the stand. Most were disqualified because of financial hardship, but one, Frank P. Barbier, drew chuckles from the sparse audience with his reason.

Judge Haggerty explained, "He says he has no particular reason, except he is 84." The

judge immediately excused Barbier.

Tatum told Judge Haggerty that he is a native of Prattville, Ala., but has lived in New Orleans since 1953. He told the judge he has no opinion of the guilt or innocence of Shaw.

KNOWS SOME POLICEMEN

Under questioning by Alcock, Tatum acknowledged that he knew some policemen, who are members of his American Legion Post, but he wouldn't give their testimony any more weight than anyone else's.

Tatum said he didn't know any of the alleged co-conspirators in the case, the late Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie or Jack Ruby.

Tatum told Alcock his wife works for a candy company on Canal st. and his 19-year-old daughter works for a life insurance company. But he said he didn't believe an extended trial—possibly as long as eight weeks—would work an undue hardship on him or his judgment.

Alcock asked Tatum if he could return a guilty verdict if the state is able to prove only one of six overt acts took place in the alleged conspiracy. He said he could.

Dymond questioned Tatum if he had any notions or impressions as to the validity of the case against Shaw after seeing DA Jim Garrison on television. He said he didn't.

DID NOT FOLLOW CASE

Tatum testified he didn't follow the news accounts of the preliminary hearing in early 1967.

"Then you don't have any impressions?" Dymond asked.

"That's right," replied Tatum. "I don't believe half of what I read."

Dymond then asked him if he had formed an opinion of the validity of the Warren Commission Report. But Alcock objected and the objection was sustained by Judge Haggerty.

Moments later, Dymond said the defense accepted Tatum.

The morning proceedings went with dull precision as the prospective jurors marched up to Judge Haggerty's bench and told him of their financial circumstances. He explained that the state and the defense had agreed to allow the procedure whereby 91 men were dismissed in less than two hours.

For a brief while it appeared that both the state and defense would accept Roy James Henderson, a 54-year-old mail carrier. But both Alcock and Dymond excused Henderson by consent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

—THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-2-69

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Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Two Alternate Shaw Jurors To Be Selected

The job of choosing the final two alternate jurors needed for the trial of Clay L. Shaw began today.

Both the prosecution and defense agreed on a jury of 12 men Saturday, but still must agree on the alternates.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock, who has handled most of the courtroom work in the case, said the state hopes to make its opening statement tomorrow.

THE STATE'S job is to prove an alleged New Orleans-based conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, involving Shaw.

The prosecution has declined to state whether the alleged conspiracy actually resulted in the November, 1963, assassination of the President.

Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. of General Sessions Court in Washington gave Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison until Wednesday to make clear his effort to link the two if Garrison expects him to declare the Kennedy autopsy record relevant to the trial.

GARRISON IS seeking a court order for the record to be released, maintaining it would help back up his claim that Kennedy died in a cross-

fire, instead of being slain by Lee Harvey Oswald alone.

Meanwhile, it was learned that officials in Houston have notified Garrison that former Texas Gov. John Connally and his wife will testify as state witnesses.

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STATIS-ITEM

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Edition: RLD COMET

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Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-111
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA to Make Opening Trial Statement

Selection Of Jurors Continues

District Attorney Jim Garrison will personally make the state's opening statement to the jury in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, the States-Item learned today.

Garrison, whose investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy led to the indictment of Shaw on charges of conspiring to kill the President, has made only one brief appearance so far in the 12-day-old trial.

But courthouse sources today indicated he will make a lengthy statement of the state's case as soon as the jury selection process is completed.

Jury selection continued to drag on today. A panel of 12 has been sworn in, but two alternates must still be picked.

JUDGE Edward A. Hagerty Jr. summoned 150 jurors to appear this morning, but only 144 showed up. Of these, 103 were quickly excused for medical reasons, fixed opinions or financial problems.

Questioning of the remaining 41 potential jurors began shortly before noon.

Thus far in the trial, most of the state's courtroom work has been done by assistant DA James L. Alcock, named by Garrison as chief prosecutor before the trial got under way.

ASKED TODAY if Garrison would make the opening statement, Alcock nodded affirmatively and said:

"Yes, I believe so."

In court today for the first time was author Mark Lane, a leading critic of the Warren Commission which reported that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963. Garrison contends Shaw conspired with Oswald and others to kill the President.

LANE sat behind the state's table and conferred frequently with assistant DA Alvin Oser.

Courtroom observers expressed some hope that the two alternate jurors would be picked today, so that the opening statements by both state and defense could come tomorrow.

Each side has a peremptory challenge, by which it can reject a juror without giving a reason, for each of the alternates.

The state used one of its challenges Saturday, and will get no more until the first alternate is chosen.

GARRISON'S opening statement may answer the question which has been raised all through the trial: Will the state attempt to prove that the alleged conspiracy involving Shaw actually resulted in the death of Kennedy?

Under the state conspiracy law, the prosecution is only required to show a conspiracy involving Shaw existed, and that an overt act in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy was committed.

But Garrison, in subpoenaing former Gov. John Connally of Texas and other persons who were present in Dealey Plaza when Kennedy was shot, has indicated he intends to put the Warren Report on trial and challenge its version of what happened there.

LAST WEEK, Federal Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. of General Sessions Court in Washington gave Garrison until Wednesday to make clear his intentions, so Halleck can decide whether autopsy reports and photos on Kennedy are relevant to the Shaw case.

GARRISON IS seeking a court order for the record to be released, maintaining it would help back up his claim that Kennedy died in a cross-fire, instead of being slain by Oswald alone.

Meanwhile, it was learned that officials in Houston have notified Garrison that Connally and his wife will testify as state witnesses.

The Connallys were riding in the car in which Kennedy was shot in Dallas. Garrison subpoenaed them last week.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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STATES-ITEM

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Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

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or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

150 NEW NAMES FOR SHAW JURY

Source Reports Connally Will Testify

The prosecution and the defense have a new list of 150 names from which to choose two alternate jurors when the conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw resumes Monday in Criminal District Court.

A jury of 12 men was completed Saturday. Peter M. Tatum, a maintenance mechanic, was the final juror chosen, after 110 prospects were reviewed.

Selection of the alternates and disposal of one motion must be finished before the prosecution unfolds its case. Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock said he expects to make opening remarks Tuesday.

Houston officials have notified DA Jim Garrison that former Texas Gov. John Connally and his wife will testify as witnesses for the state, according to a confidential court source. Connally earlier said he would not come to New Orleans for the trial willingly.

The Connallys, who were riding in the car in which President John F. Kennedy was shot in Dallas, were among several witnesses called by the state. The subpoenas indicated that events dealing with the assassination would come up in the trial.

The prosecution, however, has refused to state clearly if it intends to link the assassination with the alleged New Orleans-based conspiracy. A Washington, D. C., judge has instructed Garrison to make clear by Wednesday any supposed link if Garrison expects the judge to declare the secret Kennedy autopsy records relevant to the trial.

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6711
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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

6711

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 167

COPY 2

The Attorney General

February 10, 1969

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

News media have reported that John Manchester, Henry E. Palmer, Corrie C. Collins, Reeves Morgan and Edwin Lea McGehoe were the first five witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Both Manchester and Palmer have been identified as members of the Ku Klux Klan in Clinton and Palmer was Exalted Cyclops in August, 1964.

Corrie C. Collins was active in 1963 and 1964 in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Clinton.

In January, 1968, we learned that Reeves Morgan alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald was in the Clinton and Jackson areas. We learned also that Morgan alleged he furnished this information to the FBI at some time after the assassination of President Kennedy. We made a thorough review of our files at the time and found no record that

62-100060

TNG:as
(13)

FEB 12 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 11 1969

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

The Attorney General

Morgan had ever furnished this information to us. At that time we also made a thorough review of our files for any information that Lee Harvey Oswald had ever been in the Clinton and Jackson areas. Our files contained no information that Oswald had ever been in these areas. This information was furnished to the Department in several communications in early 1968.

[REDACTED]

I thought this information would be of interest to you.

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Will R. Wilson
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/7/69, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by TNG:as.

Date: 2/5/69

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

③ - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 5)
1 - Miami (Enc. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

C.C. Bishop

REC 98

17 FEB 7 1969

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison to Open Shaw Trial for State

— District Attorney Jim Garrison will personally make the state's opening statement to the jury in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, the States-Item learned today.

Garrison, whose investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy led to the indictment of Shaw on charges of conspiring to kill the President, has made only one brief appearance so far in the 12-day-old trial.

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Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

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KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

6713

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Meanwhile, it was learned that officials in Houston have notified Garrison that Connally and his wife will testify as state witnesses.

The Connallys were riding in the car in which Kennedy was shot in Dallas. Garrison subpoenaed them last week.



CLAY SHAW WEARS A SMILE as he arrives for his third week in court on charges he conspired to murder President John F. Kennedy. Usually Shaw and his attorneys drive into Parish Prison next to the court but today he jokingly told newsmen "we had to catch the bus because we are getting poor."

—Associated Press photo

Trial of Shaw 13th Day; Juror Needed

The trial of Clay L. Shaw moved into its 13th day today with 13 men on the jury panel, and Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. had hopes his luck would change and the jury could be completed today.

Needed before testimony can begin is one more alternate juror. The 12th man on the actual jury was sworn in Saturday, and the first alternate was picked yesterday.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, who was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

THE ALTERNATE chosen yesterday is Joseph Beilman Jr., 26, a Kalvar Corp. employee.

Judge Haggerty summoned more potential jurors, called "tales" jurors because they were called after the regular panel was exhausted, into court today and said he expected the final panelist would come from this group.

The judge indicated that if the jury is completed today, testimony will begin tomorrow. Actually, the first step will be the hearing of motions, followed by opening statements by both state and defense. Then the state will begin calling witnesses.

IT WAS REVEALED yesterday that District Attorney Jim Garrison personally will make the state's opening statement, a 15-page document.

Thus far in the trial, Garrison has left the courtroom work to assistant DA James

L. Alcock, whom ~~he~~ named chief prosecutor.

Another reason for believing selection of the second alternate will go quickly is that the state is out of peremptory challenges, by which a juror may be rejected without a reason being given. The sense has one left.

THE MAJOR development in the trial yesterday was a request by the defense that Judge Haggerty grant immunity from prosecution to Mrs. Harold McMaines, 24, of Des Moines, Iowa, if she will come to New Orleans to testify as a defense witness.

Mrs. McMaines, then Sandra Moffett, lived in New Orleans in the early 1960s and was the girl friend of Perry Raymond Russo, the state's star witness at a preliminary hearing for Shaw.

She has refused to return from Iowa, which is not a party to the interstate agreement for return of witnesses, because ~~she says~~ she is afraid of Garrison.

THE DEFENSE motion that the court protect the woman is one of several to be argued after the jury is completed.

Chief Shaw Counsel F. Irvin Dymond said Mrs. McMaines is important because she denies a story told by Russo, 26, at the preliminary hearing. Russo testified he took Sandra to a party in September 1963 at the Louisiana Ave. Parkway apartment of David William Ferrie. While there, Russo said, he heard Shaw, Ferrie and Lee Harvey ~~Oswald~~ plotting to kill Kennedy.

Ferrie, who died here Feb. 22, 1967, has been named by Garrison as a key figure in the alleged assassination plot. Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's ~~last~~ assassin.

DETAILS OF the party, Russo testified, remained vague in his memory until he relived the occasion with the aid of a hypnotist provided by Garrison.

In a sworn deposition made in Des Moines, Mrs. McMaines said she attended no such party with Russo in 1963.

She said she first met Ferrie in 1965, and it was in that year Russo took her to a party at the Ferrie apartment, not in 1963.

"WE HAVE BEEN trying to get Mrs. McMaines to come here for two years," said William Wegmann, another Shaw attorney, "and we are not about to give up on it."

A key factor in delaying the jury selection has been the fact that jurors are unpaid in New Orleans. Many of the nearly 1,000 potential jurors who have been excused said they simply couldn't afford to be away from their jobs for the expected ~~two~~ month duration of the trial without pay.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-4-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

6713

JURY VERDICTS ISSUE IS RAISED

Shaw Trial Puts State
Law in Spotlight

By BILL ABBOTT

Among the many legal questions that may be raised by the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial, one of some importance to Louisianians is whether or not the state law on jury verdicts is constitutional.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty in response to an earlier query explained to newsmen Monday afternoon that current Louisiana law provides that only nine of the 12 jurors need agree on guilt or innocence in non-capital cases before a verdict can be rendered.

The question of constitutionality comes up through the Sixth and 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution. The Sixth Amendment provides trial by jury under federal law and the 14th gives all citizens the general guarantees of "due process" and "equal protection" in the state legal systems.

The problem is whether or not the states themselves must always provide jury trials to meet the "due process" mandate, and then what kind of jury and verdict systems are required.

In recent years the Supreme Court of the United States has dealt extensively with the rights of the accused, and in a 1968 decision involving a Plaquemines Parish man (Duncan v. Louisiana) did consider the jury question.

Judge Haggerty in relation to the Shaw trial provided news media with excerpts from this decision and said that on the basis of the court's comments and an included survey of state jury laws, there is yet no Supreme Court objection to Louisiana's nine of 12 verdict provision. Thus the judge said, "I will charge it to be the law."

The judge would not venture a guess on whether Shaw, if convicted, could take his case to the U.S. Supreme Court through an objection to the nine of 12 rule. The possibility does exist nevertheless, and it is not completely unforeseeable that the Louisiana law could be seriously questioned on constitutional grounds through the Shaw case or another case in the future.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICTAYUNE

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Date: 2-4-69

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☐ Being Investigated

6713

First Alternate Chosen for Jury in Shaw Trial

Judge Optimistic Second Will Be Picked Today

By CLARENCE DOUCET

The first of two alternate jurors was selected Monday afternoon in the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial.

Selection of the second alternate is now all that stands in the way of the actual presentation of evidence in the trial. Judge Edward A. Haggerty, who is hearing the case, expressed optimism that the second alternate will be agreed upon Tuesday, in which case the trial will begin Wednesday.

Another 150 special prospective jurors have been ordered to be present in Judge Haggerty's court at 10 a. m. Tuesday, bringing to 600 the total of these special prospective jurors ordered since all of the jury lists of the various sections of the Criminal District Court were exhausted last Thursday.

The first alternate selected at 3:11 p. m. Monday was John Joseph Beilman Jr., a 26-year-old group leader for Kalvar Corp. He is married and resides at 4440 Gentilly rd.

CHALLENGE USED

After Beilman's selection, the state exercised the only peremptory challenge to which it is entitled for the selection of the second alternate. The state excused Arthur E. Wagner, 5245 MacArthur blvd., a manufacturing and testing engineer for Chrysler Corp. Space Division.

Judge Haggerty adjourned the trial shortly after 4 p. m., but just before adjournment the defense filed a motion seeking a protective order from the court for one of its key witnesses, Sandra Moffett McMaines.

In essence, the motion asks that Mrs. McMaines be granted immunity from prosecution by the District Attorney's office during her presence here. The

motion says she is concerned about a complaint sworn out by the DA's office on March 27, 1967, claiming she is a material witness, and if she comes to New Orleans to testify she is concerned that her "constitutional and legal rights" will be ignored by the DA.

ORAL ARGUMENTS

Judge Haggerty said he would have oral arguments on the motion between the close of jury selection and the start of the trial.

If the second alternate is selected on Tuesday, Judge Haggerty says he will adjourn the trial immediately until Wednesday morning. On Wednesday morning he will hear arguments on the defense motion entered Monday and other motions still pending. After these matters are heard, he will call a brief recess, and following the recess, the trial will be started.

District Attorney Jim Garrison will personally make the state's opening statement, and it is expected his statement will be the equivalent, approximately of 15 typewritten pages.

The defense has indicated that it, too, may make an opening statement, although it has not made a definite decision.

A total of 135 names of prospective jurors was acted upon Monday.

Before Beilman's selection as the first alternate, the defense exercised its only peremptory challenge in the first alternate selection to excuse Calvin A. Griffin, a foreman for the U. S. Post Office. Beilman was questioned for nearly 30 minutes.

After the defense filed its motion for a protective order for Mrs. McMaines, Judge Haggerty indicated that the hearing on the motion would be held after the jury selection is complete.

Mrs. McMaines was an acquaintance of Perry Raymond Russo, who is the state's star witness against Shaw. At a preliminary hearing in March, 1967, Russo testified that he heard Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie, discuss the assassination of President Kennedy. Russo claims Mrs. McMaines, then known as Sandra Moffett, was at the party where he overheard the conversation. He said the party was held in mid-September, 1963, at Ferrie's apartment here.

Mrs. McMaines has denied having attended such a party, and a deposition accompanying the motion quotes her as saying she wasn't at the party. Shown a picture of Shaw, she reportedly said, "No, I've never seen him before." The deposition was taken last June 24 in Des Moines, Iowa.

Shaw is charged with having conspired with Oswald and Ferrie in plotting to assassinate President Kennedy. The Warren Commission Report said Oswald, acting alone, killed the President.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 6

6713

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Excuse 96 in Quest for Last Shaw Juror

13 Seated
in 13 Days;
50, on Tap

The laborious quest for a final alternate juror in the trial of Clay L. Shaw ground on unsuccessfully this morning as 96 more potential jurors trooped before the judge and were rejected or excused.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. had expressed hope his luck would change today, the 13th day of the trial with 13 jurors already chosen. One more alternate juror is needed before the trial can proceed.

ABOUT 50 more potential jurors were on tap for this afternoon's session. The first alternate juror was picked yesterday.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy, who was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to kill Kennedy.

OF THE 150 jurors subpoenaed for today, 83 quickly were eliminated for either fi-

nancial or medical reasons or because they said they had fixed opinions in the case.

Also today, the state issued a subpoena to Time Inc., in New York for the film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder of Dallas.

Zapruder took the film in Dealey Plaza, then sold it to Life Magazine for \$25,000. Copies of it were used extensively by the Warren Commission, and several frames appear in the report's exhibit volume.

LAST YEAR, Garrison subpoenaed the original film, contending the Warren Commission saw only a copy with certain frames missing. Time Inc., produced not the original, but a copy made before the frames were damaged. It was shown to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on March 28, 1968, and returned.

Today's subpoena for the film was returnable Feb. 25, indicating the state plans to take nearly three weeks to present its case.

THE ALTERNATE chosen yesterday is Joseph Beilman Jr., 26, a Kalvar Corp. employee.

The judge indicated that if the jury is completed today, testimony will begin tomorrow. Actually, the first step will be the hearing of motions, followed by opening statements by both state and de-

fense. Then the state will begin calling witnesses.

IT WAS REVEALED yesterday that District Attorney Jim Garrison personally will make the state's opening statement, a 15-page document.

Thus far in the trial, Garrison has left the courtroom work to assistant DA James L. Alcock, whom he named chief prosecutor.

Another reason for believing selection of the second alternate will go quickly is that the state is out of peremptory challenges, by which a juror may be rejected without a reason being given. The fense has one left.

THE MAJOR development in the trial yesterday was a request by the defense that Judge Haggerty grant immunity from prosecution to Mrs. Harold McMaines, 24, of Des Moines, Iowa, if she will come to New Orleans to testify as a defense witness.

Mrs. McMaines, then Sandra Moffett, lived in New Orleans in the early 1960s and was the girl friend of Perry Raymond Russo, the state's

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ENCLOSURE

11-11-69 - 6713

star witness at a preliminary hearing for Shaw.

She has refused to return from Iowa, which is not a party to the interstate agreement for return of witnesses, because she says she is afraid of Garrison.

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"WE HAVE BEEN trying to get Mrs. McMaines to come here for two years," said William Wegmann, another Shaw attorney, "and we are not about to give up on it."

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FBI

Date: 2/6/69

REC 98

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

100

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

*RAYMOND
TAYLOR
LOCIS*

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1/13/69.

Enclosed for New Orleans, for information, is one copy of referenced Dallas airtel, together with a Xerox copy of Mr. HAROLD WEISBERG's letter and the chart which were enclosed for the Bureau with referenced Dallas airtel.

Enclosed for each of the Bureau and New Orleans is one Xerox copy each of a three-page document received by the Dallas Office from [REDACTED], Security Officer, Hunt Oil Company, Dallas, on 2/5/69.

For the information of the Bureau and New Orleans, the PENN JONES of Midlothian, mentioned in the document made available by [REDACTED] is the editor of the "Midlothian Mirror" newspaper, Midlothian, Texas, who has also written a book on the assassination of President KENNEDY. The document furnished by [REDACTED] on 2/5/69 is captioned "Garrison File" and is being furnished the Bureau and New Orleans for information only and no investigation is being conducted and no LHM is being submitted.

REC 98

6714

- (3) - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - New Orleans (encls -4) (info) (89-69)
2 - Dallas
RPG:reg
(6) Bishop

25 FEB 8 1969

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FEB 11 1969

January 29, 1969

RE: GARRISON FILE

I had a visit from [redacted] of Austin, Texas, who said that he wanted to explain the chart which he drew, which had H. L. Hunt's and my name on it. He said that he in no wise meant to infer that either H. L. Hunt or myself had anything to do with the assassination and that he was merely drawing it up to show that Andy Anderson, one of Jack Ruby's closest friends, had never been thoroughly checked and, that no matter how hard he had tried, he always got people who defended Anderson or failed to give information about him.

[redacted] said that he was not antagonistic toward Mr. Hunt; that Garrison had never indicated hostility toward Mr. Hunt. He did admit that Garrison had checked out --and had him check on-- various stories involving Mr. Hunt, all of which proved to be untrue.

He said that he was broke and needed a job. That he really wanted a job and preferred to have some one back him in writing a book, not about the assassination but about the Garrison investigation. He requested that I help him find a publisher who would advance money or private individual who would pay him a salary while he wrote. He said that Harold Weisberg was in his opinion instrumental, together with a fellow named Finsterwald, in getting Garrison down on him. He said they convinced Garrison that he was a CIA man and it was on that basis that he received a telegram firing him. He fears for his life. He believes that had he met Garrison in New Orleans at the time of his dismissal he would have been murdered. He said that Garrison was mentally unbalanced at times.

He says that Garrison is putting all of his faith in "Farewell America" (except the part about H. L. Hunt which is in the book).

[redacted] is friendly with Penn Jones of Midlothian.

He knows of no one who will tell the true story.

He admitted that the James Bradley indictment was motivated by Garrison for publicity reasons rather than on fact, but that after the indictment Garrison had come up with information which would indicate that Bradley lived across the street from Perrin and that Perrin was in the conspiracy with Clay Shaw. [redacted] says that the information is incorrect as the man who lived across the street only looked like Bradley, that Bradley was in Germany at the time.

62-101-6714

January 29, 1969

Page 2

Garrison File

I told [redacted] that I would take under advisement what he had proposed. He then produced a flyer that he had drawn and suggested that the "Farewell America" book be distributed by Mr. Hunt. I attach a copy of what he proposes. He said that Penn Jones had the distribution rights for "Farewell America" for the Western United States and that an outfit called "Bookmasters" out of New York had the distribution rights for the Eastern United States. He said that Penn Jones was afraid to distribute the book because it was libelous. I told [redacted] that we would feel the same way about it, and he suggested that the people involved who were libelled might want to distribute it and that that would be a way of exposing the deficiencies of the book.

It was apparent that [redacted] was nervous and may really believe that Garrison is determined to either assassinate him or completely ruin him by disclosures out of his office.

[redacted] has in his possession, already written, 28,000 words on his book, together with some of Garrison's memos and Garrison's notes. He said that he has entrusted these to his wife's lawyer.

He believes that the Clay Shaw trial will be dropped in the middle of the trial and that Garrison will blame him, the government of the United States, and particularly the CIA, for thwarting any successful prosecution by failure to disclose pertinent facts that Garrison has subpoenaed.

He said that Garrison's staff has a contact in the Supreme Court through one of the clerks whereby they get advance notice of Supreme Court decisions.

DISTRIBUTED IN THE INTERESTS OF

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

IN AMERICA

BY H. L. HUNT

1401 ELM ST., DALLAS, TEXAS

FBI

REC 98

Date: 2/7/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO:DALLAS

On 2/6/69, [REDACTED]

and currently affiliated with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, telephone [REDACTED] personally appeared at the Dallas Office and furnished the following information to Field Supervisor ROBERT P. GEMBERLING and myself with a request that it be held in the strictest of confidences:

[REDACTED] stated that on Friday, 1/31/69, he was contacted by ED WEGMANN who has been CLAY SHAW's civil attorney for some time, at which time ED WEGMANN inquired if [REDACTED] would consent to a meeting on Sunday, 2/2/69. [REDACTED] stated he did meet with Attorney ED WEGMANN at which time WEGMANN advised that he and the other attorneys representing CLAY SHAW had used a number of investigators among whom were several former FBI Agents, which [REDACTED] did not identify by name. He stated according to WEGMANN, the defense attorneys for SHAW have determined that there was a "feed back" on information developed to District Attorney JAMES GARRISON's office. [REDACTED] stated it was not inferred that the former FBI Agents were the ones who had been responsible for the "feed back." He stated MR. WEGMANN indicated that the defense attorneys needed someone outside the State of Louisiana to assist them in their investigations.

- ③ Bureau
2- New Orleans (89-69) (Info) REC 98
2- Dallas
JPG/wvm
7)

25 FEB 9 1969

Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

PERS. REC. UNIT

[REDACTED] stated that he agreed to check out state witnesses or potential state witnesses whose names come up from time to time that the defense learns District Attorney GARRISON proposes to use in the trial of CLAY SHAW.

[REDACTED] stated that thus far, he has checked out two witnesses whose names he did not reveal, who were referred to him by Attorney ED WEGMANN. [REDACTED] commented that "they are both nuts." [REDACTED] emphasized that his agreement with Attorney ED WEGMANN is to do no investigation except background on such individuals whose identities are furnished by MR. WEGMANN.

[REDACTED] concluded by stating that Attorney ED WEGMANN has stated that the defense of CLAY SHAW is going to do everything possible to uphold the Warren Report.

[REDACTED] was thanked for making the above information available without any comment whatsoever except that his visit would be made a matter of record.

The above is furnished the Bureau and New Orleans for its information and no letterhead memorandum is being submitted.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 7 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

REC 101

1,3,4,6,7

BRANNIGAN

T. H. Bell

TRILLER

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

3:23PM 2-7-69 URGENT LAB 12PGS.

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE;
MISC. DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING: 00: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE, FEBRUARY SIX, LAST.

THE NEW ORLEANS "TIMES-PICAYUNE," THE MORNING NEWS-
PAPER PUBLISHED AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., IN ITS FEBRUARY SEVEN
ISSUE REPORTED THAT FIVE WITNESSES WERE CALLED BY THE
PROSECUTION AND TESTIFIED DURING THE AFTERNOON OF FEBRUARY
SIX.

THE FIRST WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS EDWIN LEE MC GEHEE
DESCRIBED AS A BARBER FROM JACKSON, LA. MC GEHEE WAS
EXHIBITED A PHOTOGRAPH OF AN INDIVIDUAL AND IDENTIFIED IT
AS LEE OSWALD. MC GEHEE THEN TESTIFIED AT SOMETIME IN
"LATE AUGUST OR EARLY SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE,"
OSWALD CAME INTO HIS BARBER SHOP AND MC GEHEE WAS ALONE AT
THAT TIME. MC GEHEE TESTIFIED THAT PRIOR TO OSWALD ENTERING
HIS SHOP HE HAD OBSERVED AN OLD BATTERED CAR DRIVE UP AND
A MAN GET OUT OF THIS CAR. THERE WAS A WOMAN IN THE FRONT

REC 101

FEB 12 1969

END PAGE 01569

PAGE TWO

SEAT AND HE OBSERVED WHAT APPEARED TO BE A BABY BASSINET IN THE BACK SEAT. OSWALD REMAINED IN THE SHOP GETTING A HAIR CUT FOR ABOUT FIFTEEN MINUTES AND DURING THE CONVERSATION REFERRED OSWALD TO REEVES MORGAN, THE STATE REPRESENTATIVE FROM EAST FELICIANA PARISH, LA., ABOUT OBTAINING A JOB AT THE EAST LOUISIANA STATE HOSPITAL. HE TESTIFIED HE ALSO TOLD OSWALD THAT HE WOULD HAVE A BETTER CHANCE OF OBTAINING THIS JOB IF HE WERE A REGISTERED VOTER.

MC GEHEE TESTIFIED THAT THE FIRST TIME HE OBSERVED OSWALD'S PHOTOGRAPH WAS THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION AND HE TOLD HIS WIFE THAT HE RECOGNIZED OSWALD FROM SOMEWHERE. MC GEHEE TESTIFIED THAT HE LATER MENTIONED TO MORGAN THAT OSWALD WAS THE PERSON MC GEHEE HAD SENT TO MORGAN ABOUT A JOB. MC GEHEE ALSO TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT MENTION THIS INCIDENT TO ANY FEDERAL AGENTS UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE. MC GEHEE DESCRIBED OSWALD AS A VERY NEATLY DRESSED AND CLEAN SHAVEN AND HE WAS IMPRESSED BY OSWALD'S

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NEAT APPEARANCE. MC GEHEE TESTIFIED THAT THE REASON HE HAD WAITED FIVE YEARS TO COME FORWARD WITH THIS INFORMATION WAS BECAUSE "NO ONE APPROACHED ME."

THE SECOND PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS REEVES MORGAN DESCRIBED AS A FOUNDRY WORKER FROM JACKSON, LA., WHO WAS STATE REPRESENTATIVE FROM EAST FELICIANA PARISH IN NINETEEN SIXTY THROUGH SIXTY-FOUR. MORGAN TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD CAME TO HIS HOME IN THE LATTER PART OF AUGUST EARLY SEPTEMBER, SIXTY-THREE, INQUIRING ABOUT OBTAINING A JOB AT THE EAST LOUISIANA STATE HOSPITAL. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE CONVERSED WITH OSWALD FOR ABOUT TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES AND TOLD OSWALD HE COULD NOT HELP HIM GET A JOB BUT THAT OSWALD SHOULD OBTAIN AN APPLICATION FORM AND TAKE A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION. MORGAN TESTIFIED HE TALKED TO OSWALD AS LONG AS HE DID BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT TO GIVE OSWALD THE IMPRESSION HE WAS "BRUSHING HIM OFF." HE TESTIFIED THAT HE TOLD OSWALD THAT IT "WOULDN'T HURT" IN

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IF OSWALD WERE A REGISTERED VOTER.

MORGAN TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY HE RECOGNIZED NEWSPAPER PICTURES OF OSWALD AS BEING THE SAME MAN WHO INQUIRED ABOUT THE HOSPITAL JOB. MORGAN TESTIFIED HE CONTACTED THE FBI THE DAY AFTER SEEING OSWALD'S PICTURE IN THE NEWSPAPER AND THE FBI "THANKED HIM" BUT TOLD HIM THEY ALREADY KNEW THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN IN THE VICINITY OF JACKSON AND THE FBI NEVER DID SEND ANYONE TO TALK TO MORGAN ABOUT THE MATTER.

THE THIRD PROSECUTION WITNESS IS IDENTIFIED AS JOHN
MANCHESTER, DESCRIBED AS THE TOWN MARSHAL OF CLINTON, LA. T.M.
HE TESTIFIED THAT ONE DAY IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER, SIXTY-THREE, HE OBSERVED A BLACK CADILLAC VEHICLE PARKED NEAR THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS OFFICE AT CLINTON. HE SAID HE WAS IN THE VICINITY OF THE VOTERS OFFICE BECAUSE A DRIVE WAS BEING CONDUCTED BY CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN CLINTON TO GET MORE NEGROES ON THE VOTING ROLL. HE DESCRIBED THE CAR AS EITHER A SIXTY-ONE OR SIXTY-TWO. HE TESTIFIED THERE WERE TWO MEN SITTING

END PAGE FOUR

4

NO 89-69

PAGE FIVE

IN THE FRONT SEAT AND UPON TALKING TO THE MAN BEHIND THE
WHEEL THIS INDIVIDUAL[✓] REPLIED "HE WAS A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART IN NEW ORLEANS." THEREAFTER
MANCHESTER POINTED A FINGER AT CLAY L. SHAW WHO WAS SEATED
IN THE COURTROOM AND IDENTIFIED SHAW AS THE PERSON BEHIND
THE WHEEL IN THE CADILLAC. MANCHESTER DID NOT DESCRIBE THE
OTHER INDIVIDUAL IN THE VEHICLE. MANCHESTER TESTIFIED THAT
HE DID RECOGNIZE SHAW AGAIN WHEN HE SAW SHAW'S PHOTOGRAPH
IN A NEWSPAPER AFTER SHAW WAS ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH
CONSPIRACY.

IN REPLY TO A DEFENSE QUESTION AS TO HOW HE COULD
REMEMBER THE FACE OF A MAN HE FIRST SAW FIVE YEARS AGO AND
FOR ONLY A PERIOD OF TWO MINUTES, MANCHESTER REPLIED THAT
IT IS HIS JOB TO REMEM^BBER FACES AND THAT ALTHOUGH HE MAY
NOT REMEMBER NAMES, HE DOES NOT FORGET FACES. UPON QUESTION-
ING BY THE DEFENSE MANCHESTER SAID HE DID NOT REPORT THIS
INFORMATION TO FEDERAL AUTHORITIES BECAUSE "IF THEY WANTED
IT THEY SHOULD HAVE COME FOR IT."

END PAGE FIVE

THE FOURTH PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS HENRY
E. PALMER, DESCRIBED AS THE EAST FELICIANA PARISH REGISTRAR
OF VOTERS. PALMER TESTIFIED THAT DURING THE SUMMER OF NINE-
TEEN SIXTY-THREE OSWALD WAS ONE OF TWO WHITE MAN^E STANDING
IN A LONG VOTER REGISTRATION LINE AND WHICH LINE CONSISTED
PREDOMINATLY OF NEGROES. PALMER TESTIFIED THAT WHEN
OSWALD'S TURN IN LINE CAME OSWALD^D SHOWED HIM A UNITED STATES
NAVY IDENTIFICATION CARD AND TOLD PALMER HE WAS SEEKING A
JOB AT THE HOSPITAL IN JACKSON. PALMER SAID HE TALKED TO
OSWALD FOR ABOUT FIFTEEN^I TO TWENTY MINUTES DURING WHICH
TIME HE TOLD OSWALD THAT HE DID NOT HAVE TO BE A REGISTERED
VOTER TO GET THE JOB BUT THAT IT WOULD BE HELPFUL IF OSWALD
KNEW EITHER THE MAYOR OF JACKSON^A, OR A STATE REPRESENTATIVE,
OR THE BUSIN^STEE MANAGER OF THE HOSPITAL.

Lo.
T.C.V.

PALMER SIAD THAT DURING THE TIME OSWALD WAS STANDING
IN LINE HE SAW A BLACK CADILLAC PARKED OUTSIDE OF HIS
OFFICE CONTAINING TWO INDIVIDUALS. UPON BEING SHOWN A
PHOTOGRAPH OF DAVID FERRIE BY THE PROSECUTION, PALMER TESTIFIED
END PAGE SIX

6

NO 89-69

PAGE SEVEN

THAT THE PHOTOGRAPH RESEMBLED THE MAN WHO WAS SEATED ON THE PASSENGER SIDE IN THE CADILLAC. WHEN ASKED IF SHAW RESEMBLED THE MAN BEHIND THE WHEEL, PALMER TESTIFIED THAT HE DID. PALMER FURTHER TESTIFIED THAT HE SAW THIS CAR ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS BETWEEN TEN THIRTY AM AND THREE THIRTY PM AND DURING THIS SAME PERIOD OSWALD WAS PRESENT IN THE REGISTRATION LINE. PALMER TESTIFIED THAT THE VEHICLE WAS GONE WHEN HE CLOSED HIS OFFICE AT FIVE FORTY-FIVE PM.

PALMER TESTIFIED THAT HE RECOGNIZED OSWALD'S PICTURE IN THE NEWSPAPERS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION BUT DID NOT RECOGNIZE SHAW'S PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE NEWSPAPERS AFTER SHAW WAS ARRESTED.

^H
THE FIFTH PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS CORRI
C. COLLINS, DESCRIBED AS A MAIL HANDLER FOR THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, IN BATON ROUGE, LA. COLLINS TESTIFIED THAT IN EITHER LATE AUGUST OR EARLY SEPTEMBER, SIXTY-THREE, HE WAS AT THE TIME HEAD OF THE CLINTON CHAPTER OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY(CORE), WHICH WAS CONDUCTING

170A

7

END PAGE SEVEN

NO 89-69

PAGE EIGHT

A VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM IN CLINTON.

HE TESTIFIED THAT HE OBSERVED A BIG BLACK CAR DRIVE UP TO THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS OFFICE AND WHEN SHOWN A PHOTOGRAPH OF A BLACK CADILLAC SAID, "THIS WOULD BE THE SAME CAR." HE TESTIFIED THAT IT WAS APPROXIMATELY NINE THIRTY TO TEN O'CLOCK AM AND THAT HE OBSERVED A MAN GET OUT OF THE BACK SEAT OF THE CAR AND ENTER THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS OFFICE WHILE THE OTHER TWO MEN REMAINED IN THE CAR. UPON QUESTIONING COLLINS POINTED A FINGER TO SHAW AND IDENTIFIED SHAW AS THE PERSON BEHIND THE WHEEL OF THE CAR. UPON BEING SHOWN A PHOTOGRAPH OF FERRIE, COLLINS IDENTIFIED THIS PHOTOGRAPH AS THE OTHER MAN WHO WAS IN THE CADILLAC.

UPON QUESTIONING COLLINS BY THE DEFENSE, COLLINS STATED THAT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION HE HAD OBSERVED PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD AND RECOGNIZED OSWALD AS THE INDIVIDUAL HE HAD OBSERVED IN CLINTON. COLLINS TESTIFIED HE DID MENTION TO A STATE POLICEMAN AFTER THE ASSASSINATION THAT HE HAD SEEN OSWALD IN CLINTON, AND THAT HE WAS NEVER QUESTIONED BY

END PAGE EIGHT

8

NO 89-69

PAGE NINE

THE FBI. UPON BEING QUESTIONED BY THE DEFENSE AS TO HOW HE BECAME A WITNESS COLLINS REPLIED "THEY CAME TO ME A FEW ^S MONTHS AFTER THE DEFENDANT WAS ARRESTED." THE PROSECUTION OBJECTED WHEN THE DEFENSE ASKED COLLINS IF HE KNOW WHY HE WAS CONTACTED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, AND THIS OBJECTION WAS SUSTAINED BY THE JUDGE.

WHEN ASKED BY THE DEFENSE WHY HE HAD NOT COME FORWARD WITH THIS INFORMATION EVEN THOUGH HE WAS AWARE THAT EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION WAS BEING CONDUCTED REGARDING OSWALD AND THE ASSASSINATION, COLLINS REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT REPORT THIS INFORMATION BECAUSE "NO ONE ASKED ME." HE TESTIFIED "I FELT IF THEY WANTED TO KNOW THEY'S ASK ME." UPON QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE COLLINS STATED THAT WHEN HE FIRST SAW A PHOTOGRAPH OF SHAW HE DID NOT RECOGNIZE SHAW IMMEDIATELY. ALTHOUGH HE RECOGNIZED AS HAVING SEEN THE MAN BEFORE. UPON STUDYING THE PHOTOGRAPH IT WAS THEN THAT HE BEGAN TO PLACE WHERE HE HAD SEEN SHAW.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END PAGE NINE

7

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THAT CORRI C. COLLINS WAS IDENTIFIED THROUGH NEWSPAPER ARTICLES IN SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER, SIXTY-THREE, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST FELICIANA CHAPTER OF CORE. IN SEPTEMBER, SIXTY-THREE LOCAL OFFICIALS WERE ATTEMPTING TO HAVE COLLINS PLACED UNDER AN INJUNCTION PROHIBITING ACTIONS OF CORE. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES REVEAL THAT DURING THIS TIME COLLINS HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT CLINTON ON OCCASIONS AND DURING CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITY.

[REDACTED]

END PAGE TEN

10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

DATE: February 10, 1969

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 1/31/69, regarding the court order received by SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt compelling his attendance at the trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Carl Eardley of the Justice Department, telephonically contacted SA Shaneyfelt today and advised that the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans had called to request that SA Shaneyfelt and SA Robert A. Frazier arrive in New Orleans by 6:00 P.M. Wednesday, February 12, 1969, for a preliminary conference prior to their testimony on Thursday, February 13, 1969. The Department has requested that these Agents arrive in New Orleans in sufficient time to have conferences with representatives of the U.S. Attorney's Office relative to their testimony since they will be in court during the testimony to assure that the interests of the Government and the witnesses are protected.

SA Shaneyfelt plans to arrive the evening of February 11, 1969. SA Frazier is testifying at a trial in Americus, Georgia, and will be advised to proceed from there to New Orleans.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

REC 107

FEB 12 1969

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

59 *JWC/eks (10)*
MAY 14 1969

FBI

Date: 2/5/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963-
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM which sets forth the text of a letter received by this office from [REDACTED]. Two (2) copies of the LHM are being designated for Dallas, office of origin, and one (1) copy for Miami since [REDACTED] is apparently residing in Miami.

Information concerning [REDACTED] appears in Tampa airtel and LHM to the Director dated 4/11/67; Tampa airtel and LHM, 5/15/67; Tampa airtel and LHM, 5/23/67; Dallas teletype to the Bureau, 5/11/68; Dallas airtel and LHM dated 9/9/68; and Tampa airtel and LHM dated 10/15/68.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (Info)
- 1 - New Orleans

col HAI to
USSS + Dept
RAO CLM SAC
2/11/69 - RME

ECW:srl
(7)

FEB 12 1969

C. C. Bishop

numerosus
Council R. Patterson

1-1000

REC-60

17 FEB 7 1969

FEB 14 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 87-71192

6718



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
February 5, 1969

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The following letter was received by the New Orleans
Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on February 3,
1969, from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Miami, Florida:

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 17 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

6718
ENCLOSURE

February 1, 1968

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
New Orleans, Louisiana

Att: Manager

Dear Sir:

I am the American white lady who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison from 1963- 1968 for a crime which I did not commit. However, I was framed when it was learned that it was I and others who had confiscated the pictures of the to be assassians in a plot to assassinate the late President, John F. Kennedy. All that I might say is already of record with the office of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover----- in fact there is nothing which I would ever want to withhold from the F.B.I.--- never the less, at this time I feel it my duty to assist the nation to expose the man who I consider to be a man of the lowest kind, namely, Jim Garrison of your city, the prosecuting attorney. This is what I need from the F.B.I and I am sure that you will be happy to assist me.

In the late part of November 1966 after I had made all data available to the F.B.I --- that is, as much as I could put in a letter although the letter was not censored, I wrote a letter to the Senator, Mr. Russel Long and posted it addressed to him in care of the Post Master in New Orleans because I did not know in what city of the two cities he was residing---New Orleans or Baton Rouge--- now, I wrote on the outside of the envelope Postmaster please direct this to the correct mailing address of the Senator Long of your area. I am the American in a Mexican prison." Time passed and in early Feb or late January 1967 I began to read for the first time that Jim Garrison had said all these things and that Senator Long had made a statement that Garrison was in contact with a person who spoke with Oswald prior to the assassination. Although the phrasology of the sentences were somewhat changed, they were in exact construction as per paragraph in subject matter as was my letter to the Senator. I thanked God that some one was believing me who could assist me. Mr. Hoover had advised that I was out of his jurisdiction and that he could not assist me--- never the less, some one did go through the intelligence department of Mexico and rather than to have received most 30 years which the American Consulman was hoping to get for me, I only received five years---- the least possible sentence without my being completely exonerated by the court.(Sure, because the Fier L. Williams, the consulman was in it up to his neck--- I used to see him with the group)??

During the hours that I read this I was most happy and, then, I wrote two additional letters to Mr. Garrison directly---in which I related much in addition to that which he already possessed from the letter which I thought was parlayed to him by the Senator Mr. Russel Long---- this winter I wrote from St. Petersburg to Mr. Long requesting that he explain to me exactly what happened to the letter because Mr. Garrison had used all my information as that of his own investigation which I did not appreciate while I supposedly rotted in a Mexican prison with out any help from him--- I received no reply in letter form from the Senator Long but a person visited me

and suggested that since it was my letter that it was surely up to me to start the inquiry to what happened to it-- and suggested that I immediately contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation in that city--- I then considered waiting until I was in my home town again but since I was due to come to Miami I thought I would contact the F.B.I. in person here---- however, I have been advised by one who is in a position to know that it is far best that I send such a letter to your department in New Orleans so as to carry this thing to the very place of what is believed to be a crime. If this person visited me, then he must have been sent by the Senator who prefers, apparently, to not become involved in this crime in any manner--- "Let me do my own investigating"---- so, I have come to the conclusion that there is every bit of a chance that the Postmaster there in your city might have opened the letter for an inspection since it was from a foreign country and then parlayed it to Jim Garrison who might have been a friend of his. This certainly is a subject for investigating by your department, especially in view of the fact that at this time the most rotten type of justice is being perpetrated there against the Mr. Clay Shaw to further promote the man of JIM GARRISON---- as per my records Mr. Shaw was in no manner associated with this awful crime----his picture does not even resemble the picture which I sent to my good friend, Mr. Aiello Stevenson with other pictures with which he was able to supposedly abort the assassination from May until it finally happened in November. What I want to know is; what disposition was made of the letter in question after it reached New Orleans/ If this letter was confiscated by the POSTMASTER and parlayed to Garrison rather than to the Senator Long, then I want both men arrested for Mail Theft and I would think it would also constitute mail fraud in that the material stolen was of value in dollars and cents as well as written matter through the U.S. mails. I am willing to sign whatever is necessary for this investigation. I cannot accuse the man until I have the proper evidence. Please assist me in this matter which will, in effect, also be assisting your country in decency and honesty.

Should you need to contact me, please call my answering service and leave word for me--- [redacted] Miami, Florida. or, of course, you have the mailing address. Perhaps this will stop that merciless trial for that poor Mr. Shaw--- also, the fact that I am a mother causes me to think of his mother--- every man is the son of some mother regardless of his age---please assist me quickly.

Thanking you kindly for any and all assistance, I remain

Yours truly,
[redacted]

Please make all source of information available to the newspapers if you are successful in determining my thoughts to be true---expose Garrison.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: February 7, 1969

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

SYNOPSIS:

For information, New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on 2/6/69 made his opening statement to the jury in New Orleans in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, charged by Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. This advises of points raised by Garrison, as reported by press, in his opening to the jury.

The State will prove five overt acts: (1) Meeting between Oswald, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw in Ferrie's apartment in New Orleans in September, 1963; (2) Discussion between these three of means to carry out assassination of President Kennedy; (3) Shaw's trip to West Coast in November, 1963; (4) Ferrie's trip to Houston, Texas, on 11/22/63 and (5) Oswald taking rifle to Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas, 11/22/63.

Garrison stated he will produce evidence concerning Oswald's activities in New Orleans in Summer, 1963. He will show Shaw and Oswald met on lake front in New Orleans in June, 1963. The State will show two trips by Oswald to Jackson, Louisiana, and Clinton, Louisiana in August or September, 1963, on the latter of which Oswald was accompanied by Shaw and Ferrie.

The State will establish, according to Garrison, that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were wounded by shots fired from different guns at different locations.

Defense counsel for Shaw in his opening statement said he would prove that Garrison's star witness, Perry Russo (who has previously testified as to the meeting at Ferrie's apartment between Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie), was a "liar" and Shaw had never known Oswald and Ferrie.

ACTION:

For information. Case is being closely followed.

DETAILS - PAGE 2
OBSERVATIONS - PAGE 4

1 FEB 19 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

DETAILS:

New Orleans "States-Item" 2/6/69 reported New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison made his opening statement, that date, to the jury in the trial of Clay Shaw for conspiracy to assassinate President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

GARRISON WILL PROVE FIVE OVERT ACTS:

Garrison stated he will prove five overt acts as follows:

- (1) A meeting of Oswald, David W. Ferrie and Clay L. Shaw in Ferrie's apartment at 330 Louisiana Avenue, New Orleans, in September, 1963.
- (2) Discussion by Oswald, Ferrie and Shaw of methods of execution of the conspiracy with regard to the assassination of President Kennedy, particularly the selection of rifles to be fired simultaneously from multiple directions to produce a triangulation of cross fire; also, establishing and selecting escape routes and methods; also, determination of procedures and places to be used to establish alibis on the date of the assassination.
- (3) Trip to West Coast of U. S. by Shaw in November, 1963.
- (4) Trip by Ferrie from New Orleans to Houston on 11/22/63.
- (5) Oswald taking rifle to Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, on or before 11/22/63.

Garrison said in his opening that evidence will show Oswald, in the Summer of 1963, was engaged in New Orleans which made it appear that he was connected with a Cuban organization. Garrison cited Oswald's distribution of "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" leaflets in New Orleans and his arrest there on 8/9/63, resulting from a fight with several Cubans who protested his distribution of these leaflets.

*activities in

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. J. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Garrison also said his evidence would show a meeting between Shaw and Oswald on the lake front in New Orleans in June, 1963.

GARRISON'S ALLEGATIONS REGARDING OSWALD'S TRIPS TO JACKSON AND CLINTON, LOUISIANA:

Garrison's statement set out that the State would show that in August or September, 1963, Oswald went to Jackson, Louisiana, and while there tried to get a job and tried to vote in that parish. Shortly thereafter Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie drove to Clinton, Louisiana, and parked near the Voter Registrar's Office and while Shaw and Ferrie remained in the car Oswald tried to register.

Garrison's opening outlined the meeting at Ferrie's apartment between Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald where plans for the assassination of President Kennedy were discussed. Garrison referred to Perry Russo's testimony of this meeting.

Garrison stated he would prove Shaw traveled to the West Coast in November, 1963, and remained there until after the assassination to establish an alibi. Garrison alluded to a trip made by Ferrie to Houston, Texas, on 11/22/63.

In his opening, Garrison stated he would produce evidence as to Oswald's activities in Dallas in the days prior to 11/22/63.

GARRISON'S ALLEGATIONS ASSASSINATION SHOTS FIRED FROM DIFFERENT GUNS AND LOCATIONS:

According to Garrison's statement, he will prove that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were wounded by shots fired from different guns from different locations; further, that more than one person was shooting at President Kennedy. In this regard, Garrison indicated he would produce several experts, including physicians. He mentioned that he will produce as witnesses Special Agents Robert A. Frazier and Lyndal Shaneyfelt.

Finally, Garrison stated he will produce evidence that the FBI learned shortly after the assassination from Dean Andrews of a person named Clay Bertrand. Garrison said he will prove that

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Clay Shaw was Clay Bertrand and received mail addressed to Clem Bertrand and once signed a guest register in the name Clay Bertrand.

OPENING STATEMENT FOR DEFENSE:

According to the newspaper, Defense Counsel Irvin Dymond told the court that the defense would prove that the star witness for the State, Perry Raymond Russo, was a "liar" and that Shaw had never known Oswald and Ferrie. Dymond explained that the defense could prove Shaw was elsewhere at the time of the alleged meeting. He said this was impossible*because the State has never given the exact date of the alleged meeting. He said the alternative was to prove that the person alleging Shaw was at the meeting lied when he said that.

OBSERVATIONS:

What Garrison says he can prove, and what he in fact can prove, are two different things.

Although we have adhered to a strictly "hands-off" policy regarding Garrison's investigation, we have received information from various sources as to the quality of some of Garrison's witnesses. For example, we have received information that Perry Russo's story of the meeting in Ferrie's apartment was procured from him only after he had been given sodium pentothal and placed under hypnosis. It is possible his story was obtained only after the story itself was suggested to his drugged mind.

As you know, we conducted an intensive investigation into Oswald's activities when he resided in New Orleans from about 4/25/63 to 9/25/63. We developed no information that Oswald knew, visited with or lived with David William Ferrie. Marina Oswald said Oswald lived with her on a day-to-day basis during this entire period. A number of neighbors of the Oswalds in the vicinity of their residence in New Orleans said Oswald resided at 4509 Magazine Street until the date he left the city. One neighbor, who was unemployed during the Summer of 1963, said he saw Oswald at least once every day from mid-July, 1963, until 9/25/63. Another neighbor saw Oswald about the house most of the time and reported that when he left his residence during the day, he would return shortly thereafter. Marina Oswald told the Warren Commission that from mid-July, 1963, until they left New Orleans, Oswald spent most of his time in the house reading.

* to prove

OBSERVATIONS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

No information was ever developed that Oswald
was in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, areas during the
late Summer or early Fall of 1963.

DM *P* *check* *DM*

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 6 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

945PM

URGENT

2/6/69

JDM

ELEVEN PAGES

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060

AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE;
MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS:

NEW ORLEANS "STATES-ITEM" FINAL EDITION, FEB. SIX
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS TODAY IN
THE CLAY SHAW CONSPIRACY TRIAL WAS THE DENIAL BY JUDGE
HAGGERTY OF TWO DEFENSE MOTIONS, ONE INVOLVING THE DEFENSE
REQUEST FOR ATTORNEY HUGH EXNICIOS TO PRODUCE CERTAIN TAPES
MADE BY ALVIN BEAUBOEUF, AND A SECOND DEFENSE MOTION ASKING
JUDGE HAGGERTY TO ISSUE A PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR SANDRA MOFFETT
MC MAINES TO APPEAR AS A DEFENSE WITNESS.

THIS ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON MADE CLEAR
TODAY HE INTENDS TO TRY THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ALONG
WITH CLAY L. SHAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, IN HIS
OPENING STATEMENT GARRISON OUTLINED THE RESULTS OF HIS
TWO-YEAR OLD INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION AND DECLARED
HIS INTENTION TO GO INTO EVENTS IN DEALY PLAZA WHERE KENNEDY
WAS SHOT TO DEATH NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. THE

END PAGE ONE

2-6-69

Gordon Mainfeldt, Div 8,

advised associate (ness)

made inquiry NO keep 10+11) and

might contact Bureau.

3PM.

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

B. W. B. / an

Taylor
R. R. K. H.
DO

6720

REC-24

62-109060

22 FEB 12 1969

5-6034E
PERS. REC. UNIT

PAGE TWO

ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT, GARRISON SAID "WE WILL OFFER EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION IN DEALY PLAZA IN DALLAS BECAUSE IT CONFIRMS THE EXISTENCE OF A CONSPIRACY AND BECAUSE IT CONFIRMS THE SIGNIFICANCE AND RELEVANCE OF THE PLANNING WHICH OCCURRED IN NEW ORLEANS."

THIS SAME ISSUE SET FORTH A COMPLETE TEXT OF THE OPENING STATEMENT OF DA GARRISON IN WHICH HE CITED THE INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW FOR CONSPIRACY AND DEFINED THE CRIMES OF CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY AND MURDER ACCORDING TO TH CRIMINAL CODE OF LOUISIANA.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON, IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT, STATED THAT AS REQUIRED BY THE DEFINATION OF CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY THE STATE WILL PROVE THE FOLLOWING OVERT ACTS: ONE, A MEETING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, DAVID W. FERRIE AND THE DEFENDANT, CLAY L. SHAW, IN THE APARTMENT OF DAVID W. FERRIE AT THREE THREE ZERO LOUISIANA AVENUE PARKWAY IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS DURING THE MONTH OF ^{SEPT.} ~~NOV.~~ NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; TWO, DISCUSSION BY OSWALD, FERRIE AND

END PAGE TWO.

PAGE THREE

SHAW OF MEANS AND METHODS OF EXECUTION OF THE CONSPIRACY WITH REGARD TO THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY - PARTICULAR, THE SELECTION AND USE OF RIFLES TO BE FIRED FROM MULTIPLE DIRECTIONS SIMULTANEOUSLY TO PRODUCE A TRIANGULATION OF CROSS FIRE, ESTABLISHING AND SELECTING THE MEANS AND ROUTES OF ESCAPE FROM THE ASSASSINATION SCENE, DETERMINATION OF PROCEDURES AND THE PLACES TO BE USED FOR SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS TO THE CONSPIRACY SO AS TO ESTABLISH ALIBIES ON THE DATE OF THE ASSASSINATION; THREE, A TRIP TO THE WEST COAST OF THE U. S. BY CLAY L. SHAW DURING THE MONTH OF NOV. NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; FOUR, A TRIP BY DAVID W. FERRIE FROM NEW ORLEANS, LA., TO HOUSTON, TEX., ON THE DAY OF NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; FIVE, LEE HARVEY OSWALD TAKING A RIFLE TO THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY IN DALLAS, TEX., ON OR BEFORE NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON'S OPENING STATEMENT ALLEGED THE EVIDENCE WILL SHOW THAT IN NEW ORLEANS IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, OSWALD WAS ENGAGED IN BAZAAR ACTIVITIES WHICH MADE IT APPEAR OSTENSIBLY THAT HE WAS

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

CONNECTED WITH A CUBAN ORGANIZATION AND CITED OSWALD'S DISTRIBUTION OF "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" LEAFLETS ON THE DUMAINE ST. WARF ON JUNE SIXTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, THE SUBSEQUENT ARREST ON AUG, NINE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, BY THE NEW ORLEASN PD AS A RESULT OF HIS BECOMING INVOLVED IN A FIGHT WITH SEVERAL CUBANS WHO ARE PROTESTING FOR DISTRIBUTION OF "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" LITERATURE AND OSWALD'S DISTRIBUTION OF "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" LEAFLETS ON AUG. SIXTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE IN FRONT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART (ITM) WHERE CLAY WAS THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

GARRISON'S OPENING STATEMENT ALSO STATED THAT EVIDENCE WOULD SHOW THE MEETING BETWEEN CLAY SHAW AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD ON THE LAKEFRONT IN NEW ORLEANS IN JUNE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

THE STATEMENT FURTHER ALLEGED THAT THE STATE WILL SHOW THAT AT THE LATTER PART OF AUGUST OR EARLY PART OF SEPT. NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, OSWALD WENT TO JACKSON, LA., AND WHILE THERE TALKED TO WITNESSES IN REFERENCE TO GETTING A JOB AT THE EAST LOUISIANA STATE HOSPITAL IN JACKSON AND REGISTERING

END PAGE FOUR.

PAGE FIVE

TO VOTE IN THAT PARISH SO AS TO BE ABLE TO GET THE JOB. FURTHER, THAT THE STATE WILL SHOW THAT SHORTLY THEREAFTER, IN LATE AUGUST OR EALLY SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, SHAW, OSWALD AND FERRIE DROVE TO CLINTON, LA., PARKED NEAR THE VOTER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE AND THAT SHAW AND FERRIE REMAINED IN THE CAR AND OSWALD GOT OUT AND STOOD IN A GROUP OF PEOPLE WAITING TO REGISTER. FURTHER, THAT THE STATE WILL INTRODUCE WITNESSES WHO WILL TESTIFY THEY SAW A BLACK CADILLAC PARKED IN FRONT OF THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE AND WILL IDENTIFY SHAW, OSWALD AND FERRIE AS OCCUPANTS OF THIS VEHICLE. GARRISON FURTHER ALLEGED THE STATE WILL INTRODUCE A WITNESS WHO TALKED TO SHAW ON THIS OCCASION AND ON ASKING SHAW FOR HIS IDENTIFICATION, WAS TOLD BY SHAW THAT HE WAS FROM THE ITM, IN NEW ORLEANS.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE STATEMENT THEN OUTLINED THE MEETING AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT BETWEEN SHAW, FERRIE AND OSWALD IN WHICH THE PLANS FOR THE MURDER OF PRES. KENNEDY WERE DISCUSSED AND REFINED; AND REFERRED TO PERRY RUSSO'S TESTIMONY WITH REGARD TO THIS MEETING.

END PAGE FIVE

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PAGE SIX

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON'S STATEMENT ALLEGED THAT THE EVIDENCE WILL SHOW THAT SHAW, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLAN AND IN FURTHERANCE OF IT, DID IN FACT HEAD FOR THE WEST COAST OF THE U.S. OSTENSIBLY TO MAKE A SPEECH ON NOV. FIFTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND REMAINED THERE UNTIL AFTER PRES. KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, THEREBY ESTABLISHING AN ALIBI FOR HIMSELF; THAT THE STATE WOULD OFFER INTO EVIDENCE A LEDGER SHEET OF TRAVEL CONSULTANTS AND TESTIMONY ON THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY SHAW FOR THE WEST COAST TRIP. THE STATEMENT FURTHER ALLUDED TO THE TRIP MADE BY DAVID W. FERRIE TO HOUSTON, TEX., ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY.

THE STATEMENT ALLEGED THAT EVIDENCE WILL SHOW FURTHER THAT AFTER LEE OSWALD DEPARTED FROM NEW ORLEANS, HE TOOK A SHORT TRIP TO MEXICO AND THEN MADE HIS WAY TO DALLAS, TEX., WHERE ON OCT. FOURTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE RENTED A ROOM AT TEN TWENTYSIX NORTH BECKLEY ST., UNDER THE FICTITIOUS NAME OF O. H. LEE. TWO DAYS LATER, HE WENT TO WORK AT THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY AND MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH

END PAGE SIX

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PAGE SEVEN

BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, AN EMPLOYEE AT THE BOOK DEPOSITORY, TO RIDE TO IRVING, TEX., ON WEEKENDS WITH FRAZIER. THE STATEMENT OUTLINED THE TESTIMONY OF BUELL FRAZIER CONCERNING THIS ARRANGEMENTS AND HIS TESTIMONY OF ^DOSWALD'S ACTIVITIES ON THE DATE OF THE ASSASSINATION. THE STATEMENT FURTHER STATED THAT AT THE CONCLUSION OF FRAZIER'S TESTIMONY, THE STATE WILL INTRODUCE INTO EVIDENCE PICTURES OF A PAPER SACK FOUND IN THE BOOK DEPOSITORY AS WELL AS PICTURES OF DEALY PLAZA AS IT APPEARED ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

ACCORDING TO GARRISON'S STATEMENT, THE STATE WILL ESTABLISH THAT ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY AND GOV. JOHN CONNALLY WERE WOUNDED AS A RESULT OF GUNSHOTS FIRED FROM DIFFERENT GUNS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS. FURTHER, THAT PRES. KENNEDY WAS STRUCK BY A NUMBER OF BULLETS COMING FROM DIFFERENT GUNS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS, THUS SHOWING THAT MORE THAN ONE PERSON WAS SHOOTING AT THE PRES. THE STATE, IN SHOWING THAT A NUMBER OF GUNS WERE FIRED DURING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY, WILL OFFER, IN ADDITION TO EYEWITNESSES, VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS AND MOTION PICTURES OF WHAT TRANSPIRED

END PAGE SEVEN

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PAGE EIGHT

IN DEALY PLAZA ON THAT DATE. THE STATEMENT LISTED THE FOLLOWING PHOTOGRAPHS AND PICTURES THAT WILL BE INTRODUCED: THE ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER MOTION PICTURE FILM; THE "MOORMAN" PICTURE TAKEN BY MARY MOORMAN; PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY MR. PHILIP WILLIS; VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY MISS WILMA BOND AND A MOTION PICTURE FILM WITH SLIDES AND PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY MR. JOHN MARTIN.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE STATE WILL QUALIFY ROBERT H. WEST, COUNTY LAND SURVEYOR FOR DALLAS, TEXAS., TO TESTIFY AS AN EXPERT AS TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF DEALY PLAZA. IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS TESTIMONY, THE STATE WILL OFFER INTO EVIDENCE A CERTIFIED SURVEY, AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND MOCKUP MODEL OF DEALY PLAZA. THE STATE WILL ALSO QUALIFY DR. ROBERT SHAW AS AN EXPERT IN THE FIELD MEDICINE AND IN CONNECTION WITH THIS TESTIMONY, WILL OFFER X-RAYS AND MEDICAL RECORDS CONCERNING GOV. CONNALLY'S WOUNDS AND TREATMENT AT PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN DALLAS. THE STATE WILL QUALIFY AND OFFER TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN NICHOLS, A MEDICAL EXPERT IN THE

7-1-62

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END PAGE EIGHT

PAGE NINE

FIELD OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

FURTHER, THE STATE WILL QUALIFY AND OFFER THE TESTIMONY OF SA ROBERT A. FRAZIER OF THE FBI AS AN EXPERT IN THE FIELD OF BALISTICS AND SA LYNDAL SHANEYFELT, A PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERT WITH THE FBI.

ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT, THE EVIDENCE WILL SHOW THAT SHORTLY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY, AGENTS OF THE FBI INTERVIEWED DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., AT HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL IN NEW ORLEANS AND AS A RESULT OF THIS INTERVIEW, THE FBI BEGAN A SYSTEMATIC AND THOROUGH SEARCH FOR A "CLAY BERTRAND." THE STATE WILL INTRODUCE EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT DEFENDANT CLAY SHAW AND THE "CLAY BERTRAND" WHO CALLED DEAN ANDREWS ON BEHALF OF OSWALD, ARE ONE AND THE SAME PERSON. THE EVIDENCE WILL SHOW THAT SOMETIME DURING THE YEAR NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, SHAW REQUESTED THE U. S. POST OFFICE TO DELIVER MAIL ADDRESSED TO HIM TO FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES ST., THE RESIDENCE OF A LONG TIME FRIEND, JEFF BIDDISON. DURING THE PERIOD THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS REMAINED IN EFFECT, THE POST OFFICE LETTER CARRIER DELIVERED AT LEAST FIVE LETTERS TO THE CHARTRES ST. ADDRESS, ADDRESSED

END PAGE NINE


PAGE TEN

TO "CLEM BERTRAND." FURTHER, THAT IT WILL BE SHOWN THAT IN DEC. NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, SHAW VISITED THE VIP ROOM OF ONE OF THE AIRLINES AT MOISANT AIRPORT AND WHILE THERE, SIGNED THE GUEST REGISTER IN THE NAME OF CLAY BERTRAND.

THIS SAME ISSUE REPORTED THAT F. IRVIN DYMOND, DEFENSE COUNSEL, MADE AN OPENING STATEMENT OF DA GARRISON.

DYMOND TOLD THE COURT THAT THE DEFENSE WOULD PROVE THAT THE STATES STAR WITNESS, PARRY RAYMOND RUSSO, WAS A "LIER" AND THAT SHAW HAD NEVER KNOWN OSWALD AND FERRIE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, DYMOND EXPLAINED THERE WERE TWO COURSES OF ACTION FOR THE DEFENSE TO TAKE: FIRST, TO PROVE THAT SHAW WAS SOMEWHERE ELSE AT THE TIME OF THE ALLEGED MEETING WHICH HE SAID WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE THE STATE HAS NEVER SEEN FIT TO GIVE THE EXACT DATE OF THE ALLEGED MEETING; AND THE SECOND ALTERNATIVE WOULD BE FOR THE DEFENSE TO PROVE THAT THE PERSON WHO SAID THAT SHAW WAS AT THE MEETING LIED WHEN HE SAID THAT.

 ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW ORLEANS, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE, THIS DATE, AND ADVISED
END PAGE TEN.

PAGE ELEVEN

FIRST WITNESS FOR THE STATE WAS REEVES MORGAN, FORMER LOUISIANA
STATE LEGISLATOR WHO TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD WAS IN THE
JACKSON AND CLINTON, LA., AREA SOMETIME DURING THE SUMMER OF
NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND THAT HE HAD FURNISHED THIS INFORMATION
TO THE FBI. INFO CONCERNING MORGAN APPEARS IN NEW ORLEANS
TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JAN. TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYEIGHT, IN CAPTIONED
MATTER. [REDACTED] WAS ADVISED "NO COMMENT".

A COMPLETE TEXT OF GARRISONS OPENING STATEMENT BEING
SUBMITTED IN LHM FORM.

END...

~~CORRY PAGE TEN LINE 8 SHD WDXXX9XX8TH WD SHD BE PERRRYXX~~

~~QXXXPERRY~~

END.

HOLD PLS

OK

CAB

FBI WASH DC

TUCLR

P

11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 5 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

BI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

6:45PM

URGENT

2/5/69

JDM

TWO PAGES

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060

AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, FEBRUARY FIVE,
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE JURY IN THE CLAY SHAW TRIAL WAS
COMPLETED TODAY SHORTLY BEFORE NOON WITH THE SELECTION OF JOHN
BURLET, FORTYSIX, PRESIDENT OF THE CNT CRANE SERVICE, INC.,
RESIDENCE ADDRESS FOUR ONE ZERO THREE VIXEN, ALGIERS, AS AN
ALTERNATE JUROR. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE TRIAL WAS THEN
RECESSED UNTIL TEN A.M. TOMORROW. NEW ORLEANS FILES NEGATIVE
ON BURLET.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WHEN COURT RESUMES TOMORROW,
JUDGE HAGGERTY WILL HEAR THREE MOTIONS, THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL
BEING A MOTION BY THE DEFENSE THAT THE JUDGE GRANT IMMUNITY
FROM PROSECUTION TO MRS. HAROLD MC MAINES, THE FORMER SANDRA
MOFFETT. THE OTHER TWO MOTIONS, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE,
WERE A MOTION FILED BY METAIRIE ATTORNEY HUGH EXNICIOS CLAIMING
END PAGE ONE.

55 FEB 17 1969

REC-64

11 FEB 10 1969

TAYLOR
K

5-1-1969

62-109060-6721

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

THAT THE SUBPOENA FOR HIM TO PRODUCE A TAPE WHICH THE DEFENSE SAYS WILL SHOW AN ATTEMPT BY TWO GARRISON AIDES TO BRIBE AND THREATEN ALVIN BEAUBOEUF, A DEFENSE WITNESS, VIOLATES HIS LAWYER-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP WITH BEAUBOEUF AND A MOTION FILED ON BEHALF OF BEAUBOEUF TO WAIVE THE LAWYER-COUNSEL RELATIONSHIP SO THE TAPE CAN BE PRODUCED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT AFTER THESE MOTIONS ARE DISPOSED OF GARRISON WILL MAKE THE STATE'S OPENING STATEMENT. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE HAGGERTY TODAY AGREED TO A DEFENSE REQUEST THAT IT BE ALLOWED A THIRTY-MINUTE RECESS AFTER GARRISON'S OPENING STATEMENT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DEFENSE IF IT SO DESIRES CAN THEN MAKE AN OPENING STATEMENT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IN WASHINGTON, D. C., A FEDERAL JUDGE POSTPONED UNTIL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN A HEARING ON GARRISON'S BID TO SUBPOENA SECRET AUTOPSY RECORDS AND PHOTOS OF KENNEDY'S BODY.

^{MEMO}
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

PGH

FBI WASH DC

Xerox - MR. Rosen

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2-5-69

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw at New Orleans and reports that three motions will be heard 2-6-69, the most controversial being that by Defense requesting immunity from prosecution for Mrs. Harold McMaines.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination of same being recommended.

JFM:tap

Saber WCS/ur

FBI

Date: 2/7/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau and Dallas,
2/6/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies and for Dallas two (2) copies of an LHM setting forth the complete text of DA JIM GARRISON's opening statement in the trial of CLAY L. SHAW for conspiracy to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Also included is the abridged statement of Chief Counsel F. IRVIN DYMOND which appears in the Times-Picayune dated February 7, 1969.

6 ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 2 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(7)

AGENCY: AAG, Bradley Wilson, C. C. Bishop
and Rick Williams (incl LHM to each)
DATE FORW. 2-12-69
HOW FORW. R/S (0-6)
BY JNG: a/c

REC 13

10 FEB 12 1969

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

55 FEB 17 1969

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
February 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

The New Orleans States-Item, Final Edition, February 6, 1969, carried an article on Pages 1 and 6, setting forth the text of the opening statement of District Attorney Jim Garrison in the trial of Clay L. Shaw charged with conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, which is set forth as follows:

The State of Louisiana is required by law in all criminal trials to make an opening statement to the jury. This statement is merely a blueprint of what the State intends to prove. It has no probative value and should not be considered as evidence in the case.

The defendant, Clay L. Shaw, is charged in a bill of indictment with having willfully and unlawfully conspired with David W. Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder John F. Kennedy.

The crime of criminal conspiracy is defined in Criminal Code of Louisiana as follows:

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

Criminal conspiracy is the agreement or combination of two or more persons for the specific purpose of committing any crime; provided that an agreement or combination to commit a crime shall not amount to a criminal conspiracy unless, in addition to such agreement or combination, one or more of such parties does an act in furtherance of the object of the agreement or combination.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6722

MARY FERT
ON

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

As required by the definition of criminal conspiracy,
the State will prove the following overt acts:

1. A meeting of Lee Harvey Oswald, David W. Ferrie
and the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, in the apartment of David W.
Ferrie at 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway in the city of New
Orleans during the month of September, 1963.

2. Discussion by Oswald, Ferrie and the defendant,
Shaw, of means and methods of execution of the conspiracy with
regard to assassination of John F. Kennedy--particularly, the
selection and use of rifles to be fired from multiple
directions simultaneously to produce a triangulation of cross
fire, establishing and selecting the means and routes of escape
from the assassination scene, determination of procedures and
the places to be used for some of the principals to the conspiracy
so as to establish alibis on the date of the assassination.

3. A trip to the west coast of the United States by
Clay L. Shaw during the month of November, 1963.

4. A trip by David W. Ferrie from New Orleans,
La. to Houston, Texas, on the day of November 22, 1963.

5. Lee Harvey Oswald taking a rifle to the Texas
School Book Depository in Dallas, Texas, on or before
Nov. 22, 1963.

The criminal Code defines murder in the following
terms:

MURDER

1. When the offender has a specific intent to kill
or to inflict great bodily harm;

The evidence will show that in New Orleans, in the
summer of 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was engaged in bizarre
activities which made it appear ostensibly that he was connected
with a Cuban organization, although in fact the evidence
indicated that there was no such organization in New Orleans.
This curious activity began on June 16th when he distributed
"Fair Play for Cuba Committee" leaflets on Dumaine Street Wharf.
This distribution took place at the docking site of the United
States Aircraft Carrier, the U.S.S. Wasp.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
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Later in June of 1963, the defendant, Clay Shaw, was observed speaking to Lee Harvey Oswald on the lakefront in the city of New Orleans. The defendant arrived at the lakefront in a large, black 4-door sedan, and was there met by Lee Harvey Oswald, who had walked to the meeting point along the lakefront from a westerly direction. The defendant and Oswald had a conversation which lasted approximately 15 minutes. At the conclusion of this conversation, the defendant gave Oswald what appeared to be a roll of money which he immediately placed in his pocket. In shoving the money into his pocket, Oswald dropped several leaflets to the ground. These leaflets were yellow in color with black printing and dealt with Cuba. The color, contents and size of these leaflets were identical with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" leaflet taken from Oswald earlier that month on the Dumaine Street Wharf by Harbor Police Patrolman Girod Ray.

The evidence will show that on August 9, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested by members of the New Orleans Police Department as a result of his becoming involved in a fight with several Cubans who were protesting his passing out "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" literature. This literature was confiscated by the New Orleans Police Department. The state will offer into evidence three of the seized items, one of which is a yellow leaflet with black print entitled "Hands Off Cuba!" This is the same type of leaflet taken from Oswald at the Dumaine Street Wharf on June 16, 1963, and also the same as the leaflet dropped by Oswald at the lakefront in the latter part of June, 1963. The state will also introduce the bureau of identification photograph taken of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his booking.

A week later, on Aug. 16, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was again distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" leaflets. Once again the distribution was done more as if to attract attention than to actually accomplish distribution. The actual distribution lasted only a few minutes, ending shortly after the news media departed. The state will introduce pictures and a television tape of this distribution, which took place in front of the International Trade Mart whose managing director at the time was the defendant, Clay Shaw.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
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The state will show further, that in the latter part of August or in the early part of September, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald went to Jackson, La., a small town located not far from Baton Rouge, La. While in Jackson, he talked to witnesses in reference to his getting a job at the East Louisiana State Hospital in Jackson, La., and registering to vote in that parish, so as to be able to get the job. The state will introduce the witnesses who talked to Lee Harvey Oswald on this occasion.

The state will show that shortly thereafter, still in late August or early September, 1963, the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie drove into Clinton, La.--which is very close to Jackson--in a black Cadillac, parking the Cadillac near the voter registrar's office on St. Helena St. While the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, and David W. Ferrie remained in the car, Lee Harvey Oswald got out of the car and got in line with a group of people who were waiting to register.

The state will introduce witnesses who will testify that they saw the black Cadillac parked in front of the registrar's office and who will identify the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie as the individuals in that car.

The state will introduce a witness who talked to the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, on this occasion. In asking Mr. Shaw for his identification, he was told by the defendant that he (Shaw) was from the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, La.

The state will introduce a witness who will identify Lee Harvey Oswald as the person he talked to in the registrar's office and who will also identify the defendant, Clay Shaw, and David W. Ferrie as the two men seated in the black Cadillac that brought Lee Harvey Oswald to Clinton, La.

The state will also introduce into evidence a photograph of a black Cadillac car that the witnesses will identify as either the same car or one identical to the one that they saw in Clinton that day.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The evidence will show that in the month of September, 1963, the defendant, Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald participated in a meeting in which plans for the murder of President John F. Kennedy were discussed and refined. This meeting took place in David Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana Ave. Pkwy. in the city of New Orleans. Shaw (using the name of Clem Bertrand), Ferrie and Oswald (using the first name of Leon) discussed details of the conspiracy in the presence of Perry Raymond Russo, after Ferrie gave assurance that Russo was all right. *La*

Perry Russo
The plan brought forth was that the President would be killed with a triangulation of crossfire with at least two gunmen, but preferably three, shooting at the same time. One of the gunmen, it was indicated, might have to be sacrificed as a scapegoat or patsy to allow the other participants to make their escape. No one indicated to Oswald at the meeting that he was going to be the scapegoat and there was no indication of any awareness on his part of such an eventuality.

They also discussed alternate routes of escape, including the possibility of flying to other countries. The defendant and David Ferrie agreed that as part of the plan they would make sure they were not at the scene of the assassination. Their plan for the day of the shooting was to be engaged in a conspicuous activity in the evidence of as many people as possible. The defendant, Shaw, stated he would go to the west coast of the United States. Ferrie, not as positive about his alibi, said he thought he might make a speech at a college in Hammond, La. As the state will show, Shaw made his way to the west coast and Ferrie, after his long drive back from Texas, made his way to Hammond, Louisiana, where he slept, not in a hotel room, but on a bed in a college dormitory.

By a month after the meeting, Lee Oswald had moved into a rooming house in Dallas under an assumed name. By the following month when the time for the President's parade arrived, Oswald was on the parade route at the Texas School

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
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Book Depository, where a job had been found for him. By the night of Friday, November 22nd the President was dead, Ferrie was driving through a thunderstorm to Houston, Texas, and the defendant, Shaw, was out on the west coast. Lee Oswald, however, was in a Dallas jail ending up as the scapegoat.

As to the planning--the conspiracy--our jurisdiction is limited to New Orleans, although we will later offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans. It is the position of the State of Louisiana that, regardless of the power which might bring about the execution of a President of the United States, whether it be initiated by a small group or the highest possible force, neither the planning of his murder nor any part of it, will be regarded in Louisiana as being above the law.

And so, with David Ferrie now dead and Lee Oswald now dead, the state is bringing to trial Mr. Shaw for his role--as revealed by evidence--in participating in the conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy.

Returning our attention to the cluttered apartment of David Ferrie: The evidence will show that Perry Russo had been a fairly close friend of David Ferrie for some time prior to the meeting between the defendant, Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald.

The evidence further will show that Perry Russo first met Lee Harvey Oswald at David Ferrie's apartment shortly before the principal meeting between the named conspirators took place. At this meeting Oswald, who was cleaning a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight, was introduced to Russo by Ferrie as Leon. Perry Russo saw Lee Harvey Oswald at Ferrie's apartment at least once after the meeting of the conspirators. On this occasion Oswald appeared to be having some difficulty with his wife and he gave Russo the impression he was leaving town.

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Russo also had seen the defendant Shaw, once before the meeting. This was at the Nashville Street wharf at the time President Kennedy was speaking there in the Spring of 1962. The defendant, Shaw, also was seen by Russo with David Ferrie subsequent to the assassination at Ferrie's service station in Jefferson Parish.

In connection with the testimony of Perry Russo, the state will introduce into evidence pictures of the defendant, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, as well as pictures of the exterior and interior of David Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana Ave. Parkway, and other corroborating evidence.

The evidence will further show that the defendant in accordance with the plan, and in furtherance of it, did in fact head for the West Coast of the United States--ostensibly to make a speech--on Nov. 15, 1963. He remained there until after President Kennedy's assassination on Nov. 22, 1963, thereby establishing an alibi for himself for the day of the shooting.

The State will offer into evidence a ledger sheet of travel consultants and testimony which reflects the arrangements made by the defendant, Shaw, to go to the West Coast. This travel consultant firm--which in 1963 was located in the International Trade Mart--was the same firm which arranged for Lee Oswald to go to Europe, from which he went to Russia, several years earlier.

The state will show that Ferrie drove to Houston on the day of the assassination, departing from New Orleans on the evening of Nov. 22--some hours after the President was killed and two days before Lee Oswald was killed. Ferrie drove, with two young companions, through a severe storm for the ostensible purpose of going ice skating in Houston. Upon arriving in Houston, Ferrie and his companion went to the Winterland Skating Rink where Ferrie loudly and repeatedly introduced himself to the manager of the rink. Despite the

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
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NOVEMBER 22, 1963

fact that he had driven all the way from New Orleans to Houston for the purpose of ice skating, David Ferrie never put on any ice skates at all. While his young friends skated, Ferrie stood by the public pay phone as if waiting for a call.

The evidence will further show that earlier, after Lee Oswald's departure from New Orleans, he took a short trip to Mexico and then made his way to Dallas. On Oct. 14, 1963, he rented a room at 1026 N. Beckley St. under the fictitious name of O. H. Lee. Two days later he went to work at the Texas School Book Depository, which was located at the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets in Dallas, Texas.

At the Book Depository, Buell Wesley Frazier was employed in the order filling department. Frazier lived in Irving, Tex., a suburb of Dallas, and was a co-worker of Oswald's. Oswald's wife and baby daughter also lived in Irving with Mrs. Ruth Paine, a friend of the Oswalds. Frazier's sister, Linnie May Randall, was a neighbor of Mrs. Paine's in Irving. *TEXAS*
BUELL FRAZIER
OSWALD FRAZIER

Since Oswald had an apartment in Dallas, he made arrangements with Frazier to ride to Irving with him only on weekends. Oswald thereafter rode to Irving with Buell Frazier every Friday except the one immediately preceding the assassination. Oswald did not go to see his wife and daughter on that weekend because, he said, he was working on getting his driver's license. However, that next week Oswald once more broke his ritual with Frazier. On Thursday, Nov. 21, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald asked Frazier if he could ride to Irving that night for the purpose of picking up some curtain rods for his apartment. On Friday morning, Nov. 22, 1963, Buell Wesley Frazier drove Oswald from Irving to the Texas School Book Depository. Oswald had with him a package wrapped in brown wrapping paper. When he inquired as to its contents, Frazier will testify, Oswald replied that the package contained the curtain rods he had returned home to pick up the night before. Frazier will further testify that Oswald told him that he would not be returning to Irving that night, Friday, Nov. 22, 1963.

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Buell Frazier will testify that he entered the Texas School Book Depository building that morning about 50 feet behind Lee Oswald. Oswald was still carrying the package. Frazier will testify that he saw Oswald a couple of times that morning, but never saw the package again. Around noon of that day, Frazier went to the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository to watch the presidential motorcade which was due to pass directly in front of the Book Depository as it made its turn off Houston Street onto Elm Street. While the motorcade was passing, Frazier heard three shots which sounded like they came from the area of the underpass--near the grassy knoll--in front of the President.

At the conclusion of Frazier's testimony, the state will introduce into evidence pictures of a paper sack found in the Texas School Book Depository, as well as pictures of Dealey Plaza as it appeared on the day of the assassination.

Evidence will also indicate that a bolt-action Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was found at the Depository and that, based upon the testimony of Buel Wesley Frazier, this rifle had been brought there by Lee Oswald that morning when he arrived with Frazier.

With regard to the assassination itself, the State will establish that on Nov. 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the same limousine, were wounded as a result of gunshots fired by different guns at different locations. Furthermore, the state will show that President Kennedy himself was struck by a number of bullets coming from different guns at different locations--thus showing that more than one person was shooting at the President. The evidence will show that he was struck in the front as well as the back--and that the final shot which struck him came from in front of him, knocking him backwards in his car. Once again, since Lee Oswald was in the Book Depository behind the President, this will show that a number of men were shooting and that he was, therefore, killed as the result of a conspiracy.

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The state, in showing that a number of guns were fired during the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, will offer in addition to eyewitnesses, various photographs and motion pictures of what transpired in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963.

First, the state will offer an 8 mm color motion picture film taken by Abraham Zapruder, commonly known as the Zapruder film. This film, which has not been shown to the public, will clearly show you the effect of the shots striking the President. In this connection we will also offer slides and photographs of various individual frames of this film. The state will request permission from the court to allow you, the jury, to view this material. Thus, you will be able to see--in color motion picture--the President as he is being struck by the various bullets and you will be able to see him fall backwards as the fatal shot strikes him from the front--not the back but the front.

Also, the state will introduce as evidence certain other photographs and motion picture films, taken during the assassination, as listed below:

1. The "Moorman picture" which is a polaroid photograph taken by Mary Moorman in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963. In addition to this picture, but in connection with it, the state will offer various blow-up prints of this photograph.
2. Various photographs taken by Mr. Philip Willis in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.
3. Various photographs taken by Miss Wilma Bond in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.
4. A motion picture film with slides and photographs taken by Mr. John Martin on Nov. 22, 1963.

The state will qualify Robert H. West, the County Land Surveyor for Dallas County, Texas, as a licensed registered public surveyor and thus competent to testify as an expert as to the geographical aspects of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas. In conjunction with the testimony of Mr. West, the state will offer into evidence a certified survey, an aerial photograph and a mock-up model of Dealey Plaza.

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The State will also qualify Dr. Robert Shaw as an expert in the field of medicine, and in connection with this testimony we will offer X-rays and medical records concerning Gov. Connally's wounds and treatment at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

The state will qualify and offer the testimony of Dr. John Nichols, a medical expert in the field of forensic medicine and pathology. In connection with his testimony the state will offer certain exhibits and photographs into evidence.

Furthermore, during the presentation of this case, the state will qualify and offer the testimony of Special Agent Robert A. Frazier of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an expert in the field of ballistics. Special Agent Lyndal Shaneyfelt, who is a photographic expert with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will be qualified and will testify.

The state also will present eyewitness testimony, corroborating what is shown in the Zapruder film: That the President's fatal shot was received from the front and that he was thrown backward--not forward--from the force of this fatal shot. The eyewitness testimony will also show that the shooting came from a number of directions and that, therefore, the President was murdered, not by a lone individual behind him but as the result of a conspiracy to kill him.

We will then show that a few minutes after the shooting Lee Oswald came running down the grass in front of the book depository, that he climbed into a station wagon with another man at the wheel and that this station wagon pulled away and disappeared into the traffic on Elm Street.

The evidence will show that shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, on November 25, 1963, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed Dean A. Andrews, Jr. in his room at Hotel Dieu Hospital in New Orleans. As a result of this interview with Dean Andrews, a local attorney, the bureau began a systematic and thorough search for a "Clay Bertrand".

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A man who identified himself as "Clay Bertrand" called Andrews the day after the president's assassination requesting him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, who by then had been formally charged with the murder of John F. Kennedy. The state will introduce evidence in the course of this case showing that the defendant, Clay Shaw, and the "Clay Bertrand" who called Dean Andrews on behalf of Lee Harvey Oswald, are one and the same person.

The evidence will further show that some time during the year 1966 the defendant, Clay Shaw, requested the U. S. Post Office to deliver mail addressed to him at his residence at 1313 Dauphine Street to ~~1414 Chartres Street~~, the residence of a long-time friend, Jeff ~~Widdison~~. ^{Dallas} This change-of address ¹⁹⁶⁶ order was terminated on Sept. 21, 1966. During the period that the change of address remained in effect, the U. S. Post Office letter carrier for that route delivered at least five letters to 1414 Chartres St. addressed to "Clem Bertrand," the name used by the defendant at the meeting between himself, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald in Ferrie's apartment in mid-September 1963. None of the letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" were ever returned to the postal authorities for any reason. The period during which these letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" were delivered to 1414 Chartres St. preceded by at least six months the publication of the fact that the Orleans Parish district attorney's office was investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In fact, it preceded the start of the investigation by the district attorney's office. In connection with this evidence, the state will offer into evidence the U. S. Post Office forms reflecting the change of address initiated by the defendant and testimony showing the delivery to that address of mail addressed to "Clem Bertrand."

It will be shown that in December 1966 the defendant, Clay Shaw, visited the V.I.P. Room of one of the airlines at Moisant Airport and that, while there, he signed the guest register in the name of "Clay Bertrand." Eyewitness testimony will be presented and the guest book which he signed will be introduced into evidence.

The State of Louisiana will ask you to return a verdict of guilty as charged against the defendant, Clay Shaw.

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carried The New Orleans Times-Picayune in its issue of February 7, 1969, carried an article on Page 14, which set forth the abridged opening statement of Chief Defense Counsel F. Irvin Dymond, which is set forth as follows:

TWO COURSES OF ACTION

"Your honor, the defense knows that it is not necessary for it to respond with an opening statement but we wish to do so.

"We are not here to defend the findings of the Warren Commission, this is not the case at all. The defense has neither the inclination, the desire or the money to do so. The Warren Commission interviewed 25,000 witnesses.

Changes in and made on other copies "It is the defense's judgment to strike at the very core of the state's case--the alleged conspiratorial meeting between Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald. We will show you that this alleged meeting was not conceived until David Ferrie's death. That's when the roaches came out of the woodwork.

"The defense has two courses of action to take. One, we can prove that Mr. Shaw was elsewhere at the time of the alleged meeting. But this would be impossible since the state has never seen fit to set forth a precise time. And even if the state had set a time, Mr. Shaw couldn't be called on to go back three and one-half years and account for this time.

may "Secondly, the defense could prove who says this meeting took place lies. Perry Raymond Russo is a liar-- a notoriety-seeking liar whose every name does not deserve to be mentioned among honest and just people. We can prove this.

"We will begin with Russo's first entrance into this case. It was a few days after Dave Ferrie's death that Russo wrote the district attorney and said he would be willing to tell him what he knew of Dave Ferrie, a fairly close friend of his.

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"The next day, Feb. 24, 1967, Russo was interviewed by Bill Bankston of the Baton Rouge State-Times. Russo told Bankston that he wanted to get down all he knew of the case and talked with Bankston for about 45 minutes.

"Russo did not mention Clay Bertrand, Clay Shaw, Clem Bertrand or any principals in the conspiracy. We will show this.

"After this interview, three more newsmen interviewed Russo and he didn't mention Shaw, Oswald, Bertrand or a word of the conspiracy.

"Then on Feb. 25, 1967, Andrew Sciambra, an assistant district attorney in Orleans Parish went to Baton Rouge to interview Russo. This lasted for three and one-half hours.

"Three days later, Sciambra wrote a 3,500 word memo to the district attorney. We will show you that nowhere in it was there mention of Bertrand, Shaw or a conspiracy.

"We will show you that Russo was asked by Sciambra if he had ever seen Shaw. Russo's reply was that he had seen him twice--once at Ferrie's service station and a second time at the Nashville Ave. wharf.

"But shortly after, during the preliminary hearing for Mr. Shaw, Russo placed three meetings with Mr. Shaw, including the conspiratorial meeting.

"Russo had many conversations with a reporter for a national magazine and at one time the reporter set up a meeting with Shaw for Russo. But Russo cancelled out after the meeting had been arranged.

"Russo told the reporter that he was afraid to go to the meeting for fear of Garrison finding out about it. Russo said he was afraid to get with Mr. Shaw and find out he was mistaken.

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"Then on May 28, 1967, this reporter said he noted to Russo the many inconsistencies in his testimony and replies. The report said Russo replied, 'I can't argue with any of that.'

"But Russo said there is no way out for him without being caught. He told the reporter that if he sticks to his story, Shaw's lawyers will get him. And if he changes the testimony, Garrison will get him.

"We will prove that another witness is totally unworthy. And we will present witnesses to whom Russo said he lied.

"Concerning the overt acts referred to in the prosecution's opening statement, we will not try to dispute that Mr. Shaw took a trip to the West Coast. But we will present evidence that the trip was taken in the course of his employment and at the solicitation of the person who obtained speakers for a world trade conference there.

"And we will get on the trip to Houston taken by Dave Ferrie. We will show that if Ferrie wanted an alibi, as contended by the state, that he went from a good one to one not so good.

"We will show that Dave Ferrie at the time was on the staff of Attorney G. Wray Gill, who was defending Carlos Marcello. We will show that the case was prolonged and did not end until the day of the assassination. And we will show you that there is no way of telling when the case would end.

"In closing, I want to remind you jurors that we are not trying the Warren Commission Report. I ask you not to let what happened at Dealey Plaza in Dallas obscure your view of this conspiracy case."

With that, Dymond stopped. His speech, timed at 20 minutes, was considerably more brief than the reading by Garrison earlier.

Memorandum

DATE: 11/

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the Feb. 1, 1969, issue of the magazine, "Win", a publication of the War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, New York City, a pacifist group.

The enclosed issue of this magazine, it will be noted, relates to the New Orleans DA JIM GARRISON's investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY. It is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

One copy of the 2/1/69 issue of "Win" is also being submitted to New Orleans for information purposes.

The 2/1/69 issue of "Win" was received on 2/4/69 in a confidential mail box of the NYO.

ENC. BEHIND FILE
ENCLOSURE

REC 43

6723

- 2- Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1- New Orleans (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1- New York (97-5) (WRL) (42)
- 1- New York

12 FEB 13 1969

DHL:nm
(5)



7 FEB 27 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Feb, 2, 1969

I am a high school student interested in justice in the United States. I would like to know why the Warren Commission files are locked-up in the National Archives. At what date will the files be available to the public?

If Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin, there was no conspiracy, and the case was settled; how could national Security be affected by releasing the evidence that led to that conclusion?

Could you please explain how national security could be in danger? Also answer my other questions.

/s/

P.S. Could you please tell me who's F.B.I. Number is S-174.
Thank You

ST-105

REC-34

6724

[Handwritten signature]

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am a high school student interested in justice in the United States. I would like to know why the Warren Commission files are locked-up in the National Archives. At what date will the files be available to the public?

I believe that you have said that national security might be in danger by the files disclosure. Is that correct?

If Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin, there was no conspiracy, and the case was settled; how could national security be affected by releasing the evidence that led to that conclusion?

I believe that it cannot be released because the evidence shows that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the lone assassin. The evidence shows other things, and these other things would imperil national security.

Could you please explain how national security could be endangered? (Also answer my other question)

Thank You Very Much.

[REDACTED]

Debra L. Foster, Colbert, Ala

P.S. Could you please tell me what's FBI Number is S-174

95472

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: February 7, 1969

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

SYNOPSIS:

For information, New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on 2/6/69 opened his case against Clay L. Shaw with the testimony of five witnesses from Clinton and Jackson, Louisiana. In sum, the testimony of these men placed Clay Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie together in Clinton, according to news accounts.

First witness was barber from Jackson, Louisiana, a town near Clinton, who said he cut Oswald's hair and claimed Oswald asked him about obtaining a job. He referred Oswald to Reeves Morgan, Garrison's second witness. Morgan testified he told Oswald to register to vote in Clinton, Louisiana, to improve his job prospects. Third witness was John Manchester, town marshal of Clinton, who testified that Oswald and Clay Shaw were in Clinton in a black Cadillac automobile parked outside the office of the Voting Registrar. Manchester said Shaw was the driver. Fourth witness was Voting Registrar, Henry E. Palmer, who said he saw the Cadillac, and the driver fit the general description of Shaw. He said the Cadillac was there for hours while Oswald waited to register. He said he declined to register Oswald. Fifth witness was Corrie C. Collins who in 1963 was involved in Clinton in a drive to register Negro voters. He said Oswald got out of the Cadillac and went to register while Ferrie and Shaw stayed in the vehicle. All witnesses placed time as late August, 1963.

Corrie C. Collins is Negro and in 1963 engaged in civil rights activities in Clinton, Louisiana.

Our intensive investigation of Oswald's background in Louisiana never yielded any information that he ever visited Jackson and/or Clinton during the Summer or early Fall of 1963.

62-109060

Enclosure

TNG:as (7)

REC-34

REC-34

17 FEB 19 1969

ACTION AND DETAILS PAGE 2

OBSERVATIONS PAGE 4

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

ACTION:

Background information on Manchester and Palmer has already been furnished Department of Justice. Attached is letter to Attorney General calling his attention to this information.

DETAILS:

TESTIMONY OF EDWIN LEA MCGEEHEE:

News media on 2/7/69 reported that Edwin Lea McGehee, a barber from Jackson, Louisiana, was Garrison's first witness in the trial of Clay Shaw who testified he cut Lee Harvey Oswald's hair in his barber shop. McGehee told the court he advised Oswald that if he wanted a job at the East Louisiana State Hospital in Clinton, Louisiana, he should see Reeves Morgan. McGehee stated Oswald drove an old car and a woman was in the front seat.

ANALYSIS OF MCGEEHEE'S TESTIMONY:

The preponderance of evidence developed in our investigation revealed Oswald did not drive an automobile. Bureau files reveal no information identifiable with him, McGehee.

TESTIMONY OF REEVES MORGAN:

Reeves Morgan, a former state representative from Jackson, Louisiana, was Garrison's second witness and testified he saw Oswald in Jackson, Louisiana, in late August, 1963, according to news accounts. He told Oswald he would improve his chances to get a job if he registered to vote in Clinton. He said he told Oswald he should take a Civil Service examination.

ANALYSIS OF TESTIMONY OF REEVES MORGAN:

In January, 1968, Garrison's office wrote a letter to Special Agent Elmer Litchfield, Senior Resident Agent, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The letter noted that Reeves Morgan saw Oswald in the Summer of 1963 in Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, and that following the assassination of President Kennedy Morgan called the Baton Rouge Resident Agency to advise of Oswald's presence in the area. The letter indicated that Morgan does not

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

recall the Special Agent to whom he gave this information. A thorough search of Bureau files was made at the time, as well as a thorough search of the files of the New Orleans Office, and no record was located of the receipt of any such information from Morgan. We advised the Attorney General of this. We subsequently advised the Department that a further review of our files failed to uncover any information that Oswald was in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, areas during the late Summer or early Fall of 1963.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MANCHESTER:

A third witness, John Manchester, town marshal of Clinton, Louisiana, testified, according to news media, that he observed a black Cadillac parked outside the Registrar's office and that the driver of the vehicle was Clay Shaw. Manchester stated Oswald was with Shaw.

ANALYSIS OF MANCHESTER'S TESTIMONY:

[REDACTED] Manchester and Henry Earl Palmer (Garrison's fourth witness) were the subjects of the same civil rights case investigated by the FBI in August, 1963, in Clinton, Louisiana. The case involved an arrest made by Manchester at the direction of Palmer of a civil rights worker who was trying to assist Negroes in registering to vote. Reports concerning this case have been furnished to the Department. [REDACTED]

TESTIMONY OF HENRY E. PALMER:

This was Garrison's fourth witness and news media described him as Voting Registrar, Jackson, Louisiana. He testified that he saw Oswald and an individual who fit the general description of Shaw and another individual who appeared to be Ferrie in Clinton, Louisiana, in late August, 1963. He stated the Cadillac was parked for hours while Oswald waited to register to vote.

ANALYSIS OF PALMER'S TESTIMONY:

As noted above, Palmer was the subject of a civil rights investigation in Clinton in August, 1963. [REDACTED]

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Numerous references exist to Palmer in connection with his handling of voting records in Clinton.

TESTIMONY OF CORRIE O. COLLINS:

This man was Garrison's fifth witness on 2/6/69, according to news media. He was described as a Negro who, in the Summer of 1963, was involved in a drive to register Negro voters in Clinton. He testified he saw Oswald, Ferrie and Shaw in a Cadillac in Clinton in late August, 1963, and that Oswald went to register while the other two men stayed in the automobile.

ANALYSIS OF TESTIMONY OF COLLINS

[REDACTED] Collins was involved with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Clinton, Louisiana, in civil rights activities there

OBSERVATIONS:

Our investigation into Oswald's activities when he resided in New Orleans was intensive and thorough. Oswald was unemployed from mid-July, 1963, until 9/25/63, when he left the city. Marina Oswald was at home with him throughout this time and she has stated he lived with her on a day-to-day basis during this entire period and spent most of his time in the house reading. People who were neighbors of theirs at the time remembered Oswald, and one man said he saw Oswald at least once every day from mid-July, 1963, until 9/25/63. Another said Oswald stayed about the house most of this time and when he left his residence during the day he would return shortly thereafter. It is pertinent to note that Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, are approximately 110 miles from New Orleans.

It seems very strange that Garrison has turned up five witnesses who now say they saw Oswald in the Summer of 1963, not one of whom thought enough of the information immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy to report it at that time to an investigative agency.

TP

we know

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 10 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

8:11PM URGENT 2/10/69 JDM

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69 7PAGES

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

THE FOLLOWING INFO WAS CONTAINED IN AN ARTICLE APPEARING
IN THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM
NEWSPAPER DATED FEBRUARY TEN INSTANT;

PRIOR TO PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO BEING CALLED TO TESTIFY, THIS DATE
JUDGE HAGGERTY AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEFENSE ORDERED THAT
MINUTES OF THE PRELIMINARY HEARING HELD TWO YEARS AGO RESULTING
IN SHAW BEING HELD OVER FOR TRIAL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE
DEFENSE.

THE PROSECUTION THEN INTRODUCED A SERIES OF PICTURES AND
LEAFLETS WHICH INCLUDED PHOTOS OF OSWALD; HOWEVER, THE DEFENSE
OBJECTED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF A PHOTO OF A BLACK CADILLAC
AUTOMOBILE WHICH PREVIOUS WITNESSES HAVE SAID WAS SIMILAR TO
ONE THEY SAW IN CLINTON, LA., OCCUPIED BY A MAN THEY IDENTIFIED
AS SHAW. DEFENSE ALSO OBJECTED TO INTRODUCTION OF LEAFLETS
END PAGE ONE.

56 FEB 19 1969

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

T. Spale

TAYLOR

K

6726

REC 17

FEB 14 1969

file 175

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY PROSECUTION WITNESSES AS BEING HANDED OUT IN FRONT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART. THE COURT IN EACH CASE OVERRULED DEFENSE OBJECTIONS AND THE DEFENSE TOOK BILL OF EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULING.

RUSSO WAS THEN CALLED TO THE STAND AND GAVE HIS AGE AS TWENTYSEVEN, CURRENTLY RESIDING IN NEW ORLEANS AND EMPLOYED AS A BOOK SALESMAN.

UPON QUESTIONING BY THE PROSECUTION, RUSSO TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

HE FIRST MET DAVID FERRIE IN ABOUT NINETEEN SIXTYONE, AND PERIODICALLY THEREAFTER THROUGH NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, MET FERRIE ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS. HE SAW FERRIE EXTENSIVELY IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, WHEN FERRIE RESIDED ON LOUISIANA AVE. PKWY., NEW ORLEANS. DURING THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS IN CONTACT WITH FERRIE AT LEAST TWICE A WEEK. RUSSO THEN TESTIFIED AS TO FERRIE'S PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND THAT DURING

END PAGE TWO.

SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WENT TO FERRIE'S APARTMENT PERHAPS THREE OF FOUR TIMES. ON ONE OF THESE OCCASIONS, FERRIE INTRODUCED TO RUSSO AN INDIVIDUAL AS LEON OSWALD, HIS ROOMMATE, AND THAT ON THIS OCCASION OSWALD WAS DIRTY IN HIS APPEARANCE. RUSSO THEN IDENTIFIED LEON OSWALD AS IDENTICAL TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD FROM PHOTOS. ON THIS OCCASION, RUSSO TESTIFIED HE OBSERVED OSWALD CLEANING A RIFLE AND THEREAFTER EXAMINED A LONG-BARRELLED RIFLE HANDED TO HIM BY THE PROSECUTION AND SAID THIS RIFLE WAS SIMILAR TO THE ONE WHICH HE HAD OBSERVED OSWALD CLEANING.

RUSSO THEN TESTIFIED THAT ON ANOTHER OCCASION IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DURING THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH, HE WENT TO FERRIE'S APARTMENT AND OBSERVED EIGHT OR TEN INDIVIDUALS. HE DESCRIBED THREE OR FOUR OF THESE PERSONS AS EITHER LATINS OR CUBANS AND A COUPLE OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS INCLUDING ONE WELL DRESSED MAN. RUSSO THEN POINTED TO CLAY L. SHAW IN THE COURTROOM AS BEING THE WELL DRESSED MAN HE OBSERVED AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

RUSSO SAID THAT SHAW WAS INTRODUCED TO HIM AT THE APARTMENT AS CLEM BERTRAND AND THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY OBSERVED THIS PERSON DURING DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT THE NASHVILLE AVE. WHARF AT WHICH PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAD SPOKEN. HE SAID WHAT IMPRESSED HIM ABOUT SHAW'S PRESENCE AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES WAS THAT DURING THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES SHAW NEVER DID LOOK AT AT THE PRESIDENT.

RUSSO THEN TESTIFIED THAT ON ONE OF THE OCCASIONS OF HIS BEING AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT AT WHICH FERRIE, OSWALD AND SHAW WERE PRESENT, THERE WAS A DISCUSSION ABOUT ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT. FERRIE TOLD THE OTHERS THAT THIS ASSASSINATION COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH A TRIANGULATION OF CROSS-FIRE INVOLVING THREE PERSONS AND THAT ONE OF THESE THREE PERSONS WOULD HAVE TO BE A SCAPEGOAT. ^NOE SHOT COULD BE A DIVERSIONARY SHOT TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE POLICE AFTER WHICH THE OTHER TWO PERSONS COULD SHOOT TO KILL. FERRIE TOLD THOSE THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO ESCAPE BY USING AN AIRPLANE AND EITHER FLYING TO MEXICO, BRAZILL OR CUBA. UPON HEARING THIS, SHAW ENTERED INTO
END PAGE FOUR.

PAGE FIVE

THE CONVERSATION AND ^S STATED THAT THE AIRPLANE WOULD HAVE TO BE REFUELED IN FLIGHT. OSWALD THEN TOLD SHAW TO SHUT UP AS FERRIE IS A PILOT AND KNOWS WHAT HE IS DOING.

RUSSO CONTINUED TESTIFYING THAT FERRIE TOLD THOSE PRESENT THEY WOULD ALL NEED ALIBIS AND SHAW SAID THAT HE WOULD TAKE A BUSINESS TRIP TO THE WEST COAST. OSWALD DID NOT SAY ANYTHING.

RUSSO STATED THAT ON ANOTHER OCCASION HE WENT TO FERRIE'S APARTMENT WITH SOME FRIENDS FROM LOYALA UNIVERSITY BUT IN HIS TESTIMONY HE DID NOT LIST SANDRA MOFFETT AMONG THEM. RUSSO PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING THAT MOFFETT HAD ACCOMPANIED HIM TO FERRIE'S APARTMENT AT WHICH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS DISCUSSED. RUSSO SAID THAT AT THIS TIME MOFFETT WAS ONE OF SEVERAL GIRLS THAT HE HAD BEEN DATING.

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT MOFFETT HAS INDICATED SHE COULD DESTROY RUSSO'S TESTIMONY BUT REFUSES TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS TO DO SO BECUASE SHE IS AFRAID OF DA GARRISON.

RUSSO TESTIFIED HE SAW SHAW AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT ON ANOTHER OCCASION DURING WHICH TIME OSWALD WAS ALSO PRESENT, THAT OSWALD AND FERRIE APPEARED TO BE IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION AND HE OVERHEARD OSWALD TELL FERRIE THAT HE WAS HAVING TROUBLE

END PAG FIVE

NO 89-69

PAGE SIX

WITH HIS WIFE.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT A FEW DAYS LATER HE AGAIN SAW OSWALD AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT AND THIS TIME OSWALD WAS CLEAN AND NEAT APPEARING AND SAID THAT HE WAS LEAVING AND GOING TO HOUSTON.

RUSSO THEN STATED THAT IN EARLY PART OF NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, HE OBSERVED SHAW AND FERRIE TOGETHER AT FERRIE'S GAS STATION.

THE PROSECUTION THEN QUESTIONED RUSSO AS TO HOW HE GOT IN TOUCH WITH THE DA'S OFFICE AND RUSSO TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

ABOUT FEBRUARY TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, HE WROTE A LETTER TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE BUT DID NOT MAIL IT FOR ABOUT TWO DAYS. AS A RESULT ASSISTANT DA ANDREW SCIAMBRA ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE CAME TO BATON ROUGE AND TALKED TO HIM. AT THIS TIME, HE IDENTIFIED PICTURES OF FERRIE, OSWALD, BERTRAND (SHAW) WHICH WERE EXHIBITED TO HIM BY SCIAMBRA. HE HAD NEVER HEARD THE NAME SHAW BEFORE AND IDENTIFIED A PHOTO OF SHAW AS CLEM BERTRAND. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT DURING THIS INTERVIEW, HE DID NOT GO INTO GREAT DETAIL ABOUT THE MEETING IN FERRIE'S APARTMENT ATTENDED BY SHAW.

END PAGE SIX

THE PROSECUTION THEN BEGAN TO QUESTION RUSSO REGARDING THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN RUSSO AND JAMES PHELAN A WRITER FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAGAZINE ON MARCH TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD BEEN SHOWN A MEMORANDUM OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH ASSISTANT DA SCIAMBRA AND PHELAN POINTED OUT DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THIS INTERVIEW AND HIS TESTIMONY AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING.

THE DEFENSE OBJECTED AND COURT WAS RECESSED TO GIVE THE DEFENSE TIME TO STUDY THIS MEMORANDUM.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

PGH

FBI WASH DC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 8 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

427 PM URGENT 2-8-69 GLM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE
MISC. INFO CONCERNING OO: DALLAS

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES TWO SEVEN LAST.

THE TWO EIGHT SIXTYNINE ISSUE OF THE TIMES PICAYUNE,
A MORNING NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., CONTAINED
AN ARTICLE REGARDING THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL
OF CLAY L. SHAW.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION AND QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE,
VERNON WILLIAM BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT HE IS PRESENTLY TAKING
METHADONE TREATMENTS FOR A NARCOTICS HABIT AND THAT HE HAS
BEEN AN ADICT FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE
OBTAINED THE MONEY FOR THIS HABIT FROM MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY AND
THROUGH EMPLOYMENT AND AFTER QUESTIONED BY THE DEFENSE ADMITTED
HE OBTAINED MONEY BY STEALING AND THAT HIS HABIT COST HIM
BETWEEN FIFTEEN AND TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY. IT WAS BROUGHT
OUT IN THE TESTIMONY THAT BUNDY, IN NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, HAD
PLEAD GUILTY TO THEFT AND WAS GIVEN A PROBATIONARY SENTENCE.

END PAGE ONE

53 FEB 20 1969 258

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FEB 14 1969

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PAGE TWO

89-69

*File 4.0. 7/11/69
To advise if
2.2 line 2.6
direct from N.D.
8/5 2/10/69
should be
Oswald -
TNG:ah*

BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT ON THE NIGHT BEFORE HE WENT TO THE LAKE FRONT WHERE HE SAW SHAW AND OSWALD [?] HE SPENT THIS EVENING AT HIS RESIDENCE WITH HIS BROTHER. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS SEATED ON THE SEAWALL AT THE LAKE FRONT ABOUT FIVE OR TEN MINUTES PRIOR TO THE BLACK CAR DRIVING UP. HE THEREAFTER OBSERVED A MAN GET OUT OF THIS CAR AND AT THIS POINT IN THE TRIAL REQUESTED THE JUDGE FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT A DEMONSTRATION TO SHOW HE KNEW THAT IT WAS SHAW WHO HE OBSERVED AT THE LAKE FRONT. HE ASKED THAT SHAW WALK FROM THE BACK OF THE COURTROOM TOWARDS HIM. AS SHAW CAME TOWARD THE FRONT OF THE COURTROOM, BUNDY LOOKED AT THE FLOOR. BUNDY, AFTER THIS DEMONSTRATION, TESTIFIED THAT DURING THIS DEMONSTRATION "I WATCHED SHAW'S FOOT THE WAY IT TWISTED. THAT IS THE FOOT THAT WAS TWISTED THAT DAY." BUNDY CONTINUED "THIS IS THE ONE WAY I IDENTIFIED THIS MAN THE NEXT TIME I SAW HIM." BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT ON THE DAY HE WAS AT THE SEAWALL, THE TWISTING OF "HIS FOOT HAD FRIGHTENED ME."

BUNDY STATED THAT THE REASON HE WENT TO THE SEAWALL INSTEAD OF STAYING INSIDE OF HIS HOME TO ADMINISTER THE DRUG

END PAGE TWO

2

PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

WAS THAT HIS MOTHER WOULD BE ABLE TO TELL IF HE HAD TAKEN DRUGS.

THE SECOND PROSECUTION WITNESS IN THE AFTERNOON SESSION IS IDENTIFIED AS CHARLES I. SPIESEL, TWO FIVE FIVE WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEW YORK CITY, AN ACCOUNTANT. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT DAVID W. FERRIE INTRODUCED HIM TO SHAW IN JUNE, SIXTYTHREE, AT WHICH TIME THERE WAS A DISCUSSION OF HOW TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY. SPIESEL TESTIFIED HE MET FERRIE AT A FRENCH QUARTER BAR AND FROM THERE HE AND FERRIE'S GROUP WENT TO A PARTY IN A BUILDING. SPIESEL TESTIFIED HE RECOGNIZED FERRIE AS A MAN WITH WHOM HE HAD FLOWN DURING THE WAR. AT THE PARTY, FERRIE INTRODUCED HIM TO SHAW AND LATER IN THE EVENING, DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE ABOUT KILLING PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THAT SHAW SEEMED AMUSED BY THIS CONVERSATION, BUT AT ONE POINT, ASKED FERRIE IF THE ASSASSIN COULD BE FLOWN AWAY FROM THE SITE OF THE ASSASSINATION TO SAFETY. 16

SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHO BROUGHT UP THE SUBJECT OF THE ASSASSINATION AT THIS PARTY, BUT DURING THE DISCUSSION OF THE ASSASSINATION, IT WAS DISCUSSED THAT THIS
END PAGE THREE

3

PAGE FOUR

NO 89-69

COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH A HIGH POWERED RIFLE AND TELESCOPIC LENS. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT THERE WERE POSSIBLY TEN OR ELEVEN PEOPLE INCLUDING SHAW AT THIS PARTY BUT THAT SHAW WAS THE ONLY ONE HE REMEMBERED BY NAME. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE REMEMBERED SHAW BECAUSE FERRIE TOLD HIM SHAW MIGHT BE INFLUENTIAL IN SPIESEL SETTING UP A BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, SPIESEL ADMITTED HE FILED A SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLAR LAW SUIT IN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR AGAINST A NEW YORK PSYCHIATRIST AND THE CITY OF NEW YORK CLAIMING THEY HYPNOTIZED HIM AND HARASSED HIM OUT OF BUSINESS. HE TESTIFIED THAT THIS MIGHT HAVE BEEN A COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY BECAUSE HIS FATHER WAS DOING UNDERCOVER WORK FOR THE FBI. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HYPNOSIS WAS USED ON HIM DURING HIS EMPLOYMENT BUT THAT HE HAD NOT RECENTLY BEEN BOTHERED WITH PEOPLE FOLLOWING HIM AROUND AND TAPPING HIS TELEPHONE. SPIESEL STATED THAT HIS RECENT TROUBLES ARE FROM MEMBERS OF THE PRESS WHO KEEP CALLING HIM AT HOME. SPIESEL DENIED THAT HE HAD EVER TRIED TO SELL HIS STORY OF THE FRENCH QUARTER PARTY TO ANY NEWS MEDIA.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

NO 89-69

SPIESEL ADMITTED HE HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TO PARTICIPATE IN A DOCUMENTARY PROGRAM BUT REFUSED TO DO SO UNLESS HE WAS PAID MONEY.

THE CROSS EXAMINATION OF SPIESEL IS TO BE CONDUCTED DURING THE MORNING SESSION OF THE TRIAL ON FEBRUARY TEN, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FBI WASH DC

FEB 9 1969

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

956PM URGENT 2/9/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. INFO. CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NO TEL FEBRUARY EIGHT SIXTYNINE.

ACCORDING TO THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS
TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER DATED FEB. NINE INSTANT CHARLES
I. SPIESEL WAS ON THE WITNESS STAND FOR APPROXIMATELY
EIGHTY MINUTES DURING THE MORNING SESSION OF THE TRIAL ON
FEB. EIGHT INSTANT.

SPIESEL HAD PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD ATTENDED
A PARTY IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY
CLAY L. SHAW AND DAVID FERRIE AND THAT THIS PARTY WAS
HELD IN A BUILDING IN THE FRENCH QUARTER AREA OF NEW
ORLEANS.

SPIESEL WAS ABOUT TO BE EXCUSED FROM THE WITNESS
STAND WHEN THE DEFENSE REQUESTED THAT SPIESEL BE INSTRUCTED
BY THE COURT TO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE THE BUILDING WHERE THIS
ALLEGED PARTY AND CONVERSATION REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TOOK PLACE.

END PAGE ONE

53 FEB 20 1969

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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B-WAB/G

PA

REC-24

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5. GABRIE

PAGE TWO

THE PROSECUTION STRENUOUSLY OBJECTED AND AFTER HEARING ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES JUDGE HAGGERTY INSTRUCTED THAT THE JURY, ATTORNEYS FOR THE PROSECUTION AND THE DEFENSE AS WELL AS THE PRESS GO TO THE FRENCH QUARTER OF NEW ORLEANS WITH SPIESEL.

JUDGE HAGGERTY TOLD SPIESEL THAT HE WAS FREE TO TAKE THEM ANY WHERE HE WISHED BUT SPIESEL WAS NOT TO SAY ANYTHING BECAUSE HE WOULD BE PLACED ON THE WITNESS STAND UPON RETURNING TO THE COURT ROOM.

THE GROUP THEN WENT TO THE FRENCH QUARTER SECTION OF NEW ORLEANS AND SPIESEL EXAMINED THE OUTSIDE AND THE INSIDE OF TWO BUILDINGS.

UPON HIS RETURN TO THE COURTROOM SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS UNCERTAIN IF HE HAD FOUND THE BUILDING WHERE THE ALLEGED PARTY WAS STAGED. HE STATED THAT THE SECOND BUILDING HE ENTERED IS SIMILIAR TO THE ONE IN WHICH THE PARTY WAS HELD. THEREAFTER SPIESEL WAS EXCUSED FROM THE WITNESS STAND AND COURT WAS ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY.

THERE WAS ALSO ANOTHER ARTICLE IN THE SAME PAPER WHICH RELATED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON'S OFFICE HAD ISSUED A SUBPOENA FOR ARTICLES OF CLOTHING WORN BY PRES. KENNEDY AND THE RIFLE ALLEGEDLY USED TO KILL THE PRESIDENT. THIS ARTICLE STATES THAT IN THE SUBPOENA THE DA CONTENDED THAT THESE AND OTHER ITEMS LISTED "WILL FURTHER DEMONSTRATE THAT THE FATAL HEAD WOUNDS WERE THE RESULTS OF SHOTS FIRED FROM THE FRONT OF PRES. KENNEDY. THEY

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ARE ALSO NECESSARY FOR PROVING THE CAUSE OF DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

ACCORDING THIS ARTICLE A HEARING HAS BEEN SET FOR THIS COMING FRIDAY BEFORE JUDGE HALLECK IN THE WASH. D. C. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS REGARDING THIS SUBPOENA.

FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF ITEMS SOUGHT BY GARRISON'S OFFICE AND LISTED IN THIS SUBPOENA:

THE MANNLICHER - CARCANO, BOLT ACTION RIFLE, ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN OWNED BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND TO HAVE BEEN USED TO SHOOT PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE SPENT PELLET WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED (WARREN) COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. THREE NINE NINE.

THE COAT, SHIRT AND TIE WHICH WERE BEING WORN BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT THE TIME HE WAS SHOT IN DALLAS, TEX.

THE BELL AND HOWELL MOVIE CAMERA WHICH WAS USED BY MR. ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, IN DEALEY PLAZA AT DALLAS.

THE AUTOPSY REPORT.

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOS COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. EIGHT EIGHT FIVE.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

PHOTO OF COAT (BACK AND FRONT), PHOTO OF SHIRT (BACK AND FRONT, AND PHOTO OF TIE.

DEATH CERTIFICATE.

RECONSTRUCTION NO. TWO DASH TWO ONE ZERO (COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO EIGHT NINE THREE), RECONSTRUCTION NO. TWO DASH TWO TWO FIVE, (COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. EIGHT NINE FIVE), RECONSTRUCTION NO. TWO DASH TWO FOUR ZERO (COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. EIGHT NINE EIGHT) AND RECONSTRUCTION NO. TWO DASH THREE ONE THREE (COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. NINE ZERO TWO).

X-RAYS OF THE CHEST (TWO PHOTOS), WRIST (FOUR PHOTOS), AND THIGH (THREE PHOTOS) OF FORMER TEXAS GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SAA

FBI WASH DC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FBI WASH DC

FEB 9 1969

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

1055PM URGENT 2/8/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NO TEL FEBRUARY EIGHT SIXTYNINE.

ACCORDING TO THE RED-FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER FOR FEBRUARY EIGHT NINETEEN SIXTYNINE
WHICH IS THE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER EDITION THE TRIAL OF CLAY
L. SHAW CONTINUED ON THE MORNING OF FEB. EIGHT INSTANT.

THIS ARTICLE CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

THE DEFENSE CONTINUED TO CROSS-EXAMIN CHARLES I. SPIESEL
AND IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONING SPIESEL TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD FILED A COPY OF A SIXTEEN
MILLION DOLLAR LAW SUIT AGAINST THE PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY,
CHARGING THE COMPANY USED "HYPNOSIS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE"
TO FORCE HIM OUT OF BUSINESS. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT BETWEEN
THE PERIOD OF NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT AND NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR UNKNOWN
PERSONS TRIED TIME AND AGAIN TO HYPNOTIZE HIM AND THAT ON THESE
OCCASIONS THIS ACTIVITY TOOK PLACE IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND
DURING SEVERAL VISITS TO NEW ORLEANS.

END PAGE ONE

59 FEB 9 1969

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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FEB 14 1969

5-7th

PAGE TWO

SPIESEL TESTIFIED HE WAS NOT ALWAYS AWARE OF WHO HAD ATTEMPTED TO HYPNOTIZE HIM. HE TESTIFIED THAT WHEN HYPNOSIS TAKES PLACE "THEY PLANT CERTAIN THOUGHTS IN YOUR MIND AND YOU ARE GIVEN THE ILLUSION THEY ARE TRUE." HE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS HE TALKED WITH CASUAL ACQUAINTANCES WHOSE NAMES HE DID NOT KNOW.

SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW IF HE HAD BEEN HYPNOTIZED IN NEW ORLEANS IN MAY OR JUNE SIXTYTHREE BUT THAT HE HAS BEEN COMING TO NEW ORLEANS SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE.

THE DEFENSE CONTINUED TO QUESTION SPIESEL REGARDING THIS HYPNOTIZM DURING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

DURING THE MORNING SESSION JUDGE HAGGERTY, JR. ORDERED THE ENTIRE PERSONNEL OF THE TRIAL PRESENT INCLUDING ATTORNEYS, JURORS, WITNESSES AND THE DEFENDANT INTO THE FRENCH QUARTER AREA OF NEW ORLEANS TO LOOK FOR THE BUILDING WHERE SPIESEL HAD PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED AS ATTENDING A PARTY AT WHICH HE CLAIMED HE HEARD SHAW DISCUSSING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO INFO IDENTIFIABLE WITH SPIESEL.

END

SVM

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 10, 1969

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan *WAB*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

SYNOPSIS:

For information, press reports New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's star witness 2/7-8/69 was Charles I. Spiesel, who testified to party in June, 1963, at which Clay Shaw and David Ferrie discussed assassination of President Kennedy. Under cross-examination defense elicited statements from Spiesel indicating he was mentally unstable. Spiesel applied for position as Special Agent, FBI, in 1949, and was rejected as "temperamental." Numerous contacts since have shown he is mental case.

Vernon Bundy, admitted drug addict, testified 2/7/69 to seeing Shaw and Oswald together on lake front. We have previously received information that Bundy made up his story of Shaw in deal with Garrison.

Three witnesses on 2/7/69 placed Oswald in Clinton-Jackson, Louisiana, area in August, 1963. By the timing fixed by one of these, Oswald would have had to be away from home from 7:30-8:30 a.m. to 4:30-5:30 p.m. Neither Marina Oswald nor their neighbors at that time ever mentioned such a trip or even such a period away from home.

ACTION:

For information. No communication being prepared for Attorney General regarding Spiesel since his testimony on cross-examination has shown him to be mental case. Case being closely followed.

TNG:as/
(7)

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

DETAILS PAGE TWO

58 FEB 20 1969

7/15 REC-24
6730
DA FEB 14 1969
5-76

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

DETAILS:

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES I. SPIESEL:

Star witness for prosecution in second and third days (2/7-8/69) of trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans was Charles I. Spiesel of New York, according to press. Spiesel testified that in June, 1963, in New Orleans he met David Ferrie in bar and Ferrie later took him to party where Clay Shaw and others were present. At party assassination of President Kennedy discussed, according to Spiesel. On cross-examination defense attacked credibility of Spiesel by eliciting information indicating he was mentally disturbed. 2/9/69 Washington, D. C., "The Sunday Star" indicated not only Spiesel's credibility had been destroyed, but also that Garrison's case "stood close to being discredited for placing such reliance, and such vital testimony, on such a witness."

ANALYSIS OF SPIESEL'S TESTIMONY:

Bureau files reveal information on Spiesel dating to 1949, when he applied for position of Special Agent and was unfavorably recommended, because of temperament. Since 1949 he has contacted our New York Office number of times and been interviewed at Bureau. These contacts indicate he has persecution complex and is mental case.

His mental condition is illustrated by following. In 1962 he wrote us threatening to visit the Soviet Embassy and furnish it information about his father unless the harassments against him were stopped. Harassments listed included: (1) followed continuously; (2) subject of psychological warfare; (3) hypnotized continuously, at home, on subways, on TV; (4) persons placed in his house disguised as his father and mother and other relatives; and (5) victim of three or four heart attacks when he does not have heart condition. No contact was made with him then, since contents of letter obviously depicted him as mentally unbalanced.

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Spiesel's father has advised us that Spiesel was mentally disturbed.



WITNESSES TO OSWALD'S PRO-CASTRO ACTIVITIES IN NEW ORLEANS:

The prosecution on 2/7/69 placed several police officers and others on the stand who testified to Oswald's activities in New Orleans in the Summer, 1963, when he handed out leaflets for the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," according to press.

ANALYSIS:

Our investigation developed information that Oswald, while in New Orleans in the Summer of 1963, passed out leaflets in support of Fidel Castro, that he got in a fight with some anti-Castro Cubans over this and was arrested. All of this we furnished to the Warren Commission. This testimony was obviously to lay the groundwork for the testimony of Vernon Bundy.

TESTIMONY OF VERNON BUNDY:

Another of prosecution's witnesses on 2/7/69 was Vernon Bundy, the admitted narcotics addict who testified in March, 1967, at the hearing for Shaw that he saw Oswald and Shaw meet on the lake front in New Orleans in June, 1963. Bundy repeated this testimony. On cross-examination defense questioned Bundy about reports he had told fellow prisoners he really knew nothing about the Shaw case. Bundy denied this. Defense also questioned him about his past as a thief. He denied he was professional thief.

ANALYSIS:



According to press he is presently

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

under five-year probationary sentence. In 1967, following Bundy's public testimony about Shaw, several sources volunteered to us information that Bundy had made up the story about Shaw in a deal with Garrison so he would be kept out of prison.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. DUNN, MAXINE KEMP AND MRS. BOBBIE DEDON:

These were prosecution's first three witnesses on second day of trial (2/7/69). Dunn said he saw Shaw and Oswald in Clinton, Louisiana, in August, 1963. Mrs. Dedon, former hospital receptionist at state hospital in Jackson, Louisiana, recalled Oswald once asked her for directions to hospital employment office. Miss Kemp said that in September, 1964, she saw work application in hospital files in Oswald's name.

ANALYSIS:

This follows prosecution's attempt of first day of trial to place Oswald in Clinton-Jackson area. Dunn said he saw Oswald at 10:30 a.m. and last observed the Cadillac in which Oswald was riding at 2:30 p.m. The area is over 100 miles from New Orleans, a two-three hour drive by automobile. By Dunn's timing, Oswald would have had to leave New Orleans at 7:30-8:30 a.m. and return at 4:30-5:30 p.m. Neither Marina Oswald nor any of Oswald's neighbors at that time gave information that Oswald ever made such a trip away from New Orleans. In fact, their information furnished to us would make such a trip almost impossible. It is noted the defense has subpoenaed Marina Oswald.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with these three people.

713
11/2/69

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: February 11, 1969

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 1/24/69, regarding the testimony of Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt at the Clay L. Shaw trial in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Carl Eardley of the Justice Department has requested a copy of one of the photographs used by Special Agent Shaneyfelt in his testimony before the Warren Commission. This is a photograph from a color slide taken by a Mr. Willis purportedly at approximately the same time that one of the shots was fired. Mr. Eardley is handling matters related to Special Agent Shaneyfelt's testimony in New Orleans and is also handling the matter of Garrison's request of the Archives for X-rays of Kennedy and Connally, the Zapruder motion picture film and camera, Oswald's rifle and other items of evidence. The photograph that he requested is for use in preparing the Department's opposition to Garrison's request for the evidence from Archives. A copy of this photograph and an affidavit certifying that it is a copy of the photograph used in Special Agent Shaneyfelt's testimony will be furnished to Mr. Eardley unless advised to the contrary.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

WDS/eks (10)

57 FEB 11 1969

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revised 2/11/69
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REC-63

11 FEB 14 1969

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: February 11, 1969

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Gandy _____

For information, news media report Perry Russo, 27-year-old book salesman, testified 2/10/69 at Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans, repeating information furnished by him at March, 1967, pre-trial hearing that Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and David Ferrie, at meeting in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963, discussed assassination of President Kennedy. On one crucial point Russo, on 2/10/69, changed story he gave in March, 1967, that is, as to presence of his former girl friend, Sandra Moffett McMaines, at Ferrie's apartment on night of meeting. In March, 1967, Russo testified she accompanied him to party which preceded meeting; on 2/10/69 he testified she did not. Mrs. McMaines, following Russo's March, 1967, testimony publicly denied attending the described party.

On cross-examination defense confronted Russo with report of first interview with Russo by Garrison's staff, a report which makes no mention of the meeting. Russo testified report incorrectly described first interview.

ANALYSIS:

Defense has described Russo as "notoriety-seeking liar." Cross-examination of him will continue 2/11/69 and defense will probably question him closely about change in story from 1967 version. On this point, he either lied in 1967, lied yesterday, or lied both times. Defense will also probably dig into circumstances of his first telling story to Garrison's staff. It was disclosed following his March, 1967, testimony that Russo's story was obtained from him only after he was placed under hypnosis and given drugs. Russo has admitted undergoing psychiatric treatment and experiencing homosexual acts.

Russo testified Oswald was introduced to him as Leon Oswald, Ferrie's roommate. Marina Oswald and their neighbors have stated that during this 1963 period of their lives Oswald stayed at home

62-109060
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(7)

18 FEB 14 1969

ANALYSIS AND ACTION CONTINUED OVER

6 FEB 25 1969

5-76

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

most of the time (he was unemployed from mid-July, 1963, until they left New Orleans toward the end of September, 1963), lived with Marina Oswald on a day-to-day basis and only left home for short periods. Marina Oswald has been subpoenaed by defense.

ACTION:

For information, since facts have been reported in news media. Case will continue to be closely followed.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
DATE: February 12, 1969

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Tolson _____
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Tavel _____
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For information, Perry Russo, 27-year-old book salesman and main witness against Clay Shaw, was on witness stand in Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans for second day on 2/11/69. News media report defense cross-examined Russo entire day.

Defense probed Garrison's investigative methods such as placing Russo in hypnotic trance to obtain information from him. Defense suggested Russo's story of Shaw-Oswald-Ferrie conspiracy meeting implanted in Russo's mind. Defense also probed use of "bugs" in Russo's apartment by Garrison investigators to tape interviews of Russo by newsmen.

Russo emphasized he never considered the conversation between Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie as conspiratorial. He conceded he never heard Shaw or Oswald agree to kill President Kennedy. He admitted seeing Ferrie after date of assassination of President Kennedy and Ferrie never cautioned him not to say anything about the conversation.

ANALYSIS:

Russo's testimony contains many weaknesses and defense is capitalizing on these. Methods used by Garrison to obtain Russo's story were fantastic. In 1963-1964, our New Orleans Office conducted thorough investigation into allegations Ferrie and Oswald were acquainted. We found no evidence to show this was true.

ACTION:

For information, since facts have been reported in news media. Case will continue to be closely followed.

62-109060

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

755PM URGENT 2/11/69 JDM...

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 98-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69

CASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS...

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE RED FLASH EDITION
OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM DATED TUESDAY, FEBRUARY ELEVEN,
INSTANT, THE MORNING SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF SHAW OPENED ON
FEBRUARY ELEVEN INSTANT WITH PROSECUTION WITNESS PERRY RAYMOND
RUSSO CONTINUING TO BE CROSS- EXAMINED BY DEFENSE ATTORNEY IRVIN
DYMOND.

KEY POINTS IN RUSSO'S TESTIMONY THIS MORNING WERE THAT THE
THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED WORD MEMORANDUM OF HIS FIRST
OFFICIAL INTERVIEW IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, WITH
ASSISTANT DA SCIAMBRA WHICH MEMORANDUM WAS PREPARED BY SCIAMBRA
WAS INCOMPLETE AND WRONG ON MANY POINTS.

RUSSO SAID HE IS "NOT ONE THOUSAND PERCENT SURE OF HIS
IDENTIFICATION OF SHAW" AS THE MAN HE HEARD PLOTTING WITH
DAVID FERRIE BUT HE IS "ONE HUNDRED PERCENT SURE"

END PAGE ONE.

REC-76

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NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

RUSSO ADMITTED HE TOLD LAYTON MARTENS THAT THE SHAW CASE IS "THE MOST BLOWN UP THING I'VE EVER SEEN."

RUSSO ADMITTED HE SAW FERRIE SEVERAL TIMES AFTER THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, A FACT WHICH WAS LEFT OUT OF THE SCIAMBRA MEMORANDUM.

IN REGARDS TO THE ASSASSINATION PLOT ALLEGELLY DISCUSSED ^{THE A} AT ~~EN~~ PRYTY RUSSO STATED THAT ~~THE~~ HE DID NOT CONTRIBUTE ANYTHING TO THIS DISCUSSION AND THAT HE DID NOT OVERHEAR THE ENTIRE CONVERSATION OF THIS ALLEGED PLOT AS HE WAS "DOWN ON THE STREET A LOT OF THE TIME."

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT IN HIS PRESENCE FERRIE ON MANY OCCASIONS HAD SAID "WE WILL KILL HIM", REFERRING TO THE PRESIDENT.

UPON QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE NEVER HEARD CLEM BERTRAND OR LEON OSWALD EVER AGREE TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE WAS AN EMOTIONAL OPINIONATED MAN AND THAT FERRIE'S OPINION THAT KENNEDY SHOULD BE KILLED "CAME AS NO GREAT SHOCK" TO RUSSO.

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-59

PAGE THREE

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT IF HE REALLY THOUGHT AND BELIEVED THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS GOING TO BE KILLED, HE WOULD HAVE GONE TO THE FBI. UPON QUESTIONING RUSSO ADMITTED THAT FOR APPROXIMATELY FOUR YEARS HE WAS INDIFFERENT TO WHAT HE HAD HEARD IN REGARDS TO THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOT. RUSSO STATED HE BELIEVED THE WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT THAT OSWALD HAD KILLED KENNEDY, AND THAT HE HAD OVERHEARD MANY PERSONS TALK ABOUT PLOTS TO KILL KENNEDY DURING THE PERIOD OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION AND SO "I JUST PUT THE REMARKS ON A SHELF."

RUSSO STATED THAT BECAUSE HE KNEW FERRIE TO BE UNRELIABLE HE WAS NOT WORRIED BY AN ASSASSINATION.

UPON QUESTIONING AS TO THE IDENTITIES OF THE OTHER PERSONS ATTENDING THE PARTY WHERE THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOT TOOK PLACE, RUSSO TESTIFIED THE ONLY NAMES HE COULD RECALL WERE TWO SPANISH PERSONS ONE NAMED JULIAN AND THE OTHER NAMED EMANUEL. UPON QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE, RUSSO ADMITTED THAT HE KNEW OF NO ONE TODAY THAT HE COULD NAME THAT COULD CONFIRM THAT THIS PARTY TOOK PLACE.

END PAGE THREE.

NO 89-59

PAGE FOUR

THE QUESTIONING THEN TURNED TO THE SCIAMBRA MEMORANDUM, IN WHICH IT WAS INDICATED THAT ON THE INITIAL INTERVIEW, RUSSO TOLD SCIAMBRA THAT OSWALD HAD DIRTY BLOND HAIR. RUSSO STATED THAT THIS MEMORANDUM WAS IN ERROR IN REGARDS TO THE COLOR OF THE HAIR AND THAT HE ONLY RECALLS OSWALD HAVING BROWN HAIR. THE REST OF THIS LINE OF QUESTIONING WAS IN EGARDS TO THE ALLEGED BEARD THAT OSWALD WAS WEARING.

THE DEFENSE THEN QUESTIONED RUSSO WHEREIN SCIAMBRA'S MEMORANDUM RUSSO INDICATED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO HE OBSERVED SHAW IN THE COMPANY OF FERRIE AT A GAS STATION. RUSSO STATED THAT THIS WAS INERROR AND IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR BUT HE COULD NOT REMEMBER FOR CERTAIN WHEN HE FIRST NOTICED THIS ERROR BUT BELIEVED IT WAS IN A SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW WITH SCIAMBRA. RUSSO ADMITTED THAT AT NO TIME DID HE GO OVER SCIAMBRAS MEMORANDUM OF HIS INITIAL INTERVIEW WORD FOR WORD. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT DURING THIS INITIAL INTERVIEW, SCIAMBRA TOOK VERY FEW NOTES AND NEVER SHOWED HIS NOTES TO RUSSO.

END PAGE FOUR

NO 89-69

PAGE FIVE

AT THIS POINT, A RECESS WAS CALLED.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED AND INTERVIEWS AND INFORMATION
REGARDING LAYTON MARTENS HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN FURNISHED BUREAU.

~~END.~~

~~CORR: PAGE TWO LINE SEVEN SXXWDS 2 AND 3 SHD BE THE PARTHXXXPARTY~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1:20M 2-11-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 7P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. - INFO
CONCERNING. 00:DALLAS.

THE FOLLOWING INFO WAS CONTAINED IN AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN
THE FEBRUARY ELEVEN, SIXTYNINE, ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES
PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER, THE MORNING NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL ON FEBRUARY TEN INSTANT
OPENED WITH THE PROSECUTION QUESTIONING PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO ABOUT
THE STATEMENT THAT HE HAD GIVEN ASSISTANT D. A. ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA
AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYSEVEN. IN
RESPONSE TO QUESTIONING RUSSO TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

THIS INTERVIEW LASTED APPROXIMATELY TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS
DURING WHICH SCIAMBRA TOOK VERY LITTLE NOTES AND THAT SCIAMBRA'S
MEMORANDUM SETTING FORTH THE RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEW DOES NOT
REFLECT ALL OF THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY RUSSO. SCIAMBRA'S
MEMORANDUM DOES NOT ENTIRELY AND ACCURATELY REFLECT WHAT RUSSO STATED

END PAGE ONE

56 FEB 18 1969

FEB 14 1969

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PAGE TWO

AND THERE ARE SOME OMISSIONS AND SOME INCORRECT STATEMENTS IN THIS MEMORANDUM. RUSSO HAD POINTED OUT SEVERAL OF THE ERRORS IN THIS MEMORANDUM TO JAMES PHELAN, A WRITER FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAGAZINE.

THEREAFTER, THE PROSECUTION READ THE STATEMENT PREPARED BY SCIAMBRA TO D. A. JIM GARRISON DATED FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYSEVEN, OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO. THIS STATEMENT CONTAINED BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING RUSSO'S RELATIONSHIP WITH DAVID FERRIE AND THAT RUSSO HAD MET FERRIE'S ROOMMATE ON TWO OR THREE OCCASIONS BUT COULD NOT REMEMBER THIS ROOMMATE'S NAME. IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE FERRIE BECAME OBSESSED WITH HOW EASY IT WOULD BE TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT AND THAT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION TOOK PLACE HE COULD FLY OUT OF THE COUNTRY TO EITHER CUBA OR BRAZIL. BY SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, FERRIE BECAME STRONGER IN HIS TALKING ABOUT ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT AND BEGAN MAKING DIRECT REFERENCE TO JOHN F. KENNEDY.

IN SCIAMBRA'S STATEMENT HE INDICATED THAT RUSSO RECOGNIZED A PHOTOGRAPH OF SHAW AND ALSO A PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

AFTER THE STATEMENT WAS COMPLETED, RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT AT NO

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

TIME DID HE EVER TELL SCIAMBRA THAT FERRIE WAS AN ADMITTED HOMOSEXUAL OR THAT FERRIE'S ROOMMATE EVER HAD DIRTY, BLONDE HAIR OR THAT THIS ROOMMATE'S BEARD WAS HUSKY AS INDICATED BY SCIAMBRA. HE DENIED EVER TELLING SCIAMBRA THAT HE MENTIONED CLAY SHAW'S NAME AND THAT WHEN HE WAS SHOWN A PHOTOGRAPH OF SHAW HE IDENTIFIED THIS PHOTOGRAPH AS A PERSON BY THE NAME OF CLEM BERTRAND. HE ALSO TOLD SCIAMBRA OF SEEING SHAW AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT EVEN THOUGH SCIAMBRA'S STATEMENT DOES NOT INDICATE THIS.

THEREAFTER THE DEFENSE BEGAN TO CROSS EXAMINE RUSSO AND UPON QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE THOUGHT FERRIE'S PHILOSOPHY WAS WHY ASSISTANT D. A. SCIAMBRA HAD COME TO BATON ROUGE TO INTERVIEW HIM.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE LIKENED THE CONVERSATION REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION IN WHICH FERRIE ENGAGED IN ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS TO AN QUOTE INCONSEQUENTIAL BULL SESSION UNQUOTE. HE DID NOT TAKE FERRIE'S STATEMENTS ABOUT KILLING THE PRESIDENT SERIOUSLY BECAUSE RUSSO HAD BECOME QUOTE INDIFFERENT UNQUOTE TO FERRIE. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT YOU COULD NOT BELIEVE FERRIE AS FERRIE WAS PRONE TO THE SPECTACULAR AND ^ATHAT AT NOT TIME WAS RUSSO EVER SWORN TO SECRECY REGARDING THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

NO 89-69

PAGE FOUR

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT GET ALONG WITH FERRIE'S ROOMMATE AND THEN THE DEFENSE CLOSELY QUESTIONED RUSSO REGARDING HIS IDENTIFICATION OF FERRIE'S ROOMMATE FROM A SKETCH PROVIDED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

RUSSO TESTIFIED HE WAS NEVER REALLY SATISFIED WITH THIS SKETCH BECAUSE ^S_A SOME OF THE FEATURES WERE NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH WHAT HE REMEMBERED ABOUT FERRIE'S ROOMMATE. THE KEY DIFFERENCE WAS THE BEARD WHICH HAD BEEN DRAWN INTO THE SKETCH DID NOT CORRESPOND WITH THE BEARD WORN BY FERRIE'S ROOMMATE.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE OBSERVED THIS ROOMMATE ON FOUR OCCASIONS LASTING ANYWHERE FROM A FEW MINUTES TO TEN MINUTES EXCEPT THE ONE TIME AT THE PARTY WHERE THE ASSASSINATION WAS DISCUSSED.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT IN HIS LETTER HE SENT THE THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PRIOR TO HIS INTERVIEW WITH ASSISTANT D. A. SCIAMBRA HE DID NOT MENTION THE NAMES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, CLAY SHAW, OR CLEM BERTRAND. HE TESTIFIED THAT IN THIS LETTER TO THE D. A.'S OFFICE HE INDICATED HE KNEW DAVID FERRIE AND WOULD BE

NO 89-69 PAGE FIVE

AVAILABLE TO GIVE A STATEMENT TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. AT THIS POINT IN THE TRIAL THE DEFENSE REQUESTED THAT RUSSO'S LETTER BE SUBMITTED AS EVIDENCE BUT ASSISTANT D. A. JAMES ALCOCK TOLD THE COURT THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN RUSSO'S LETTER TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND DID NOT KNOW OF ANYONE IN THE D.A.'S OFFICE WHO HAD.

THE DEFENSE THEN CONFRONTED RUSSO WITH SEVERAL NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS AND TRANSCRIPTS OF TELEVISION INTERVIEWS THAT RUSSO HAD GIVEN IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, IN WHICH RUSSO SAID HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF OSWALD BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION OR IN WHICH RUSSO EVER MENTIONED THE NAME OF CLAY SHAW OR CLEM BERTRAND. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT IN NONE OF THE INTERVIEWS WITH NEWSMEN DID HE EVER MENTION ANY CONSPIRATORIAL AGREEMENT OR THE NAME OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD OR THE NAMES OF CLEM OR CLAY BERTRAND.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NEVER SAID ANYTHING ABOUT HIS CONTACTS WITH DAVID FERRIE OR THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY PRIOR TO BEING CONTACTED BY THE D.A.'S OFFICE BECAUSE AFTER THE WARREN COMMISSION WAS FORMED QUOTE I LEFT IT UP TO THE PROFESSIONALS AND WHEN THEIR VERDICT CAME I FORGOT IT UNQUOTE.

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

UPON BEING QUESTIONED REGARDING HIS ALLEGEDLY HAVING SEEN SHAW AT A DEDICATION CEREMONY ATTENDED BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY, RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS NOT AWARE THAT SHAW HAD BEEN APPOINTED TO A COMMITTEE BY THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS TO WELCOME PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

UPON BEING QUESTIONED REGARDING THE PARTY AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT AT WHICH THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY WAS DISCUSSED, THE DEFENSE BROUGHT OUT DISCREPANCIES IN RUSSO'S TESTIMONY IN A PRELIMINARY HEARING AND HIS TESTIMONY DURING THIS TRIAL. THE MAIN DISCREPANCY BEING THAT AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT SANDRA MOFFETT HAD ATTENDED THIS PARTY WITH HIM AND THAT ON PREVIOUS TESTIMONY AT THIS TRIAL RUSSO HAD INDICATED SHE DID NOT ATTEND.

RUSSO STATED HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY ANYONE WHO ATTENDED THIS PARTY WITH HIM AT THIS TIME AND THE REASON HE HAD IDENTIFIED PERSONS ~~AT~~ THE PRELIMINARY HEARING WAS BECAUSE DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND HAD ~~XXXX~~

"KEPT PUSHING HIM" AND HAD FORCED RUSSO INTO NAMING PERSONS.

DYMOND REPLIED QUOTE I FORCED YOU TO SAY THAT? UNQUOTE AND RUSSO STATED THAT WHEN HE SAID SANDRA MOFFETT WAS AT THE PARTY DURING THE PRELIMINARY HEARING IT WAS AT THAT TIME A PROBABLE GUESS.
END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

RUSO TOLD DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND THAT AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING
QUOTE YOU ASKED ME QUESTIONS OVER AND OVER AND I TRIED OVER AND
OVER TO EXPLAIN UNQUOTE.

DYMOND REMINDED RUSSO THAT QUOTE YOU DON'T STATE PROBABLE
GUESSES UNDER OATH UNQUOTE.

SHORTLY THEREAFTER THE TRIAL WAS RECESSED FOR THE DAY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

EBD

~~WE'RE HAVING TROUBLE WITH MACHINE DID YOU GET SIX OK~~

~~PAGE SIX CAME THROUGH OK~~

ERT

FBI WASH DC

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1969

TELETYPE

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FBI NEW ORLS

SSSSSSPM URGENT 1-27-69 JDM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 4 PAGES

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE,. MISC. - INFO
CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELCALL TO BUREAU AND BUREAU TELCALL TO
NEW ORLEANS, INSTANT DATE.

AUSA HARRY CONNICK, EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, NEW
ORLEANS, ADVISED THAT A MEMORANDUM HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM
NATHANIEL E. KOSSECK, CRIMINAL DIVISION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE, WHICH IS SET FORTH AS FOLLOWS:

WITH REFERENCE TO OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OF JANUARY
TWENTY FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE, I AM ENCLOSING FOR YOUR
INFORMATION COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM AND TO THE FEDERAL
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE SUBPOENAING BY DA

GARRISON OF BUREAU AGENTS ROBERT A. FRAZIER, LYNDAL L.
SHANEYFELT AND FORMER AGENT REGIS L. KENNEDY. PURSUANT TO

OUR CONVERSATION OF JANUARY TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE,
YOU ARE REQUESTED TO HAVE AN ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY ACCOMPANY
END PAGE ONE, 111.02

1 FEB 25 1969

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Handwritten notes and signatures:
- "Bureau" with a checkmark
- "In Council" with a signature
- "K" with a signature
- "D.B." with a signature
- "6736" in large numbers

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

THESE AGENTS, AS WELL AS FORMER SECRET SERVICE AGENT ROY H. KELLERMAN, INTO COURT TO ASSURE THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WITNESSES ARE PROTECTED.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS CONCLUDED THAT THESE AGENTS FRAZIER AND SHANEYFELT SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO TESTIFY TO THE SUBSTANCE OF WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE AN MATTER OF PUBLIC RECORD IN CONNECTION WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS.

FORMER AGENT KENNEDY SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO TESTIFY CONCERNING ANY OF THE MATTERS WITHIN THE AMBIT AND SCOPE OF HIS INTERVIEWS OF DEAN A. ANDREWS.

HOWEVER, IF THE QUESTIONING GOES BEYOND THOSE MATTERS, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO INFORM THE COURT OF THE PROVISIONS OF DEPARTMENT ORDER THREE EIGHT ONE SIX SEVEN, DATED JUNE TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, FEDERAL REGISTER, VOLUME THIRTYTWO, NUMBER ONE TWO EIGHT, PAGE NINE SIX SIX TWO, DATED JULY FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, AND REQUEST THAT THE AGENTS BE PERMITTED TO CONTACT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SO THAT HE MAY PERFORM HIS FUNCTIONS UNDER THAT ORDER. WITH RESPECT TO
Seven
END PAGE TWO.

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

FORMER SPECIAL AGENT REGIS L. KENNEDY, THIS WILL CONFIRM
FORMER ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL VINSON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO
YOU THAT MR. KENNEDY BE READ DEPARTMENT ORDER THREE EIGHT
ONE - SIX SEVEN AND THAT ITS FULL MEANING BE FULLY EXPLAINED
TO HIM.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JANUARY
TWENTYSEVEN, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT LLOYD E. HEINTZ, THE LAST
JUROR SWORN IN FRIDAY, BECAME ILL AFTER SATURDAY'S SESSION
OF COURT AND JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. EXCUSED HIM FROM
THE JURY TODAY BECA^{AN}USE OF ILLNESS.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY CALLED NINE
POTENTIAL JURORS LEFT OVER FROM THE PANEL OF JUDGE FRANK
SHEA'S SECTION OF COURT BUT ALL NINE WERE EXCUSED. A BRIEF
RECESS WAS DECLARED WHILE MEMBERS OF THE JURY LEFT FROM
JUDGE RUDOLPH BECKER'S SECTION OF COURT WERE SUMMONED AND

^G
THE PROCESSING OF THESE POTENTIAL JURORS WAS EXPECTED TO
OCCUPY THE REST OF THE DAY.

END PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

PAGE FOUR

THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

^{INFORM}
OO-LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

~~CORR; SORRY TIME SHD BE 8:10PM-~~

DNXXXEND

SAA

FBI WASH DC

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/27/69

The Attorney General has already authorized the appearance of former Special Agent Regis Kennedy and Special Agents Lyndal Shaneyfelt and Robert Frazier to testify at the trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans. In the attached the Department of Justice sets out the limits of their testimony, that is, that they are to testify but not beyond what is already in the public record, the Warren Commission Report.

TNG:chs

W. S. [unclear]

V. [unclear]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 7 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

819PM URGENT 2/7/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 11P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL, FEBRUARY SEVEN, INSTANT.

THE FOLLOWING INFO WAS CONTAINED IN THE NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, FOR FEBRUARY SEVEN, INSTANT;

THE FIRST PROSECUTION WITNESS FOR THE CLAY SHAW TRIAL
DURING THE MORNING SESSION OF FEBRUARY SEVEN WAS IDENTIFIED
AS WILLIAM E. DUNN, SR. DESCRIBED AS A NEGRO FARM AND
CONSTRUCTION WORKER FROM CLINTON, LA. DUNN TESTIFIED THAT
DURING THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS ASSISTING
THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) IN A VOTER REGISTRATION
DRIVE IN CLINTON. ON ONE OCCASION WHILE STANDING NEAR THE
OFFICE OF THE VOTER REGISTRAR HE SAW A BIG SHINY CADILLAC.
UPON BEING SHOWN A PHOTO OF A CADILLAC BY THE PROSECUTION,
DUNN TESTIFIED THAT THE CAR HE HAD OBSERVED WAS LIKE THE PHOTO.

END PAGE ONE

REC 36

FEB 14 1969

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

K

EB20 1563 154

PAGE TWO

HE OBSERVED ONE MAN BEHIND THE WHEEL OF THIS CAR AND POSSIBLY ANOTHER ONE ALSO IN THE CAR. DUNN THEN POINTED TO CLAY SHAW WHO WAS IN THE COURTROOM AND IDENTIFIED SHAW AS THE MAN BEHIND THE WHEEL. DUNN TESTIFIED THE REASON HE PAID PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THIS VEHICLE BECAUSE IT WAS A STRANGE CAR AND THOUGHT IT BELONGED TO THE FBI WHO WAS ALSO IN THE AREA.

DUNN FURTHER TESTIFIED THAT HE NOTICED ONE WHITE BOY IN A LINE OF PERSONS WAITING TO REGISTER TO VOTE. UPON BEING SHOWN A PHOTO OF AN INDIVIDUAL, DUNN IDENTIFIED THE PICTURED INDIVIDUAL AS THE SAME ONE HE OBSERVED IN LINE AND IDENTIFIED THIS INDIVIDUAL AS LEE OSWALD. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE OBSERVED OSWALD IN THE LINE AT ABOUT NOON. DUNN TESTIFIED THAT AFTER OBSERVING OSWALD'S AND SHAW'S PHOTOS IN NEWSPAPERS AT LATER DATES, HE RECOGNIZED THEM.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION, DUNN TESTIFIED THAT THE DA'S OFFICE GOT IN TOUCH WITH HIM ABOUT A YEAR AGO AND HE HAD NEVER

END PAGE TWO

2

PAGE THREE

REPORTED THIS INFO TO ANYONE PRIOR TO BEING CONTACTED BY THE DA'S OFFICE. HE FURTHER TESTIFIED ON CROSS-EXAMINATION HE FIRST OBSERVED AT TEN THIRTY A.M. AND LAST OBSERVED THE CADILLAC AT TWO THIRTY P.M. WHEN DUNN WAS LEAVING TOWN. THE DEFENSE THEN CLOSELY QUESTIONED DUNN AS TO THE PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AND CLOTHING OF THE MAN IN CLINTON LATER IDENTIFIED BY DUNN AS SHAW. AT ONE POINT IN THE QUESTIONING, THE JUDGE UPHELD AN OBJECTION BY THE PROSECUTION THAT THE DEFENSE WAS HARRASSING DUNN. WHEN QUESTIONED BY THE DEFENSE AS TO WHY HE HAD NOT REPORTED THIS TO ANYBODY, SHAW BEING IN CLINTON, DUNN REPLIED THAT WHEN HE SAW SHAW'S PICTURE IN A NEWSPAPER, SHAW HAD ALREADY BEEN ARRESTED AND DUNN DID NOT WANT TO SEE SHAW ARRESTED AGAIN. UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION AS TO HOW OSWALD WAS DRESSED, DUNN SAID HE PAID NO ATTENTION TO OSWALD'S CLOTHES. THE REST OF THE QUESTIONING OF DUNN WAS IN REGARD TO WHERE HE WAS STANDING WHEN HE OBSERVED THESE TWO PERSONS.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS BOBBIE
DEDON WHO CURRENTLY LIVES IN BATON ROUGE, LA. SHE TESTIFIED
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

SHE WAS EMPLOYED IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AS A RECEPTIONIST AT THE EAST LOUISIANA HOSPITAL. WHEN ASKED BY THE PROSECUTION IF IN LATE NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE SHE WAS APPROACHED BY ANYONE ASKING WHERE THE PERSONNEL OFFICE WAS SHE REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE. THEREAFTER, SHE WAS SHOWN A PHOTO BY THE PROSECUTION AND IDENTIFIED LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN THE PHOTO. SHE SAID THAT OSWALD WAS THE SAME PERSON IN WHOM SHE HAD COME IN CONTACT WITH IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. SHE SAID THIS CONTACT WAS AROUND LUNCH TIME AND THAT SHE GAVE INSTRUCTIONS TO OSWALD AS TO THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND THAT HE LEFT SHORTLY THEREAFTER. SHE TESTIFIED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION SHE OBSERVED PHOTOS OF OSWALD AND THAT OSWALD LOOKED FAMILIAR. SHE TESTIFIED SHE TOLD A STATE POLICE OFFICER ABOUT THIS INCIDENT AND THIS OFFICER SHOWED HER A PHOTO OF A MAN HE IDENTIFIED AS LEE HARVEY OSWALD. SHE TESTIFIED SHE TOLD THIS STATE POLICE OFFICER THAT SHE HAD TALKED PREVIOUSLY WITH OSWALD.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, QUESTIONS WERE ASKED
END PAGE FOUR

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PAGE FIVE

ABOUT OSWALD'S APPEARANCE AND DEDON STATED SHE COULD NOT RECALL.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS MRS. MAXINE KEMP OF CLINTON, LA., WHO TESTIFIED SHE IS A SECRETARY TO THE PERSONNEL OFFICER AT THE HOSPITAL. SHE WENT TO WORK AT THE HOSPITAL IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, AND DURING HER EMPLOYMENT OBSERVED AN APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT BEARING THE NAME "OSWALD, HARVEY". AT THIS POINT, THE DEFENSE OBJECTED THAT SHE COULD NOT TESTIFY AS TO THE CONTENT OF THE APPLICATION BECAUSE THIS WOULD BE HEARSAY AS SHE WAS NOT THE PERSON WHO MADE OUT THE APPLICATION OR SAW IT MADE OUT. THE DEFENSE OBJECTION WAS OVERRULED, TO WHICH THE DEFENSE TOOK BILLS OF EXCEPTION.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION, KEMP STATED THAT IT IS THE PRACTICE OF THE HOSPITAL TO KEEP APPLICATIONS ON FILE FOR A YEAR AFTER WHICH THEY ARE DESTROYED.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS OFFICER
END PAGE FIVE

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PAGE SIX

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MARK WINDSTEIN OF THE NEW ORLEANS P.D. WINDSTEIN TESTIFIED THAT HE IS ASSIGNED TO THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF THE NEW ORLEANS PD AND HAS BEEN SINCE JUNE, NINETEEN SIXTYONE. HE TESTIFIED THAT HIS AGENCY HAD OPENED A FILE ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND WHEN ASKED BY THE PROSECUTION IF HE HAD BROUGHT ANY LITERATURE OR DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO OSWALD WITH HIM, HE REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE. AT THIS POINT, THE DEFENSE OBJECT TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DOCUMENTS ON THE GROUNDS OF RELEVANCY BUT WAS OVERRULED WHEN THE PROSECUTION SAID THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WOULD BE LATER CONNECTED WITH TESTIMONY. THE PROSECUTION THEN REVEALED THE DOCUMENTS. THE PROSECUTION THEN ASKED QUESTIONS REGARDING THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA TO WHICH THE DEFENSE OBJECTED BUT WAS OVERRULED.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS FRANK
* HAYWARD, AN OFFICER OF THE NEW ORLEANS PD, WHO TESTIFIED THAT L.2
IN AUGUST, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, WHILE A PATROLMAN HE HAD ARRESTED THREE PERSONS IN THE SEVEN HUNDRED BLOCK OF CANAL STREET SHORTLY AFTER THREE P.M. FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE.
END PAGE SIX

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PAGE SEVEN

ONE OF THE ARRESTED PERSONS GAVE HIS NAME AS LEE HARVEY OSWALD. OVER DEFENSE OBJECTIONS WHICH WERE OVERRULED BY THE JUDGE REGARDING WHAT WAS OSWALD DOING AT TIME OF ARREST, HAYWARD TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD WAS ENGAGED IN AN ARGUMENT WITH TWO OTHER PEOPLE, AND THAT OSWALD WAS HANDING OUT LEAFLETS. HAYWARD WAS ASKED IF HE COULD IDENTIFY THE LEAFLETS (WHICH WERE HELD BY THE PROSECUTION AND PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED BY OFFICER WINDSTEIN) AND HAYWARD TESTIFIED HE RECOGNIZED THE LARGER ONE AS SIMILAR TO A LEAFLET TAKEN FROM OSWALD. HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE OTHER LEAFLET, AND TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION HAD TURNED THE LEAFLETS OVER TO OFFICERS OF THE NEW ORLEANS PD INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION, HAYWARD STATED HE DID NOT KNOW WHO TOOK THE LEAFLETS AND THAT THE LEAFLETS ARE SIMILAR TO THE ONES THAT WERE TAKEN.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS CAPT. FRANCIS MARTELLO, OF THE NEW ORLEANS PD, WHO TESTIFIED THAT

END PAGE SEVEN

Law

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PAGE EIGHT

ON AUGUST TEN, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE HAD QUESTIONED LEE HARVEY OSWALD. THE PROSECUTION THEN EXHIBITED TO MARTELLO LEAFLETS WHICH THEY CLAIMED WERE PASSED OUT BY OSWALD AND THE DEFENSE OBJECTED ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE TESTIMONY HAD THE EFFECT OF PREDATING THE ACTUAL DATE OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY FOR WHICH SHAW IS CHARGED IN THE BILL OF INDICTMENT, HOWEVER, WAS OVERRULED. THE JUDGE STATED THAT IN HIS OPINION, THE PROSECUTION WAS ATTEMPTING TO SHOW THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE CONSPIRACY.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CONTINUED TO QUESTION MARTELLO REGARDING HIS INTERVIEW OF OSWALD AND DURING THIS TESTIMONY MARTELLO IDENTIFIED A STATE EXHIBIT AS THE SAME LEAFLET HE CONFISCATED FROM OSWALD. AT THIS POINT, THE DEFENSE OBJECTED AND JUDGE HAGGERTY INTERRUPTED, SAYING TO MARTELLO " I THINK YOU ARE BEING MISLED. ARE THESE THE SAME TWO ITEMS OR ARE THEY SIMILAR?" AT THIS POINT, THE DEFENSE FILED A MOTION FOR A MISTRIAL AND QUOTED A SECTION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE THAT A JUDGE DOES NOT HAVE POWER TO SLANT OR ALTER ANY QUESTION

END PAGE EIGHT

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P

AGE NINE

ASKED OF A WITNESS IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. JUDGE HAGGERTY DENIED THE MOTION FOR MISTRIAL.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS GIROD RAY, WHO TESTIFIED THAT IN JUNE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS EMPLOYED AS A PATROLMAN BY THE HARBOR POLICE ON DUTY ON THE RIVERFRONT. AT THIS TIME THE USS WASP WAS BERTHED ALONG THE RIVERFRONT AND HE WAS TOLD BY A NAVAL OFFICER THAT SOMEONE WAS HANDING OUT LEAFLETS ALONG THE WHARF. RAY TESTIFIED HE ARRESTED THIS INDIVIDUAL AND AFTER THE PROSECUTION SHOWED RAY A PHOTO OF OSWALD, RAY TESTIFIED THAT HIS WAS THE MAN HE ARRESTED. Lo.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS CHARLES STEELE, JR. STEELE TESTIFIED THAT ON AUGUST SIXTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE HE AND ANOTHER UNKNOWN PERSONS HAD HANDED OUT "FAIR PLAY CUBA" LEAFLETS WITH OSWALD IN FRONT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART. THEY WERE HIRED BY OSWALD AT THE STATE UNEMPLOYMENT CENTER. STEELE TESTIFIED HE HANDED OUT THESE LEAFLETS FOR ABOUT TEN OR FIFTEEN MINUTES AND THAT HE NEVER AGAIN SAW OSWALD L.

END PAGE NINE

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PAGE TEN

OR THE OTHER MAN THEREAFTER. UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION, THE DEFENSE QUESTIONED STEELE AS TO OSWALD'S APPEARANCE.

THE FIRST AFTERNOON PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS VERNON WILLIAM ~~BUNDY~~ BUNDY, JR. UPON QUESTIONING BY THE PROSECUTION, BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT HE IS PRESENTLY ON METHADONE IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK THE NARCOTIC HABIT. HE TESTIFIED La THAT ON A MONDAY MORNING LATE IN JUNE, SIXTYTHREE, HE WENT TO THE NEW ORLEANS LAKEFRONT TO INJECT HIMSELF WITH HEROIN. WHILE SITTING ON THE SEAWALL AND BEGINNING THE INJECTINONS OF HEROIN, HE SAW A BLACK LIMOUSINE APPROACHING. A MAN GOT OUT OF THIS VEHICLE AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER WAS APPROACHED BY A SECOND INDIVIDUAL. BUNDY POINTED TO SHAW SEATED IN THE COURTROOM AND IDENTIFIED SHAW AS THE INDIVIDUAL WHO GOT OUT OT THE CAR. AFTER VIEWING A PHOTO OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BUNDY IDENTIFIED THIS PERSON AS IDENTICAL TO THE SECOND INDIVIDUAL AT THE NEW ORLEANS LAKEFRONT. BUNDY TESTIFIED HE OVERHEARD OSWALD STATE "WHAT AM I GOING TO TELL HER?" AND THAT HE DID NOT HEAR ANY ADDITIONAL CONVERSATION. HE TESTIFIED THAT SHAW

END PAGE TEN

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PAGE ELEVEN

ATTEMPTED TO QUIET OSWALD DOWN. BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT HE OBSERVED SHAW GIVE OSWALD WHAT LOOKED LIKE MONEY AND OSWALD PUT THE MONEY IN HIS BACK POCKET. BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT HE OBSERVED OSWALD IN POSSESSION OF SOME SHEETS OF PAPER WITH BLACK WRITING ON THEM AND THEREAFTER SHAW AS HE PASSED BY BUNDY REMARKED TO BUNDY "IT'S A VERY HOT DAY." OSWALD THEN LEFT THE AREA AND BUNDY OBSERVED THAT OSWALD HAD DROPPED SOME OF THE PAPERS WHICH CONTAINED SOMETHING ABOUT CUBA ON THEM. THESE PAPERS ALSO CONTAINED INFO ABOUT "HANDS OFF CUBA" AND THAT BUNDY USED SOME OF THESE PAPERS TO WIPE OFF HIS INJECTION KIT.

THE PROSECUTION THEN SHOWED BUNDY A PHOTO OF A BLACK CADILLAC AND BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT THE AUTOMOBILE IN THE PICTURE WAS SIMILAR TO THE ONE HE HAD OBSERVED AT THE LAKEFRONT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NEW ORLEANS FILES CONTAIN NO INFO IDENTIFIABLE WITH DUNN, DEDON OR KEMP. INTERVIEWS OF OTHER WITNESSES SET FORTH ABOVE ARE CONTAINED IN NEW ORLEANS REPORTS PREPARED IN THIS MATTER WITH EXCEPTION OF BUNDY.

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

C

L

//

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 2/13/69

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 1/10/69.

Enclosed for Bureau are 11 copies of LHM. Two copies of LHM are being enclosed for Dallas Office.

One copy is being furnished U. S. Secret Service, Philadelphia, Pa.

Investigation in LHM was conducted by SA WILBUR S. METCALF.

*Rec LHM 7-1-69
Dept.
1-11-69
S. M. G.
RUC: dot*

6738

- 3 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 11) (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

WSM:ds
(6)

51 FEB 25 1969



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
500 Widener Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 13, 1969

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 6, 1969, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Harrisburg, Pa., was interviewed at [REDACTED]
Harrisburg, where she is employed as a bookkeeper
for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] acknowledged writing a post card to
the President concerning the assassination of President JOHN
F. KENNEDY in which she stated the person or persons involved
got the wrong person and should have murdered [REDACTED]
of Camp Hill, Pa., and [REDACTED] of Harrisburg, Pa.

[REDACTED] stated she came to Harrisburg, Pa.,
from a small town near Bedford, Pa., in 1946 when she was
a young and innocent country girl. Her first job was with
the [REDACTED], Harrisburg, Pa., where the store
manager was [REDACTED]. She rented a room in the home of
[REDACTED], an attorney in Harrisburg.

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] "used" her and she became
pregnant on two occasions and YOUNG sent her to an
abortionist. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] she should
marry [REDACTED]. Subsequently she and [REDACTED] covered all
relations and she has not seen him for several years.

[REDACTED] stated she has learned that all men
are interested in women for but one thing and that all bosses
have evil intentions towards their female employees.

[REDACTED] became very agitated when discussing
men and stated her father was "murdered" near McConnellsburg,
Pa., in a traffic accident the same day President KENNEDY
was killed. She related this time factor in some obscure

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 17 1973

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

fashion with the assassination, but denied having any knowledge of the death of President KENNEDY.

[REDACTED] stated she had been a patient at the Harrisburg State Hospital.

On February 6, 1969, [REDACTED] Harrisburg State Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa., advised his records show [REDACTED] was confined as a mental patient from June 23, 1950, until September 19, 1960, and was under treatment as an out-patient until her discharge on September 19, 1963. [REDACTED] was diagnosed as a schizophrenic and he ventured the opinion that she is probably suffering from a relapse at the present time.

On February 6, 1969, [REDACTED] Harrisburg Police Department, Harrisburg, Pa., advised his files contain no arrest record in the name of HILDA LEONA KING.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. L. W. CONRAD

DATE: 2/11/69

FROM : W. D. GRIFFITH

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 2/11/69, regarding a request of Mr. Carl Eardley of the Justice Department for a photograph of a color slide taken by a Mr. Willis purportedly at approximately the same time that one of the shots was fired. The Director approved furnishing the desired photograph and certifying affidavit.

Mr. Eardley has now requested in order to meet a possible claim by Garrison as to the angle of fire of the bullet which entered former President Kennedy's back, that the affidavit prepared by SA Shaneyfelt, in addition to certifying the photograph, also include a statement that the instant photograph and others examined by Shaneyfelt show the President turned to the right, although it is impossible to determine with accuracy the degree of the turn. The limitation on determining the extent of the turn to the right position of former President Kennedy is occasioned by the somewhat blurred appearance of the pictures taken by the viewers at the time of the assassination.

Although SA Shaneyfelt's testimony before the Warren Commission in response to questions by Commission members and Commission counsel covered many aspects of the photographs which he examined, the specific issue of the extent to which former President Kennedy is turned toward the right was not raised by the Commission and, accordingly, the published hearings contain no testimony on this point.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ACTION:

ENCLOSURE

FEB 17 1969

An affidavit incorporating the further desires of the Department has been executed by SA Shaneyfelt and is attached hereto for approval since it contains information beyond that previously approved by the Director.

62-109060

Enclosure

LLS:dmg

(10)

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Mr. Shaneyfelt

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. W. D. Griffith

cf furnished Eardley copy of affidavit

AFFIDAVIT

CITY OF WASHINGTON)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

ss:

LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT being first duly sworn,
deposes and says:

(1) I am the FBI agent whose testimony appears
in Vol. IV, V, VII and XV of the Warren Commission
reports. The testimony there given is true and correct
to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(2) That attached photograph is referred to on
page 696 Vol. XV as Shaneyfelt Exh. 25. It was taken
by a Mr. Willis, and I determined that it was taken at
approximately the same time as Frame 210 of the Zapruder
films. Although the Zapruder and Willis films show

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 12 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

2:00 PM URGENT

2-12-69

LAN

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (98-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

ACCORDING TO ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER FOR FEBRUARY ELEVEN INSTANT AND THE TIMES PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER FOR FEBRUARY TWELVE INSTANT, THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW ON FEBRUARY ELEVEN INSTANT OPENED WITH THE DEFENSE CONTINUING TO CROSS EXAMINE PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO.

RUSSO WAS SHOWN A RIFLE PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION AND TESTIFIED IT WAS SIMILAR TO THE TYPE OF RIFLE HE HAD OBSERVED OSWALD CLEANING IN FERRIE'S APARTMENT WITH THE SIMILARITIES BEING THE SAME TYPE OF BOLT ACTION AND SIGHT. HE TESTIFIED HE DID NOT KNOW IF THIS RIFLE WAS IDENTICAL TO THE ONE HE HAD OBSERVED IN FERRIE'S APARTMENT AND HE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY RIFLE IN EVIDENCE AT THE PARTY WHERE THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY PLOT WAS DISCUSSED. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE SAW OSWALD IN THE POSSESSION OF WHAT APPEARED TO

END PAGE ONE

62 FEB 24 1969

REC-51

2 FEB 14 1969

Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

6740
5-7-69

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

BE A RIFLE CASE AT THE TIME WHEN IT WAS INDICATED OSWALD WAS LEAVING FOR HOUSTON, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT OBSERVE THE CONTENTS OF THIS CASE.

THE DEFENSE THEN INQUIRED OF THE COURT IF A COPY OF THE INITIAL LETTER WRITTEN TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY BY RUSSO IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, HAD BEEN FOUND AND THE PROSECUTION ANSWERED THAT THIS LETTER HAD NOT BEEN LOCATED.

THE DEFENSE THEN BEGAN QUESTIONING RUSSO ABOUT HIS ASSOCIATION WITH SANDRA MOFFETT. RUSSO TESTIFIED HE DATED MOFFETT FROM NINETEEN SIXTY TO NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE BUT COULD NOT RECALL WHERE SHE RESIDED IN NEW ORLEANS AND THAT DURING THIS TIME MOFFETT CAME TO RUSSO'S RESIDENCE.

THE QUESTIONING THEN TURNED TO DAVID FERRIE AND ^RRUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE SAW FERRIE FOUR OR FIVE TIMES IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND THAT IT WAS IN EARLY SEPTEMBER NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE THAT HE FIRST LEARNED THAT FERRIE HAD A ROOMMATE.

RUSSO TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT REMEMBER THE DAY OF THE WEEK OR THE DATE WHEN THE PARTY AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT TOOK PLACE AT WHICH THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY WAS DISCUSSED. HE TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

RECALL THE TIME OF DAY WHEN THIS DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE OTHER THAN THAT IT WAS DURING THE EVENING. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE LEFT THE PARTY AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT ABOUT MIDNIGHT AND THAT LEON OSWALD, CLEM BERTRAND PAREN SHAW AND PAREN AND FERRIE WERE STILL IN THE APARTMENT. RUSSO TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT RECALL HIS MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO HIS RESIDENCE AFTER LEAVING THE PARTY BUT IT WAS, POSSIBLE HE EITHER TOOK A BUS, WAS GIVEN A RIDE IN AN AUTOMOBILE, OR HITCHHIKED.

RUSSO TESTIFIED HE SAW FERRIE MORE THAN ONCE AFTER THE ASSASSINATION BUT NEVER DISCUSSED ^ETHE PARTY AND WHAT HAD BEEN DISCUSSED AT THE PARTY WITH FERRIE, RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE DID NOT AT ANY TIME EVER ASK RUSSO NOT TO REPEAT WHAT HE HAD HEARD AT THIS PARTY.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT NEITHER LEON OSWALD, WHOM HE HAS IDENTIFIED AS LEE HARVEY OSWALD, OR CLEM BERTRAND, WHOM HE HAS IDENTIFIED AS SHAW, EVER AGREED TO KILL THE PRESIDENT IN RUSSO'S PRESENCE.

THE QUESTIONING THEN TURNED TO OSWALD AND RUSSO TESTIFIED HE MET OSWALD ON ABOUT FOUR OCCASIONS AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT. THE FIRST TIME WAS WHEN FERRIE INTRODUCED OSWALD AS LEON OSWALD AND

END PAGE THREE

3

OSWALD WAS CLEANING A RIFLE. THE NEXT TIME WAS APPROXIMATELY TWO OR THREE NIGHTS LATER. ANOTHER OCCASION WAS WHEN THE ALLEGED PARTY TOOK PLACE BUT HE NEVER HEARD OSWALD INTRODUCED TO ANYONE AT THIS PARTY. THE FOURTH TIME WAS SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THIS PARTY AT WHICH TIME IT WAS INDICATED OSWALD WAS GOING TO HOUSTON. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT ON THIS OCCASION OSWALD DID NOT MAKE THE STATEMENT HE WAS GOING TO HOUSTON BUT FERRIE TOLD RUSSO THAT OSWALD WAS GOING TO HOUSTON.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE TOLD ASSISTANT D. A. SCIAMBRA THAT HE KNEW A LEON OSWALD AND MADE THE IDENTIFICATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS BEING LEON OSWALD FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWN TO HIM. THAT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION AND UPON SEEING PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD HE TOLD A COUPLE OF PEOPLE THAT HE HAD KNOWN OSWALD.

THE QUESTIONING THEN TURNED TO INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH FERRIE AND RUSSO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE KNEW SOME OF THESE PEOPLE WHILE OTHERS HE DID NOT KNOW. THESE NAMES HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY BROUGHT UP AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING.

THE DEFENSE THEN SHOWED A PHOTOGRAPH PURPORTED TO BE JAMES LEWALLYN AND RUSSO SAID HE DID NOT KNOW LEWALLYN. THE DEFENSE
END PAGE FOUR

4

NO 89-69

PAGE FIVE

THEN SHOWED A SECOND PHOTOGRAPH TO RUSSO AND RUSSO REPLIED THAT THIS SECOND PHOTOGRAPH LOOKED LIKE OSWALD, HOWEVER THE DEFENSE CONTENDED THAT THE SECOND PHOTO WAS ALSO JAMES LEWALLYN. RUSSO TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT RECALL IF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OFFICE HAD EVER SHOWED HIM A PHOTOGRAPH OF LEWALLYN. HE TESTIFIED THAT THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPHS THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SHOWED HIM ON WHICH A BEARD WAS DRAWN WERE PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

THE DEFENSE THEN SHOWED A PHOTOGRAPH TO RUSSO PURPORTED TO BE W. GUY BANNISTER. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE BELIEVED HE HAD SEEN BANNISTER, POSSIBLY WITH FERRIE, BUT WAS NEVER FORMERLY INTRODUCED TO BANNISTER BUT HE WAS AWARE THAT BANNISTER HAD WHITE HAIR. RUSSO STATED HE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH BANNISTER'S PHYSICAL PROPORTIONS.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE NEVER TOLD LAYTON MARTENS HE WAS TO BE GIVEN TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS BY D. A. GARRISON FOR HELPING GARRISON BUT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE TOLD MARTENS THAT THERE WAS A RUMOR TO THIS EFFECT. RUSSO CLAIMED THAT THIS RUMOR WAS SPREAD BY NEWSMEN FROM WDSU-TV, NEW ORLEANS, WHO HAD INDICATED THAT THEY WERE OUT OF GET GARRISON. RUSSO COMPLAINED THAT REPORTERS FROM THIS TELEVISION STATION WHEN REPORTING THE RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH

END PAGE FIVE

5

NO 89-69

PAGE SIX

RUSO HAD ALTERED TH^E INFORMATION GIVEN TO THEM BY RUSO IN ATTEMPTS TO MAKE NEWS.

RUSO TESTIFIED HE HAD RECEIVED ABOUT THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTYFIVE DOLLAR^S FROM THE D. A. 'S OFFICE FOR EXPENSE MONEY.

DURING FURTHER QUESTIONING BY DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND, RUSO DENIED HE HAD EVER TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE BUT ACKNOWLEDGE^D THAT HE HAD BEEN UNDER PSYCHIATRIC CARE IN NINETEEN FIFTYNINE AND HAD CONTACTS WITH HIS PSYCHIATRIST IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND AGAIN IN NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE.

RUSO FURTHER TESTIFIED THAT DURING AN INTERVIEW AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, WITH JAMES PHELAN OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAGAZINE, HIS RESIDENCE WAS BUGGED WITH HIS CONSENT BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND THE TAPES WERE GIVEN TO THE D.A. RUSO TESTIFIED THAT THIS WAS DONE BECAUSE THE D.A. AND RUSO WANTED TO SEE HOW FAR PHELAN'S QUESTIONING WOULD GO.

RUSO TESTIFIED THAT ON THREE OCCASIONS IN NINETEEN SIXTY-SEVEN HE HAD BEEN PLACED UNDER HYPNOSIS AND QUESTIONED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE D.A.'S OFFICE PRESENT. DURING ONE OF THESE OCCASIONS HE ADMITTED HE TOLD A NEW ORLEANS POLICE SERGEANT HE DID

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

NOT KNOW IF SHAW WAS AT THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORIAL PARTY. DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND ATTEMPTED TO HAVE INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE THE POLYGRAPH TEST MADE OF RUSSO BUT THIS REQUEST WAS TURNED DOWN BY JUDGE HAGGERTY.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT ON MARCH ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, HE OBSERVED CLAY SHAW THROUGH A ONE-WAY MIRROR AT THE D.A.'S OFFICE BUT THAT HE KNEW SHAW ONLY AS CLEM BERTRAND. THEREAFTER THE D.A. WALKED IN AND TOLD RUSSO THAT HE WAS LOOKING AT CLAY SHAW.

DURING THE DEFENSE QUESTIONING OF RUSSO JUDGE HAGGERTY OVER- RULED A BID BY DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND TO DECLARE A MISTRIAL. DYMOND OBJECTED TO HAGGERTY'S INTERCEDING DURING DYMOND'S QUESTION- ING OF RUSSO.

RUSSO WAS EXCUSED BY BOTH THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE AFTERNOON SESSION. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED AND THE BUREAU IS AWARE OF THE IDENTITIES OF JAMES LEWALLYN, LAYTON MARTENS, AND W. GUY BANNISTER AS SET FORTH IN PREVIOUS COMMUNICATIONS IN THIS MATTER.

END

ERT

FBI WASH DC

P

47

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FEB 12 1969

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

8:05PM URGENT 2/12/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO- DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, FEBRUARY
TWELVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR.
TODAY RULED OVER STRENUOUS DEFENSE OBJECTS THAT THE TESTIMONY
OF THE LATE ORLEANS PARISH CORONER NICHOLAS J. CHETTA CAN BE
USED IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW. THE SIXTYSEVEN PAGE
TRANSCRIPT FROM THE HEARING WAS READ TO THE JURY AND INTO
THE RECORD BY ASSISTANT DA ALVIN V. OSER, TAKING UP MOST OF
THE MORNING SESSION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DR. CHETTA TESTIFIED AT THE
HEARING HE HELPED ADMINISTER SODIUM PENTATHOL TO PERRY RAYMOND
RUSSO AND WAS PRESENT WHEN RUSSO WAS HYPNOTIZED TO DRAW OUT
HIS STORY THAT HE HEARD SHAW PLOTTING THE ASSASSINATION WITH
OSWALD AND DAVID W. FERRIE IN SEPTEMBER, SIXTYTHREE.

END PAGE ONE

REC-91

62-109060-6741
2 FEB 14 1969

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Trans prepared
2/13/69 Brington
to Sullivan
TNG:BS
62 FEB 24 1969

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEYS CONTENDED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT TESTIMONY AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING WAS NOT INTENDED TO BE PART OF THE TRIAL RECORD. DEFENSE ATTORNEY WILLIAM WEGMANN ARGUED THAT THE STATE IS TRYING, THROUGH DR. CHETTA'S TESTIMONY, TO "REHABILITATE PERRY RUSSO'S TESTIMONY."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, WEGMANN SAID "THEY HAVE REHABILITATED THIS WITNESS WHEN NOBODY FROM THE DEFENSE WAS PRESENT", MEANING THAT ONLY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DA'S OFFICE WERE PRESENT WHEN RUSSO WAS QUESTIONED. WEGMANN ALSO CONTENDED THAT WHAT CHETTA FOUND IN HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO IN NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN HAS NO BEARING ON THE PRESENT. WEGMANN STATED, "THE QUESTION IS NOT WHETHER RUSSO WAS SANE IN NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, THE QUESTION IS WHETHER HE IS SANE IN NINETEEN SIXTYNINE." WEGMANN ALSO SAID THE STATE IS DOING JUST WHAT THE DEFENSE PREDICTED IT WOULD DO AT THE HEARING, INTRODUCE TESTIMONY FROM THAT HEARING INTO THE TRIAL. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, CHIEF PROSECUTOR JAMES L. ALCOCK SAID DR. CHETTA'S TESTIMONY

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

WILL "SHOW THE STABILITY OF THE WITNESS."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, WEGMANN SAID IF DR. CHETTA WERE ALIVE TO TESTIFY "WE WOULD MAKE THE SAME OBJECTION TO HIS TESTIMONY I'M MAKING NOW. IF THEY WANT TO REHABILITATE THIS WITNESS, THEY MUST DO IT BY A PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION IN NINETEEN SIXTYNINE." WEGMANN ALSO CHALLENGED THE VALIDITY OF THE THREE-JUDGE COURT WHICH CONDUCTED THE PRELIMINARY HEARING AND CONTENDED IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT THE TESTIMONY THERE WOULD NOT BECOME A PART OF THE TRIAL.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT FOLLOWING JUDGE HAGGERTY'S RULING, THE DEFENSE TOOK A BILL OF EXCEPTION GIVING THE FOLLOWING FOUR DIFFERENT REASONS: THE PROPER GROUNDWORK WAS NOT LAID FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TESTIMONY, NO OBJECTIONS WERE TO BE PERMITTED TO IT, THE THREE-JUDGE COURT WAS ILLEGAL AND TESTIMONY IS IRRELEVANT.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT AFTER ASER FINISHED READING A
TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY OF DR. CHETTA, ASSISTANT DA
ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA WAS CALLED TO THE STAND. SCIAMBRA SAID
A MEMO HE WROTE ON HIS INITIAL INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO IN BATON
ROUGE WAS "INCOMPLETE AND HASTILY DRAWN" AND "DOES NOT
ACCURATELY REFLECT WHAT RUSSO TOLD ME."

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MSE

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: 2/12/69

FROM : L. W. R. Oberndorf

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 12:40 p.m. 2/12/69 SA Ernest Wall of the New Orleans Office telephonically advised he had received a telephone call from the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana. This is the individual who will accompany our Special Agents when they are called for testimony in the trial of Clay Shaw. The USA said he had received a request from the Justice Department for a certified copy of District Attorney Garrison's opening remarks before the jury hearing the Shaw case. The Department urgently needed this in connection with Garrison's efforts to get President Kennedy's clothing and other evidence surrounding his assassination. The USA said he had no contacts with airlines and requested the assistance of the New Orleans Office in placing the certified copy with an employee of an airline leaving New Orleans for Washington, D. C. Wall requested authority to do this, which was approved by me.

Wall said he would call back with details concerning the flight on which the certified copy will be sent.

- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble
- 1 - Mr. L. W. R. Oberndorf

LWRO:bab
(4)

REC-9T

12 FEB 17 1969

62-108360
5-170
FMS. REC. UNIT

Memorandum L. W. R. Oberndorf
to Mr. W. A. Branigan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ADDENDUM - LWRO:bab - 2/12/69

SA Wall called back at 2:10 p.m. to advise that the document, which is intended for Mr. Carl Eardley, First Assistant, Civil Division, Department of Justice, Room 3607, would be in possession of Captain Roy Barrow, Delta Airlines Flight 330, arriving National Airport at 7:16 p.m. today.

Mr. Eardley advised he would not be available in his office at that hour and requested delivery of the document at 9:00 a.m. 2/13/69.

Supervisor W. J. Lander, WFO, was instructed to pick up the document and insure its delivery to Mr. Eardley.

- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Goble
- 1 - Mr. Oberndorf

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 12 1969

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

848PM URGENT 2/12/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. INFO CONCERNING. OO- DALLAS

SPECIAL AGENT LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT,
FBI LABORATORY PHOTOGRAPHIC AND DOCUMENT EXAMINER, HAD PRE-
TRIAL CONFERENCE WITH ATTORNEYS FROM GARRISON'S OFFICE TODAY
REGARDING TESTIMONY SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW FEBRUARY THIRTEEN.
SA SHANEYFELT WAS ASSURED BY GARRISON'S ATTORNEYS THAT
THEY HAD NO INTENTIONS OF EMBARRASSING HIM OR THE FBI AND
WANTED ONLY THE TESTIMONY REGARDING THE EXAMINATION OF
THE ZAPRUDER FILM, CAMERA, AND THE REENACTMENT. THE
QUESTIONS PRESENTED TO SHANEYFELT WERE BASICALLY THE SAME
AS THOSE BY THE COMMISSION DURING HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THEM.
A FEW QUESTIONS REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF THE
REENACTMENT WERE ALSO ASKED BUT THEY WERE IN LINE WITH
PREVIOUS TESTIMONY.

END

CAB

FBI WASH DC

P

56 FEB 28 1969

cc - Mr. Conrad

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

REC-34

5-10-69

DA

6743

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/12/69

Attached relates to trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans and states that Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of our Laboratory Division had pre-trial conference with attorneys from Garrison's Office 2/12/69 relative to pending testimony by Shaneyfelt 2/13/69.

You will be kept informed of developments in this matter.

JFM:rel

W.S.H.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FEB 14 1969

TELETYPE

REC-9

FBI NEW ORLS

9:31PM URGENT 2/14/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 5P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISC. - INFO CONCERNING.
OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE FEBRUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT.

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE FEBRUARY
FOURTEEN INSTANT RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEM, THE MORNING SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF CLAY L.
SHAW FOR FEBRUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT BEGAN WITH THE DEFENSE
CROSS EXAMINING BUELL FRAZIER OF IRVING, TEXAS, WHO HAD
PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD KNOWN AND WORKED WITH
LEE HARVEY OSWALD AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, AND THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN GIVEN RIDES TO WORK BY
FRAZIER.

UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION, FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT HE
OBSERVED OSWALD EVERY WORKING DAY DURING THE PERIOD THEY
WERE BOTH EMPLOYED AT THE BOOK DEPOSITORY. HE TESTIFIED
HE NEVER OBSERVED OSWALD WEARING A BEARD AND THAT OSWALD
ALWAYS DRESSED NEATLY AND NEVER SAW OSWALD WITH A GUN.

END PAGE ONE

59 MAR 4 - 1969

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15 FEB 19 1969

5-7b.

File about 2-15-69

PAGE TWO

HE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD TOLD HIM THAT THE PACKAGE IN THE BACK SEAT OF FRAZIER'S VEHICLE CONTAINED CURTAIN RODS.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED LYNDALL L. SHANEYFELT OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., AN FBI PHOTOGRAPHY EXPERT TO THE STAND. SHANEYFELT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY TWO ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEYS WHO ASKED TO HEAR HIS TESTIMONY. AFTER TELLING THE COURT OF HIS EXTENSIVE TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN PHOTOGRAPHY HE WAS ACCEPTED BY BOTH THE DEFENSE AND THE PROSECUTION AS AN EXPERT WITNESS.

UPON QUESTIONING BY THE PROSECUTION SHANEYFELT TESTIFIED HE ASSISTED IN THE FBI'S INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION AND HAD OCCASION TO EXAMINE PHOTOGRAPHIC MATTER TAKEN FROM DEALEY PLAZA.

THE ZAPRUDER FILM WAS SHOWN OVER OBJECTIONS BY THE DEFENSE AND AFTER SEEING THE FILM, SHANEYFELT TESTIFIED IT WAS THE SAME FILM HE HAD EXAMINED BUT HE COULD NOT TELL IF ANY FRAMES WERE MISSING.

SHANEYFELT TESTIFIED HE AND FBI BALLISTICS EXPERT ROBERT FRAZIER WORKED TOGETHER ON THE REENACTMENT.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SHANEYFELT THEN TESTIFIED THAT FRAMES OF THE ZAPRUDER FILM WERE GIVEN NUMBERS AND THAT HE AND FRAZIER ASSISTED IN THE REENACTMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION IN DEALEY PLAZA ON MAY TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THE DIRECTION AND SEQUENCE OF THE SHOTS.

SHANEYFELT TESTIFIED HE ESTIMATED THE SPEED OF THE PRESIDENT'S LIMOUSINE BASED ON THE DETERMINATION OF THE SPEED OF THE ZAPRUDER CAMERA, AND ESTIMATED THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE TO BE TRAVELLING AT ELEVEN POINT TWO MILES PER HOUR.

SHANEYFELT THEN TESTIFIED AS TO WHAT HE FOUND ON THE EXAMINATION ON INDIVIDUAL FRAMES OF THE FILM AND ON FRAME THREE THIRTEEN TESTIFIED, IS DEFINITELY THE POINT AT WHICH THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT IN THE HEAD, "WE CAN SEE THE RED HALO."

SHANEYFELT WAS ALSO ASKED NUMEROUS QUESTIONS REGARDING ANGLES FROM THE CAR TO THE WINDOW OF THE DEPOSITORY BUILDING.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, SHANEYFELT SAID IN HIS OPINION AS A PHOTOGRAPHY EXPERT THE SHOT WHICH KILLED THE PRESIDENT "CAME FROM THE REAR." SHANEYFELT SAID HE BASED THIS OPINION ON THE DIRECTION IN WHICH THE BONE AND BRAIN MATTER FLEW WHEN THE FATAL SHOT HIT THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD.

THIS ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DURING THE PART OF SHANEYFELT'S TESTIMONY, DA JIM GARRISON ENTERED THE COURTROOM AND TOOK A SEAT AT THE PROSECUTION TABLE AND REMAINED FOR ABOUT TWENTY MINUTES AND THEN WALKED OUT OF THE COURTROOM.

THIS ARTICLE FURTHER RELATES THAT FORMER TEXAS GOVERNOR JOHN B. CONNALLY WILL COME TO NEW ORLEANS ON FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN NEXT TO TESTIFY.

THIS ARTICLE FURTHER RELATES THAT A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN IN WASHINGTON, D. C., REJECTED A SUGGESTION BY FEDERAL JUDGE CHARLES E. HALLECK, JR., THAT THE KENNEDY FAMILY OPEN UP TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION THE AUTOPSY RECORDS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BODY OF THE PRESIDENT FOR AN EXAMINATION BY A PHYSICIAN DESIGNATED BY GARRISON.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

THIS ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED THAT ATTORNEY CARL EARDLEY, SPEAKING FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, SAID THAT SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT WOULD VIOLATE THE FAMILY'S AGREEMENT BY WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

ON THE AFTERNOON OF FEBRUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT, AUSA HARRY F. CONNICK, WHO ACCOMPANIED SHANEYFELT TO THE COURTROOM CONTACTED THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AND ADVISED THAT SHANEYFELT HAD TESTIFIED UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS AND IN HIS OPINION, SHANEYFELT'S TESTIMONY WAS OUTSTANDING.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SLB

FBI WASH DC

Q

Feb 7 1865

Warren, Pa.

Dear Mr. Weaver;

I am very happy to see Garrison bring the investigation
your three rate detectives couldn't do about the assassination
of President John Kennedy. I have never written you
about this but I have Congress men and Senators. But
seemingly they accept the Warren Commission. While we
cover up open and shut case against one man Oswald.
I don't, and the American people don't.

I intend to write an answer to some questions as when
Garrison gets there we are forming a Citizens Investigating
Committee to probe the suspension of evidence by the
F.B.I. — the C.I.C. and the Warren Commission
itself. We intend to bring charges against any who
have suppressed evidence.

1. How many shots were fired, and from how many guns?
What are the guns?
2. How could Oswald a mediocre marksman at best
over —

have against off such a deadly gutter of what is
less than 5.6 seconds a moving target and from a
difficult angle?

3. How and why was Ruby able to penetrate the Dallas
Police Headquarters sealed off even to Secret Service men?

4. Why were the autopsy notes and the prisoner
interrogation not kept and surprised evidence.

We on the other hand there are just a few points that we
as citizens would like answered. They will be answered
if Garrison is not successful then we will have to
proceed against those who surprised the evidence, lost
witnesses, cut files, surprised the autopsy report.
We want the truth now and we don't aim to
wait another eight years to get it. There is
a law against suppressing evidence, also against

Perjury. I'll await your reply, Amos Institute

could have done a better job for a President,

Good Day

Harris, Pa.

11 831

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11 833

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Feb 9, 1969

Warren, Pa.

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am very happy to see Garrason doing the investigation your third rate detectives couldn't do about the Assassination of President John Kennedy. I have never written you about this but I have Congress men and Senators, But seemingly they accept the Warren Commissions White wash cover up open and shut case against one man Oswald. I don't, and the American people don't.

I would just like an answer to some questions as when Garrason gets thru we are forming a Citizens Investigating Committee to probe the suppression of evidence by the F. B. I. -- the C. I. A. and the Warren Commission itself. We intend to bring charges against any who have suppressed evidence.

1. How many shots were fired, and from how many guns? Where are the guns?
2. How could Oswald a mediocre marksman at best have squeezed off such a deadly pattern of shots in less than 5, 6 seconds at a moving target and from a difficult angle?
3. How and why was Ruby able to penetrate the Dallas Police Headquarters sealed off even to Secret Service men?
4. Why were the autopsy notes and the prisoner interrogation not kept and suppressed as evidence.

Now Mr. Hoover these are just a few points that we as citizens would like answered. They will be answered if Garrason is not

watchman
(see p. 2)

SLIX
H. FINE

successful then we will have to proceed against those who
surpressed the evidence, led witness's, cut film, surpressed
the autopsy report.

We want the truth now and we don't aim to wait another eight
years to get it. There is a law against surpressing evidence,
also against perjury. I'll await your reply, amature detectives
could have done a better job for a President.

Good day

[REDACTED]

Warren, Pa.

Ignore.
JX

COPY:nm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1969

TELETYPE

REC-3
11345716 AN
BRENIGAN

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

3-23 PM 2-15-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 8P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING, 00:DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES, FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, LAST.

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE FEBRUARY
FIFTEEN, INSTANT ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE
NEWSPAPER, THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL
ON FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, LAST COMMENCED WITH THE PROSECUTION
CALLING MRS. WILMA IRENE BOND OF DALLAS, TEXAS. SHE
TESTIFIED THAT ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION SHE WAS
STANDING AT THE CORNER OF MAIN AND HOUSTON STREETS IN
DALLAS AND OBSERVED THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE TURN ONTO
HOUSTON STREET FROM MAIN AND WATCHED IT TRAVEL DOWN HOUSTON
END PAGE ONE

EX-11

62-109060-6746

REC-9

15 FEB 19 1969

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59 MAR 13 1969

PAGE 2

STREET UNTIL IT TURNED TO GO DOWN ELM. DURING THIS TIME, SHE ATTEMPTED TO TAKE A THIRTYFIVE MILLIMETER PHOTOGRAPH BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL. SHE TESTIFIED THE MOTORCADE DISAPPEARED FROM HER VIEW AS IT TURNED ONTO ELM STREET AND, THEREAFTER, SHE HEARD THREE SOUNDS, WHICH TO HER SOUNDED LIKE FIRECRACKERS. SHE THEN WALKED TOWARD THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS, AND THE SOUNDS APPEARED TO HER TO BE COMING FROM HER RIGHT. SHE TOOK A FEW PHOTOGRAPHS AND OBSERVED SOME PEOPLE "RUNNING TOWARD THE GRASSY KNOLL." MRS. BOND TESTIFIED SHE HAD WITH HER TWO THIRTYFIVE MILLIMETER SLIDES AND, DESPITE THE DEFENSE OBJECTIONS, JUDGE HAGGERTY ALLOWED THE STATE TO ENTER INTO EVIDENCE TWO BLOWN-UP PICTURES MADE FROM THESE SLIDES.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE SLIDES SHOW PEOPLE RUNNING TOWARD THE GRASSY KNOLL AREA.

UPON BEING CROSS-EXAMINED BY THE DEFENSE, MRS. BOND TESTIFIED THAT THE THREE SOUNDS SHE HEARD, WHICH CAME FROM HER RIGHT, WERE FROM THE SAME AREA AS THE TEXAS

END PAGE 2

PAGE 3

BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED PHILIP L. WILLIS OF DALLAS, TEXAS, WHO TESTIFIED THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY WERE IN DEALEY PLAZA, ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION, TO VIEW THE PRESIDENT. HE USED A THIRTYFIVE MILLIMETER CAMERA TO PHOTOGRAPH THE MOTORCADE. UPON BEING SHOWN FOUR SLIDES, WILLIS TESTIFIED THAT THESE APPEAR TO BE THE SAME ONES HE TOOK ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. WILLIS TESTIFIED THAT HE HEARD THREE SHOTS AND FELT CERTAIN THAT THE SHOTS CAME FROM HIS RIGHT WHERE HE WAS STANDING. HE DID NOT ACTUALLY SEE THE PRESIDENT HIT BY THESE SHOTS.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, WILLIS TESTIFIED THAT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY WAS ON HIS RIGHT AT THE TIME HE HEARD THESE SHOTS.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS MRS. PHILIP L. WILLIS, WHO TESTIFIED THAT SHE HAD AN UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT BEING HIT BY THE THIRD SHOT. SHE TESTIFIED

END PAGE 3

PAGE 4

THAT, WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS HIT BY THE THIRD SHOT, HIS HEAD WENT BACK AND TO THE PRESIDENT'S LEFT, AND HIS HEAD EXPLODED LIKE A RED HALO. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE OBSERVED MATTER LEAVING THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD AND TRAVELING BEHIND AND TO THE LEFT OF THE PRESIDENT AND, AT THIS POINT, THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE APPEARED TO CONTINUE AT A CONSTANT SPEED. SHE TESTIFIED THEREAFTER MANY PEOPLE, INCLUDING POLICEMEN, RAN TO THE GRASSY KNOLL AREA AND ALSO RAN TOWARDS A WOODEN STOCKADE. SHE TESTIFIED SHE WAS NEVER ASKED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, MRS. WILLIS TESTIFIED SHE IS NOT SURE WHERE THE SHOTS CAME FROM, BUT SHE THOUGHT THEY CAME FROM IN FRONT OF WHERE SHE WAS STANDING.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS BILLY JOE MARTIN, IDENTIFIED AS A MOTORCYCLE POLICEMAN WHO WAS RIDING BEHIND THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE AT THE TIME OF THE

END PAGE 4

PAGE 5

ASSASSINATION. MARTIN TESTIFIED HE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE LEFT AND REAR OF THE LIMOUSINE, AND AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION HE WAS ONLY ABOUT TEN FEET AWAY FROM THE LIMOUSINE. HE TESTIFIED HE HEARD THREE SHOTS AND LOOKED BACK TO HIS RIGHT, AS IT APPEARED THAT THIS IS WHERE THE SHOTS CAME FROM. HE TESTIFIED THAT, AFTER THE THIRD SHOT, THE LIMOUSINE SLOWED TO ALMOST A COMPLETE STOP AND THEN ACCELERATED. HE TESTIFIED HE FOLLOWED THE PRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TO THE HOSPITAL AND, WHILE AT THE HOSPITAL, EXAMINED HIS MOTORCYCLE AND OBSERVED "RED SPLOTCHES" ON THE WINDSHIELD AND FRONT FENDER AND SAW THE SAME TYPE STAINS ON THE LEFT SIDE OF HIS HELMET AND "GRAY MATTER" ON HIS CLOTHES. THE ONLY QUESTION ASKED BY THE DEFENSE OF MARTIN WAS WHEN DID HE LEARN ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN DALLAS AND THE PARADE ROUTE, AND HE TESTIFIED THIS WAS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS ROGER D. Craig
END PAGE 5

111 Texas

PAGE 6

CRAIG, WHO TESTIFIED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, HE SAW THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE PASS IN FRONT OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE ON MAIN STREET. POSSIBLY A MINUTE OR SO LATER, HE HEARD A SHOT AND RAN FROM IN FRONT OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE DOWN MAIN STREET TO HOUSTON, WHERE HE HEARD TWO MORE SHOTS. WHEN HE ARRIVED AT DEALEY PLAZA, HE SAW A LOT OF PEOPLE LYING ON THE GROUND AND, WHEN HE GOT TO THE FENCE BEHIND THE GRASSY KNOLL, HE SAW A WOMAN IN A BROWN CHEVROLET CAR PULLING OUT OF THE PARKING LOT. HE STOPPED THIS WOMAN AND TURNED HER OVER TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. HE SAID HE RETURNED TO ELM STREET, AND HE OBSERVED A MAN DRIVING A LIGHT GREEN RAMBLER STATION WAGON AND SAW A MAN RUNNING DOWN THE GRASSY KNOLL AND JUMP INTO THIS VEHICLE, AND THE VEHICLE THEN LEFT THE AREA TOWARD THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS. THIS VEHICLE HAD OUT-OF-STATE LICENSE PLATES, BUT HE COULD NOT REMEMBER THE STATE. LATER IN THE DAY HE WAS AT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,

END PAGE 6

PAGE 7

AND HE SAW LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND IDENTIFIED OSWALD AS THE MAN HE HAD PREVIOUSLY SEEN GET INTO THE STATION WAGON.

CRAIG TESTIFIED THAT, WHILE AT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, HE WAS IN THE SAME ROOM WITH OSWALD FOR ABOUT TEN MINUTES, DURING WHICH TIME HE HEARD OSWALD STATE, "THAT STATION WAGON BELONGS TO MRS. PAINE. DON'T TRY TO BRING HER INTO THIS." HE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD MADE A FURTHER STATEMENT, "EVERYBODY WILL KNOW WHO I AM NOW."

CRAIG TESTIFIED THAT HE ASSISTED IN THE SEARCH OF THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE BOOK DEPOSITORY AND WAS PRESENT WHEN THE RIFLE WAS FOUND.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, CRAIG TESTIFIED HE IS NO LONGER EMPLOYED AS A DEPUTY SHERIFF BUT IS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY WILLARD ROBERTSON OF NEW ORLEANS. | 9

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT ROBERTSON WAS ONE OF THE KEY FIGURES IN A NEW ORLEANS GROUP KNOWN AS TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES, A LOCAL GROUP WHICH WAS FORMED TO HELP DA GARRISON'S

END PAGE 7

PAGE 8

INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION.

UPON FURTHER CROSS EXAMINATION, CRAIG TESTIFIED HE TOLD ESSENTIALLY THE SAME STORY TO AN INVESTIGATOR FROM THE WARREN COMMISSION.

THE LAST PROSECUTION WITNESS CALLED WAS IDENTIFIED AS MRS. ELIZABETH CAROLYN WALTHER OF DALLAS, ^{TEXAS} WHO TESTIFIED

THAT ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION SHE AND A FRIEND WERE IN DEALEY PLAZA TO WATCH THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE.

WHILE WAITING, SHE NOTICED SOME OF THE WINDOWS IN THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY OPEN AND, ON ONE OCCASION, SHE OBSERVED TWO MEN IN A WINDOW, ONE IN A WHITE SHIRT HOLDING A GUN AND THE OTHER WEARING A BROWN SUIT COAT. SHORTLY THEREAFTER THE MOTORCADE ARRIVED, AND SHE HEARD FOUR UNUSUAL SOUNDS SIMILIAR TO FIRECRACKERS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

WA PLS HOLD FOR ANOTHER ON SAME MATTER

FBI

Date: 2/11/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

RA [unclear] 14

Enclosed for the Bureau are 28 newspaper articles
appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned
matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

*copy detached
and placed in
envelope for
cc*

K
ENCLOSURE
ENC. BEHIND FILE

*TAT [unclear]
5 [unclear]*

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 28)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 28)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 28)
- 1 - New Orleans

REC-64 6747

15 FEB 20 1969

ECW/srl
(6)

44 JAN 29 1969

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge
FEB 20 1969

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 2/12/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE

URGENT

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies and for Dallas two (2) copies of an LHM setting forth a letter furnished by [REDACTED] Public Relations Department, Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area, on February 4, 1969, received by the Public Relations Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans area from [REDACTED], Miami, Florida.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(7)

CR. Fisher

1 - ASST +
Dept. RAO
2-14-69
KMP:Lab

6748
2 FEB 14 1969

Approved

56 MAR 1 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
February 12, 1969

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

[REDACTED] Public Relations Department,
Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area, furnished on
February 4, 1969, the following letter received by the
Public Relations Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the
New Orleans Area, from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Miami, Florida:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 17 1973

6748
ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]
Miami, Florida
February 1, 1969

Manager---
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
Chamber of Commerce
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

I am the white American lady who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison for five years and who wrote to your Chamber during that time for material on New Orleans--- especially a map--- It is from I that the data of the so called investigator, Jim Garrison, originated, which he used for self aggrandizement while I supposedly rotten in that prison. Can you imagine a man doing a thing like that? I can-- also, that he had a deal, so ROBERT KENNEDY thought, to expose all data before the election with the assistance with Robert Kennedy--- and it is true that a contact man from Kennedy contacted Garrison exactly as was the report of the very nice person Mark Lane who has been used by Garrison for his fraudulent activities----under the disguise of honest investigations----- The same contact man who Garrison used for other persons contacted me in Houston and made me an offer to share equally with Garrison in a fee of \$50,000.00 from LIFE magazine for the story of the assassination but that Garrison needed me to support his story--- to this I laughed--- Why, I replied did I need to pay Garrison to relate my story which amounted to the same when I could relate my own story--- I had it all -- both that of Kennedy And all that Garrison had supposedly related as that of his very own---- then Garrison had no story ---or deal with Kennedy--- but he, apparently, did not inform Kennedy of this--- instead of a messenger contacting Robert Kennedy for Garrison with a pass word---- a gunman did a murder job--- and, that child Sirhan was in Houston from Friday night until Sunday night practicing to shoot with the idea that he was to go to Egypt to kill Kasser for the good of his country but, as per my understanding, he was hypnotised in New Orleans by the same psychiatrist that was used for Russo----You see, according to how I see it, Garrison saw no way to earn the favor of Federal Prosecuting attorney from Kennedy so he threw in with L.BJ-----for the same deal and more if either he or H.H. won the election. You see, I am the lady who brought back to the U.S. the master plan for a communist take over in July 4th 1968--- the crux was--- to kidnap the grandson of L.BJ---after all had resigned--- then the communist were to force congress to draft the services of ROBERT Kennedy president and Senator William Fulbright as Vice Pres. and announce to the nation there was to be no election--- there is much more to this--- however within less than thirty days there was no Robert Kennedy--- If this had been done for NATIONAL Interest I would say "amen" but---still--- every person is intitled to a fair trial--- if we do such things we are as bad as are they--- like Germany lost to a dictator because they leaned too far right to avoid comunism--- they got Hitler--- But, this was in, my opinion, another persona revenge trick of L.BJ--- My records will prove, in my opinion, that he paid to have John Kennedy killed.:

The purpose of this letter to you is to request that you please mail to me the list of radio stations in that area-- where in that area ---especially a talk station that allows others to telephone into the station and discuss various issues of interest on the air--- I can then telephone in to the station and speak on this subject without libel to the station for allowing me to speak on their facilities,--- as a guest. I am planning a chain hook up in this manner---

I appeared as guest on WKAT here in Miami on January 20th--- which caused a real shock to the city----- there were in excess of 1450 telephone calls concerning this to the station. I am planning to use long distance telephone connections---- My story will surely assist that nice Mr. Clay Shaw---- he is innocent of all charges-- I have written to his attorney and offered to assist in any manner necessary. Due to my report to the F.B.I. there in New Orleans there is a strict investigation ##### by the F.B.I. of Mr. Garrison at the present time in that city. Listen for the real shocker soon.

If there is any reason why you hesitate to connect me with such stations, will you kindly pass this material to them and request that they contact me--- but, please advise me whatever you decide to do.

It is an awful thing that Sirhan was used by a group of older men to perpetrate their plans---- He is the son of some mother and I, being a mother, know how she feels-----This whole plot is the dirtiest thing in the history of the US.---- darn L.B.J. and Garrison and others. You see, if Garrison had made the deal with Kennedy he was to have become the Federal prosecuting attorney--- deal to expose the assassination before the election--- but Garrison could not do so without using me which I refused to do--- then with no deal, he joined L.B.J. for the same deal and better, as per my information when I snooped and listened and put the connecting sentences where they belonged while in company with the front for Garrison who had contacted me--- they thought that because of my religion I could not understand them--- I caught quick----- all of this is of record with the F.B.I. in the office of J. Edgar Hoover----The F.B.I. have made no effort to stop me as has been reported--- no threats have been made to me.

Will you give this your most immediate attention please? It is of the most importance that I get on one of your stations quickly-----

If the station cares to call me and leave word--- I have a telephone answering service [redacted] --- Miami, Florida. My address is [redacted] but do not give this to Garrison or others rather than the stations---- they may send me a telegram.

Thanking you for your kindness in attending to this matter for me, I remain

Yours truly,
[redacted signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 13 1969

TELETYPE

REC-113

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

2-12 PM 2-13-69 URGENT DAO /

TO DIRECTOR 62-190960 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 9P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC - INFO
CONCERNING. OO-DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES FEBRUARY TWELVE INSTANT.

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER FOR
FEBRUARY TWELVE INSTANT AND THE FEBRUARY THIRTEEN INSTANT ISSUE OF
THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER CARRIED ARTICLES REGARDING
THE TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY TWELVE INSTANT BY ASSISTANT D. A. ANDREW
SCIAMBRA.

UPON BEING QUESTIONED BY THE PROSECUTION, SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED
THAT HE WENT TO BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE,
NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, AND INTERVIEWED PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO AT RUSSO'S
APARTMENT. THIS INTERVIEW LASTED FROM TWO TO TWO AND ONE HALF
HOURS AND DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW MANY PERSONS ENTERED
RUSSO'S APARTMENT AND STAYED A SHORT WHILE AND THEN LEFT. SCIAMBRA
TESTIFIED HE TOOK VERY FEW NOTES DURING THIS INTERVIEW AND THAT
THESE NOTES CONSISTED OF APPROXIMATELY THREE PAGES OF LEGAL SIZE
PAPER AND CONTAINED NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS AND SOME TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

END PAGE ONE

25 FEB 20 1969

Records - note
is correct file number
in caption
Corrected

62-109060

7-15-70

PAGE TWO

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT DURING THE INTERVIEW HE EXHIBITED TO RUSSO ABOUT FORTY PHOTOGRAPHS DURING WHICH RUSSO IDENTIFIED A PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS A PERSON HE KNEW BY THE NAME OF LEON OSWALD.

AT THIS POINT THE DEFENSE OBJECTED AND REQUESTED THAT THE PROSECUTION PRODUCE ALL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWN RUSSO AND DECLARED THAT QUOTE IF PARTICULAR PHOTOGRAPHS WERE SEPARATED FROM A NUMBER OF OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS THE JURY IS ENTITLED TO KNOW AND SEE THE OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS UNQUOTE. JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THAT SCIAMBRA COULD IDENTIFY THE PICTURES RUSSO HAD IDENTIFIED AND THE DEFENSE IMMEDIATELY FILED A BILL OF EXCEPTION.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO HE RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS AND WENT TO THE RESIDENCE OF D.A. GARRISON AND INFORMED GARRISON OF THE RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEW. THE NEXT TIME HE SAW RUSSO WAS ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, IN THE D.A.'S OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS. HE TESTIFIED THAT LATER THE SAME DAY HE, ASSISTANT D.A. ALVIN OSER, DR. NICHOLAS ^(now deceased) CHETTA TOOK RUSSO TO MERCY HOSPITAL IN NEW ORLEANS WHERE RUSSO WAS ADMINISTERED SODIUM PENTOTHAL. OSER TOOK NOTES OF THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RUSSO

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

GAVE WHILE UNDER SODIUM PENTOTHAL AND AFTERWARDS THESE NOTES WERE COMMITTED TO WRITING BY OSER AND SCIAMBRA BY DICTATING TO A D.A.'S SECRETARY, ON FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

IN REGARD TO COMMITTING HIS NOTES MADE DURING HIS INITIAL INTERVIEW OF RUSSO AT BATON ROUGE TO WRITING, SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED HE STARTED TO DICTATE HIS MEMORANDUM ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, BUT DID NOT COMPLETE HIS MEMORANDUM UNTIL SEVEN TO TEN DAYS LATER. HE TESTIFIED THE REASON IT TOOK HIM THIS LENGTH OF TIME WAS BECAUSE THERE WERE MANY THINGS GOING ON DURING THIS PERIOD AND THAT HE WAS ONLY ABLE TO DICTATE TO A SECRETARY IN BITS AND PIECES AND IT TOOK HIM APPROXIMATELY FOUR OR FIVE SESSIONS WITH A SECRETARY TO COMPLETE HIS MEMORANDUM.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT THE FIRST MEMORANDUM HE COMPLETED WAS THE ONE WHICH HE AND ASSISTANT D.A. OSER DICTATED AFTER THE SODIUM PENTOTHAL HAD BEEN ADMINISTERED TO RUSSO.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT HIS MEMORANDUM SETTING FORTH THE RESULTS OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO AT BATON ROUGE QUOTE WAS HASTILY DONE, IT IS INCOMPLETE, INACCURATE AND THERE ARE OMISSIONS IN IT UNQUOTE. SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT HE IS QUOTE A LOUSY MEMO
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

WRITER UNQUOTE.

OVER STRENUOUS OBJECTIONS BY THE DEFENSE, SCIAMBRA WAS ALLOWED TO INTERPRET HOW ERRORS CAME TO BE IN HIS MEMORANDUM REPORTING HIS INITIAL INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THE REASON THERE WERE NUMEROUS QUOTE DISCREPANCIES UNQUOTE IN HIS MEMORANDUM WAS BECAUSE THIS MEMORANDUM WAS SIMPLY HIS QUOTE INTERPRE^{to}TION UNQUOTE OF WHAT RUSSO TOLD HIM.

WHEN ASKED BY THE DEFENSE WHY THERE WAS NO MENTION IN THIS MEMORANDUM OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, SCIAMBRA ADMITTED THERE WAS ONLY AN QUOTE INDIRECT UNQUOTE MENTION OF THE ASSASSINATION. SCIAMBRA EXPLAINED THAT WHEN HE WENT TO BATON ROUGE TO INTERVIEW RUSSO HE WAS QUOTE CERTAINLY AWARE OF THE CONTENT UNQUOTE OF WHAT RUSSO WAS GOING TO SAY. SCIAMBRA SAID HE KNEW ABOUT WHAT RUSSO WAS GOING TO SAY BECAUSE OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES SCIAMBRA HAD READ.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT RUSSO DID NOT HAVE ANY TROUBLE IDENTIFYING A PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS FERRIE'S ROOMMATE BUT DID WANT OSWALD'S PHOTOGRAPH ALTERED SO THAT OSWALD WOULD HAVE THE SAME PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF FERRIE'S ROOMMATE AS RUSSO

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

REMEMBERED HIM. THIS INCLUDED A BEARD AND A GENERALLY DISHEVELED APPEARANCE.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED HE BURNED THE NOTES OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO TO PREVENT ANY QUOTE LEAKING OUT UNQUOTE OF INFORMATION FROM THE D.A.'S OFFICE.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED HE ARRANGED FOR THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN RUSSO AND JAMES PHELAN OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAGAZINE WITH THE APPROVAL OF D.A. GARRISON AND GARRISON ORDERED THAT THIS INTERVIEW SHOULD BE TAPED. SCIAMBRA REFERRED TO PHELAN AS A QUOTE JOURNALISTIC PROSTITUTE UNQUOTE BECAUSE OF WHAT SCIAMBRA TERMED PHELAN'S INABILITY TO OBJECTIVELY REPORT THE RESULTS OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO. SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT PHELAN WARNED RUSSO HE WAS GOING TO BECOME A QUOTE PATSY UNQUOTE IF SHAW WAS NOT CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY AND THAT IF THIS HAPPENED, D.A. GARRISON WOULD TURN ON RUSSO.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED R. C. ROLLAND, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A PROFESSIONAL ICE SKATER AND PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE WINTERLAND ICE SKATING RINK IN HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ROLLAND TESTIFIED HE SAW DAVID FERRIE AND TWO MALE COMPANIONS
CORR NEXT TO LAST LINE WRD-3 SHLD-BE- WINTERLAND.

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

COME TO HIS SKATING RINK ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, THE DAY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION. HE TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE HAD TELEPHONED HIM SEVERAL DAYS PRIOR TO NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE TO INFORM ROLLAND THAT HE WAS COMING TO THE ICE SKATING RINK. ROLLAND SAID HE CONSIDERED THIS TO BE AN UNUSUAL PROCEDURE AND THIS WAS THE REASON THAT HE REMEMBERED FERRIE SO WELL. WHILE AT THE RINK FERRIE MADE A QUOTE PEST OF HIMSELF UNQUOTE AND ON AT LEAST FOUR OR FIVE SEPARATE OCCASIONS CAME OVER AND INTRODUCED HIMSELF TO ROLLAND. HE~~X~~ TESTIFIED FERRIE DID NOT PURCHASE A TICKET OF ADMISSION AND DID NOT ICE SKATE AND REMAINED IN THE MAIN LOBBY AREA OF THE RINK AND REPEATEDLY USED A PUBLIC TELEPHONE IN THE LOBBY. ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE RECEIVED ONE CALL AT THIS TELEPHONE BUT THAT HE COULD NOT OVERHEAR ANY OF FERRIE'S CONVERSATION. FERRIE INTRODUCED HIS TWO COMPANIONS ^{BY} ROLLAND COULD NOT RECALL THEIR NAMES.

ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE LEFT THE SKATING RINK ABOUT FIVE FORTYFIVE P.M., HOWEVER PRIOR TO LEAVING TOLD ROLLAND THAT HE WOULD BE BACK LATER BUT FERRIE NEVER RETURNED. ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT HE REPORTED THIS INCIDENT TO THE FBI AND WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

FBI.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS INITIALLY CONTACTED BY THE D.A.'S OFFICE AND INTERVIEWED BY ASSISTANT D.A. SCIAMBRA. HE COULD NOT RECALL THE DATE OF THIS INITIAL CONTACT BUT THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE IN SIXTYFOUR, HOWEVER IT WAS BROUGHT OUT THAT SCIAMBRA HAS ONLY BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE D. A.'S OFFICE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYSIX. THE DEFENSE THEN QUESTIONED ROLLAND ABOUT FERRIE'S PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AND CLOTHING AND ALSO ABOUT THE PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF FERRIE'S COMPANIONS. ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT HE OBSERVED FERRIE USING THE PUBLIC TELEPHONE ON ABOUT THREE OCCASIONS. HE WAS ALSO QUESTIONED ABOUT FERRIE'S BEHAVIOR WHILE AT THE SKATING RINK.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS RICHARD W. JACKSON, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U. S. POST OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS. La. JACKSON TESTIFIED THAT IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, HE FILLED OUT A CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM REGARDING MAIL FOR CLAY L. SHAW ADDRESSED TO SHAW'S RESIDENCE AT THIRTEEN THIRTEEN DAUPHINE WHICH WAS BEING DELIVERED TO FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES AND SHOULD BE CHANGED BACK TO THE DAUPHINE STREET ADDRESS.

END PAGE SEVEN

PAGE EIGHT

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS JAMES HARDIMAN, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U. S. POST OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, WHO STATED THAT HE HAS BEEN DELIVERING MAIL TO THE FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES ST. ADDRESS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS. HE TESTIFIED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYSIX WHEN THE MAIL OF CLAY L. SHAW WAS BEING DELIVERED TO FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES STREET, HE DELIVERED SEVERAL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO QUOTE CLEM BERTRAND UNQUOTE TO THE SAME ADDRESS. HE TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT RECALL HOW MANY LETTERS HE HAD DELIVERED CONTAINING THE NAME OF CLEM BERTRAND BUT IT WAS ENOUGH SO THAT HE REMEMBERED THIS NAME WHEN IT APPEARED IN THE NEWS IN NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. HARDIMAN TESTIFIED THAT HE NEVER NOTICED ANY OF THE RETURN ADDRESSES ON THESE LETTERS AND THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE NONE OF THE MAIL ADDRESSED TO CLEM BERTRAND AT THE CHARTRES STREET ADDRESS WAS EVER RETURNED.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLES, IT WAS NOT BROUGHT OUT IF THE CLEM BERTRAND LETTERS WERE ADDRESSED TO SHAW'S DAUPHINE STREET ADDRESS AND RE-DELIVERED TO THE CHARTRES ADDRESS OR IF THEY WERE ADDRESSED TO THE CHARTRES STREET ADDRESS.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL ADJOURNED AFTER THE DEFENSE
END PAGE EIGHT

PAGE NINE

INDICATED THAT ITS CROSS EXAMINATION MIGHT BE LENGTHY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH
RICHARD W. JACKSON OR JAMES HARDIMAN, MENTIONED ABOVE. RESULTS OF
FBI INTERVIEWS WITH ROLLAND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

END

WA..

PGH

FBI WASH DC

14-00000

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

FROM : Carl Hardley, Acting
Assistant Attorney General,
Civil Division

DATE: Feb 8 1969

CE:JTH:elrad:wfr
70-20-34

SUBJECT: John Nichols v. United States of America,
et al., U.S.D.C. D. Kan., Civil No. T-4525.

We attach a copy of the Complaint in this suit.

In order that we may defend this action, please send us not later than February 19, 1969, a report, in duplicate, setting forth the facts regarding the matters alleged in the Complaint concerning the spectrographic test on Warren Commission Exhibit No. CE 399. Please include the following items in your report:

- (1) A statement as to the manner, place and time of plaintiff's request to make the spectrographic test involved available to him, including four copies -- one certified -- of any documents or other memoranda incorporating plaintiff's request.
- (2) Four copies -- one certified -- of any correspondence or memoranda of any communication, written or oral, between you and the plaintiff concerning plaintiff's request for the spectrographic test involved.
- (3) If the spectrographic test has been identified and located, a detailed description or summary of what the test involved and a statement as to its current location. If it has not been possible to identify the spectrographic test, please include a statement to this effect.
- (4) Two copies of any correspondence or memoranda showing the administrative processing of the plaintiff's request.
- (5) A statement of the reason or reasons why in the opinion of your agency the spectrographic test involved should not be made available. Such reasons

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ENCLOSURE

should be related as directly as possible to the statute involved, 5 U.S.C. 552, as, for example, that the test is exempted from disclosure by some other statute, or that it is within one or more of the other exemptions of Subsection (b) of 5 U.S.C. 552, or that plaintiff did not comply with applicable regulations in requesting the test. Where the test falls within one or more of the exemptions of Subsection (b) of 5 U.S.C. 552, such exemption should be specifically identified and discussed.

- (6) If appropriate, a statement of facts demonstrating the manner in which production of the test requested would prejudice the operations of the FBI.

It will be helpful if you will state specifically which allegations of the Complaint should, in your opinion, be admitted and which should be denied, and make suggestions for any affirmative allegations to be made in the answer.

Please include a list of the names, official positions, and addresses of persons who have personal knowledge of the facts involved.

Because many courts are reluctant to grant extensions of time to answer, we request that this report be given your preferred attention. If you cannot send us the necessary materials before February 19, 1969, please let us know promptly so that we can inform the court of the reason for the delay.

Attachment

cc: United States Attorney
Topeka, Kansas

JOHN NICHOLS

Plaintiff

v.

SUMMONS

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and JAMES E.
THOMAS, ARCHITECT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Defendant

To the above named Defendant : The United States of America

You are hereby summoned and required to ~~appear~~ file in the office of the Clerk of the
U. S. District Court, Topeka, Kansas and serve upon

Sam A. Crow

John E. Wilkinson

M. C. Slough

plaintiff's attorney, whose addresses are

612 New England Building
Topeka, Kansas 66603

First National Bank Building
Topeka, Kansas 66603

St. Mary's, Kansas
66536

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 30 days after service of this
summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken
against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CHARLES W. CANNELL

Clerk of Court.

Deputy Clerk.

Date: January 20, 1939

[Seal of Court]

Note:—This summons is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

JOHN NICHOLS,

Plaintiff

VS.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and JAMES B. RHOADES, ARCHIVIST
OF THE UNITED STATES, GENERAL
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Defendants

No. 1-111734

COMPLAINT

The plaintiff, for his cause of action against the United States of America, alleges and states as follows:

1. The jurisdiction is vested in this court under the provision of 5 U.S.C. Sections 1001-1011, and more particularly under the provisions of the Federal Public Records Law, Public Law 89-487, 80 Statutes 250 (1966); and venue is granted to this court under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. Section 1391 (e) (4).

2. The plaintiff is a physician duly licensed by the Kansas State Board of Healing Arts certified by the American Board of Pathology with previous experience in gunshot wounds and x-ray interpretation thereof.

3. Because of his interest in science, and more particularly pathology and to clear up confusion surrounding the death of our President John F. Kennedy and to try insofar as humanly possible, to write a book which would be accurate, the plaintiff has made numerous attempts to procure certain information held by the archivist of the United States. The plaintiff is entitled under the Federal Public Records Law to examine the items presently in the custody of the archivist.

4. After the death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and after the taking of x-rays and photographs, both black-white

FILED

JAN 17 1969

CHARLES W. CAHILL, Clerk
By _____ Deputy

and color transparencies, of John Fitzgerald Kennedy at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, the brother of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, assumed control of the x-rays, and photographs despite the fact that these x-rays and photographs belonged to the United States Government. Of course, at that time Robert F. Kennedy was attorney general of the United States and had at least some color of authority to keep and retain the x-rays. Later, however, the family of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy entered into an agreement with the United States Government, allegedly pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. Section 397 (e) (1), and transferred to the administrator of general services, acting for and on behalf of the United States of America, for deposit in the National Archives of the United States the x-rays and photographs connected with the autopsy of the late President. A copy of this agreement, dated October 29, 1966, is attached to this complaint and made a part hereof as though fully set out herein.

5. On August 21, 1966, the plaintiff herein, John Nichols, Ph.D., M.D., sent a certified letter to Joe M. Blumberg, Brigadier General, M.C., USA, Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 20305, requesting that he be allowed to study, among other things, the x-ray films, and the photographs from the autopsy of the late President John F. Kennedy. That letter, on August 25, 1966, was forwarded to Vice Admiral George G. Burkley, M.C., USN, The White House, Washington, D.C. Vice Admiral Burkley claims that the pertinent facts concerning the late President Kennedy were supplied to the Warren Commission for their information and evaluation, and that the medical records have been placed in a permanent receptacle that will remain for reference at some future date, and that the medical files are being held under

the same conditions as the President's private papers. Later, on July 19, 1967, the plaintiff herein sent a letter to the former archivist of the United States, Robert H. Bahmer, requesting the opportunity to view the x-ray films. Mr. Bahmer answered this letter July 21, 1967, claiming that he was unable to grant access to the x-rays because of the conditions set out in the agreement entered into between the Kennedy Family and the United States and referred to in paragraph 4 above. On September 5, 1967, the plaintiff herein sent a letter to Senator Robert Kennedy requesting permission to view the x-ray films and photographs taken of the late President at the time of the autopsy. This letter was referred to the archivist of the United States and was answered by him on October 5, 1967. This answer denied the plaintiff's request.

6. Because the x-ray films and photographs were taken on United States Government film and at a government hospital, the ownership of the x-rays and photographs is vested in the United States Government; and the only way that the Kennedy Family could have rightfully possessed these films was to have entered into a contract with the government for their purchase. Insofar as the plaintiff knows, the Kennedy Family came into possession of these films by virtue of Robert F. Kennedy's position as attorney general of the United States, and what in effect has happened is that the Kennedy Family has given the government its own film to preserve for self-keep. Consequently the conditions and restrictions imposed for examination of these x-rays and photographs are not valid nor enforceable, and plaintiff is entitled to have disclosed to him these x-rays under the Federal Public Records Law of 1966.

7. For the same reasons set out in paragraph number 3, plaintiff has requested of the archivists of the United States

of America, James B. Rhodes, and of the attorney general of the United States of America as late as January 17, 1969, that he be furnished for study the x-ray films and other photographs made at the autopsy of the late President Kennedy and the Warren Commission exhibits numbered 399, 573, 842, 843 and 856 together with the President's coat, shirt and necktie for submission to neutron activation analysis. The plaintiff requested these things because of the reasons as set forth in paragraph numbered 3 and plaintiff is entitled to have disclosed to him these things under the Federal Public Records Law of 1966. The plaintiff's request has been denied.

8. For the same reasons set out in paragraph numbered 3, plaintiff has made numerous requests to ascertain the distance that the seats in the vehicle in which our President was riding were from the floor of the vehicle. This information is basic in order to more accurately align the path of the alleged bullet (CE 399) with respect to the President and Governor Connally. The United States of America, through its Secret Service Agents, has refused to provide this data.

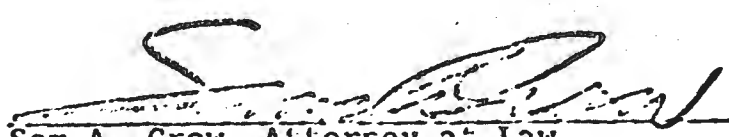
9. For the same reasons set out in paragraph numbered 3, plaintiff has made a request to examine the results of certain spectrographic studies on the bullet (CE 399) that allegedly struck our President as well as certain articles of our President's clothing. The Warren Commission makes reference to these tests but the results of these tests have not been divulged and have been denied by the United States of America through their various employees and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

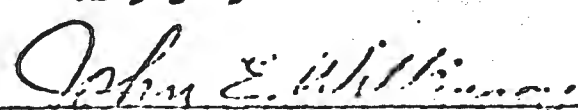
WHEREFORE, the plaintiff prays that this honorable court issue an order to the archivist of the United States of America as follows:

1. Permitting the plaintiff to study the photographs and x-ray plates as was afforded the recent panel of experts consisting of Dr. William H. Carns, Dr. Russell S. Fisher, Dr. Russell H. Morgan and Dr. Alan R. Morit
2. Allowing plaintiff temporary custody of and permission to submit Warren Commission exhibits numbered 399, 573, 842, 843 and 856 to neutron activation analysis together with the President's coat, shirt and necktie also in order to submit the margin of the bullet holes to neutron activation analysis.

Plaintiff further prays this honorable court to issue an order requiring the United States Government to divulge the height of the President's and the height of Governor Connally's seat from the floor in the assassination car.

Plaintiff further prays that this honorable court issue an order requiring the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to divulge to the plaintiff the results of the spectrographic test on Warren Commission exhibit number CE 399, and the results of all other spectrographic analyses conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.


Sam A. Crow, Attorney at Law
612 New England Building, Topeka, Kan.
CE 5-3415 60


John E. Wilkinson, Attorney at Law
First National Bank Building, Topeka,
Kansas 66603 CE 2-0564


H. C. Slough, Attorney at Law,
St. Mary's, Kansas 437 2707

October 20, 1963

Honorable Larson B. Knott, Jr.
Administrator of General Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Knott:

The family of the late President John F. Kennedy shares the concern of the Government of the United States that the personal effects of the late President which were gathered as evidence by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, as well as certain other materials relating to the assassination, should be deposited, safeguarded and preserved in the Archives of the United States as materials of historical importance. The family desires to prevent the undignified or sensational use of these materials (such as public display) or any other use which would tend in any way to dishonor the memory of the late President or cause unnecessary grief or suffering to the members of his family and those closely associated with him. We know the Government respects these desires.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 397(a)(1), the executors of the estate of the late President John F. Kennedy hereby transfer to the Administrator of General Services, acting for and on behalf of the United States of America, for deposit in the National Archives of the United States, all of their right, title, and interest in all of the personal clothing of the late President now in the possession of the United States Government and identified in Appendix A, and in certain maps and photographs connected with the autopsy of the

late President referred to in Appendix B, and the Administrator accepts the same, for and in the name of the United States, for deposit in the National Archives of the United States, subject to the following restrictions, which shall continue in effect during the lives of the late President's widow, daughter, son, grandchild, brothers and sisters, or any of them:

(1) None of the materials identified in Appendix A ("the Appendix A materials"), shall be placed on public display.

(2) Access to the Appendix A materials shall be permitted only to:

(a) Any person authorized to act for a committee of the Congress, for a Presidential committee or commission, or for any other official agency of the United States Government, having authority to investigate matters relating to the death of the late President, for purposes within the investigative jurisdiction of such committee, commission or agency.

(b) Any serious scholar or investigator of matters relating to the death of the late President, for purposes relevant to his study thereof. The Administrator shall have full authority to deny requests for access, or to impose conditions he deems appropriate on access, in order to prevent undignified or sensational reproduction of the Appendix A materials. The Administrator may seek the advice of the Attorney General or any person designated by the Attorney General with respect to the Administrator's responsibilities under this paragraph I(2)(b).

II

(1) None of the materials referred to in Appendix B ("the Appendix B materials") shall be placed on public display.

(2) Access to the Appendix B materials shall be permitted only to:

(a) Any person authorized to act for a committee of the Congress, for a Presidential committee or commission, or for any other official agency of the United States Government, having authority to investigate matters relating to the death of the late President, for purposes within the investigative jurisdiction of such committee, commission or agency.

(b) Any recognized expert in the field of pathology or related areas of science or technology, for serious purposes relevant to the investigation of matters relating to the death of the late President; provided, however, that no access to the Appendix B materials pursuant to this paragraph II(2)(b) shall be authorized until five years after the date of this agreement except with the consent of the Kennedy family representative designated pursuant to paragraph IV(2). For the purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether such an expert has suitable qualifications and serious purposes shall be made by the Kennedy family representative. No access shall be authorized pursuant to this paragraph II(2)(b) during the lives of the individuals referred to in the second paragraph of this agreement for any purpose involving reproduction or publication of the Appendix B materials without the consent of the Kennedy family representative, who shall have full authority to deny requests for

access, or to impose conditions he deems appropriate on access, in order to prevent such use of the Appendix B materials.

III

(1) In order to preserve the Appendix A materials and the Appendix B materials against possible damage, the Administrator is authorized to photograph or otherwise reproduce any of such materials for purposes of examination in lieu of the originals by persons authorized to have access pursuant to paragraph I(2) or paragraph II(2).

(2) The Administrator may condition access under paragraph I(2)(b) or paragraph II(2)(b) to any of the materials transferred hereunder, or any reproduction thereof, upon agreement to comply with applicable restrictions specified in this agreement.

IV

(1) The Administrator shall be entitled to consult with the Kennedy family representative designated pursuant to paragraph IV(2), and to rely upon such representative's statements in writing as representing the views of the Kennedy family, in connection with the construction or application of this agreement in a particular case.

(2) The Kennedy family representative for the purposes of this agreement shall be BURKE MARSHALL. A successor representative of the Kennedy family may be designated in writing to the Administrator from time to time by Mrs. John F. Kennedy. In the event of the death or disability of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, any successor shall be designated by Robert F. Kennedy. In the event of the death or disability of both Mrs. John F. Kennedy and

Robert F. Kennedy, any such designation shall be made by Edward M. Kennedy. In the event of the death or disability of all three of them, any such designation shall be made by any adult child of the late President John F. Kennedy or by any of the late President's sisters, with the advice of other members of the family. Any representative designated hereunder will serve until a successor is designated.

V

This agreement may be amended, modified, or terminated only by written consent of the Administrator and the Kennedy family representative designated pursuant to paragraph IV(2).

VI

The Administrator shall impose such other restrictions on access to and inspection of the materials transferred hereunder, and take such further actions as he deems necessary and appropriate (including referral to the Department of Justice for appropriate legal action), to fulfill the objectives of this agreement and his statutory responsibility under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the preservation, arrangement and use of materials transferred to his custody for archival administration.

VII

All duties, obligations and discretions herein conferred upon the Administrator shall inure to each holder of the office of Administrator of General Services from time to time, and to any official of the United States Government who may become successor to the functions of archival administration vested in the Administrator under

APPENDIX A

Clothing and personal effects of the late President, identified by the following exhibit numbers relating to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy:

Commission Exhibit Nos. 393, 394, 395.

FBI Exhibit Nos. C25, C27, C28, C30, C33, C34, C35, C36.

APPENDIX B

1. Envelopes numbered 1 to 18 containing black and white negatives of photographs taken at time of autopsy.
2. 7 envelopes containing 4 x 5 negatives of autopsy material.
3. 5 envelopes containing 4 x 5 exposed film containing no image.
4. 1 roll of exposed film from a color camera entirely black with no image apparent.
5. Envelope containing 3 X-ray negatives 14" x 17"; 6 X-ray negatives 10" x 12"; 12 black and white prints 11" x 14"; 17 black and white prints 14" x 17"; all negatives and prints pertaining to X-rays that were taken at the autopsy.
6. 36 8" x 10" black and white prints - autopsy photos
37 3 1/2" x 4 1/2" black and white prints - autopsy photos
27 color positive transparencies 4" x 5"
1 unexposed piece of color film.
7. 27 4" x 5" color negatives of autopsy photographs
55 8" x 10" color prints of autopsy photographs.

the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. All such duties, obligations and discretions may be delegated to the Archivist of the United States, or to any successor to his functions of archival administration.

Please indicate your acceptance on behalf of the United States of America by executing the acceptance clause below.

Sincerely,

John F. Marshall

John F. Marshall, on behalf
of the Executors of the
Estate of John F. Kennedy

Accepted:

Larson E. Knott, Jr.
United States of America
by Larson E. Knott, Jr.
Administrator of General Services

WLR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad - Encls. (2)
1-Mr. Jevons - Encls. (2)

DATE: 2/14/69

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1-Mr. Heilman - Encls. (2)

SUBJECT: JOHN NICHOLS VERSUS UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

We are in receipt of a memorandum from the Department dated 2/3/69 (copy attached), requesting information from the Bureau relative to a suit Dr. John Nichols of Kansas City, Kansas, is bringing against the Government for release of information pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It is understood he is preparing a book regarding the assassination.

Although the Departmental memorandum refers only to certain spectrographic analyses performed by the Laboratory, the complaint attached to the Department's memorandum reflects that the bulk of the requests made by Nichols is directed to the Archivist and pertains to the autopsy and other matters not affecting the FBI.

BACKGROUND:

We have had substantial previous correspondence with Nichols regarding the assassination. By letter 7/6/67, he requested to see the Director to explain some of his ideas and theories which he had in regard to the assassination. By Bulet 7/12/67, the Director declined to make an appointment and advised Nichols that we would take any information he desired to furnish but in documentary form. It was not believed desirable to accept oral information concerning his medical findings that would be subject to interpretation. By letter 6/8/68 (his sixth letter), he requested additional information and again suggested he present some findings orally. He also made frivolous, if not derogatory, remarks concerning Agents in the Kansas City Office. Obviously, it appeared that Nichols had nothing of value to make available and wanted to "use" the Bureau in connection with his book. In a memorandum B. J. White to Mr. Conrad dated 6/13/68, it was recommended and approved that his letter not be acknowledged and that the field office be advised to be most circumspect in any future dealings. Subsequently, SAC, Kansas City advised by airtel 9/25/68, that Nichols in an address before a local Bar Association and Medical Society was critical of the FBI investigation and made derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau. This airtel advised that Nichols indicated he planned to file suit against the FBI.

Enclosures (2)

1-Mr. Mohr

1-Mr. Rosen

1-Mr. Casper, Attention: Mr. Dalbey

1-Mr. DeLoach

1-Mr. Bishop

RHJ:fch (9)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

12 FEB 19 1969

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Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: JOHN NICHOLS VERSUS UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

The Department has asked the Bureau specifically for copies of memoranda showing administrative processing of the plaintiff's request (the Department subsequently advised that a summary of the action would be sufficient) and copies of any correspondence with Nichols, statements relative to the alleged complaint and information concerning the spectrographic tests conducted on Warren Commission Exhibit Number CE 399 which is the so-called pristine bullet reportedly found on the stretcher at the hospital and which was subsequently determined to have been fired from Oswald's rifle. Spectrographic analyses were conducted to compare this bullet with other recovered bullet fragments. The results of the spectrographic tests to the effect that the metals were similar is a matter of record in the Warren Commission Report. This is the normal manner in which the results of such tests are reported.

The Agent's notes and the raw analytical data on which the results are based are not normally made public since they can only be interpreted properly by scientifically trained personnel, and it would place an unnecessary and heavy burden on the Bureau to furnish all such details to any and all individuals who might request them. Release of the data in this instance would, therefore, establish a potentially highly detrimental precedent.

It is suggested that the Bureau may wish to recommend to the Department that it attempt to get a denial for the release of this information based on the exemption in the Public Information Law, 5 U.S.C. 552, subsection (b), paragraph 7, which specifically exempts investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes. It is also suggested that we take the position that the release of our work papers and Agents' notes of our work would place an undue and unnecessary burden on the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That we recommend to the Department that the information requested by Dr. John Nichols be denied.

(2) That the attached proposed memorandum be sent to the Department forwarding the information requested by the Department.

FEB 14 1969

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

1:39M 2-14-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 9P

DEL-117

1, 3, 6

Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISC. - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES FEBRUARY THIRTEEN INSTANT.

THERE APPEARED IN THE FEBRUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER AN ARTICLE REPORTING WHAT TRANSPIRED AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW ON FEBRUARY THIRTEEN INSTANT.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, D.A. JIM GARRISON MADE AN APPEARANCE IN THE COURT ROOM AS AN OBSERVER BUT DID NOT PARTAKE IN THE QUESTIONING OF ANY OF THE WITNESSES.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION OPENED WITH THE PROSECUTION ENTERING THREE EXHIBITS. ONE EXHIBIT WAS AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF DEALEY PLAZA. THE SECOND EXHIBIT WAS A SURVEY PLAT REPRESENTING THE LAND TOPOGRAPHY AS OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND THE THIRD EXHIBIT WAS A MOCK-UP MODEL OF DEALEY PLAZA.

THE PROSECUTION CALLED ROBERT W. WEST, IDENTIFIED AS A DALLAS COUNTY SURVEYOR, AND AFTER QUESTIONING WAS QUALIFIED AS AN EXPERT

END PAGE ONE

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REC-113

10 FEB 20 1969

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EL EL

PAGE TWO

WITNESS AND TESTIFIED TO THE ACCURACY OF THE EXHIBITS. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD DONE A SURVEY PLAT FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION.

WEST TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS STANDING AT THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN AND HOUSTON STREETS, DALLAS, ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND OBSERVED THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE. HE OBSERVED THE MOTORCADE APPROACH HOUSTON STREET AND TURN NORTH ON HOUSTON. HE LOST SIGHT OF THE MOTORCADE AS IT TURNED WEST ON TO ELM STREET. HE TESTIFIED THE NEXT TIME HE OBSERVED THE MOTORCADE WAS JUST BEFORE IT WENT UNDER THE UNDERPASS AND THAT DURING THIS TIME HE HEARD FOUR UNUSUAL SOUNDS. THE FIRST TWO SOUNDS WERE SIMILAR TO A MOTORCYCLE BACKFIRING BUT BY THE TIME HE HEARD THE THIRD SOUND HE RECOGNIZED IT AS A RIFLE SHOT AND THE SOUNDS APPEARED TO BE COMING FROM THE NORTHWEST QUADRANT OF DEALEY PLAZA, THIS BEING THE ENTIRE AREA NORTHWEST OF ELM STREET.

WEST TESTIFIED HE LEFT HIS POSITION AT THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN AND HOUSTON STREETS AND WENT TO THE DEALEY PLAZA AREA. HE OBSERVED SEVERAL PEOPLE, INCLUDING POLICEMEN, RUN UP THE GRASSY KNOLL HEADED FOR THE AREA QUOTE UP BEHIND THE WOOD STOCKADE FENCE UNQUOTE. HE OBSERVED MEN GOING OVER THIS FENCE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, WEST TESTIFIED IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT HE COULD BE MISTAKEN AS TO THE NUMBER OF SOUNDS HE HEARD AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION. HE TESTIFIED THAT AT THIS TIME HE WAS QUOTE EXCITED UNQUOTE AND IT WAS CONCEIVABLE HE WAS MISTAKEN IN HEARING WHAT APPEARED TO BE FOUR QUOTE BACKFIRES UNQUOTE. HE TESTIFIED HE DID NOT KNOW IF IT WAS POSSIBLE TO HEAR AN ECHO IN DEALEY PLAZA SINCE THE AREA RESEMBLES A VALLEY.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED AS ITS NEXT WITNESS ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER OF DALLAS, TEXAS, WHO TESTIFIED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS STANDING ON A FOUR-FOOT TALL CONCRETE ABUTMENT IN DEALEY PLAZA WITH HIS SECRETARY AND OBSERVED THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE TURN ON TO ELM STREET. AT THIS TIME HE BEGAN TO FILM THE MOTORCADE. AS THE MOTORCADE APPROACHED HIM HE HEARD A SHOT AND NOTICED THE PRESIDENT LEAN TOWARDS MRS. KENNEDY. ZAPRUDER THEN TESTIFIED HE HEARD ANOTHER SHOT AND QUOTE THIS ONE HIT HIM IN THE HEAD UNQUOTE.

ZAPRUDER TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE FIRST SHOT THE PRESIDENT QUOTE GRABBED HIMSELF UNQUOTE AND QUOTE LEANED FORWARD UNQUOTE TOWARD HIS WIFE. AFTER THE SECOND SHOT THE PRESIDENT LEANED THE

END PAGE THREE

1-22-63

PAGE 4

SAME WAY FORWARD TOWARDS THE BOTTOM OF THE CAR. ZAPRUDER TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE SECOND SHOT HE SAW THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD OPEN UP AND BLOOD AND QUOTE OTHER THINGS UNQUOTE COME OUT.

HE TESTIFIED HE STOPPED FILMING AND BEGAN RUNNING AROUND THE SCENE OF THE SHOOTING YELLING QUOTE THEY KILLED HIM UNQUOTE MANY TIMES. HE THEN WENT BACK TO HIS OFFICE LOCATED NEAR THE DEALEY PLAZA.

ZAPRUDER TESTIFIED THAT HIS SECRETARY IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED AUTHORITIES ABOUT THE FILM HE HAD TAKEN AND THAT THE ORIGINAL AND THREE COPIES OF THIS FILM WERE DEVELOPED IN HIS PRESENCE. OF THE THREE COPIES MADE, ONE WAS GIVEN TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, ANOTHER TO SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI, AND THE THIRD TO LIFE MAGAZINE. HE TESTIFIED THAT THE FILM WAS TAKEN WITH A BELL AND HOWELL EIGHT MILLIMETER CAMERA WITH A ZOOM LENS AND BELIEVED THE LENS TO BE TWO POINT EIGHT.

UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, ZAPRUDER TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NOT BROUGHT THIS FILM WITH HIM FROM DALLAS AND THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS HAD GIVEN HIM A COPY OF THE FILM WHEN HE ARRIVED TO TESTIFY.

END PAGE 4

THE DEFENSE THEN OBJECTED TO THE FILM BEING INTRODUCED IN EVIDENCE, MAINTAINING THAT THE PROSECUTION HAD NOT LAID PROPER FOUNDATION.

JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN ORDERED THE JURY TO LEAVE THE COURTROOM WHILE THE FILM WAS SHOWN TO ZAPRUDER. ACCORDING TO THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, THIS WAS DONE TO ALLOW ZAPRUDER TO VIEW THE FILM AND VERIFY THAT IT WAS THE SAME ONE HE HAD TAKEN MORE THAN FIVE YEARS AGO.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THIS FILM LASTED APPROXIMATELY THIRTYFIVE SECONDS IN LENGTH AND SHOWED THE PRESIDENT GRASP HIS THROAT, LEAN FORWARD TOWARD MRS. KENNEDY, THEN WHAT RESEMBLED A LARGE CLOUD OF SMOKE SURROUNDED KENNEDY'S HEAD AS THE SECOND SHOT HIT ITS TARGET. THE FILM SHOWED MRS. KENNEDY LOOKING ON IN HORROR AS THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD WAS SHATTERED BY THE BULLET AND ALSO SHOWED MRS. KENNEDY SCRAMBLING TO THE BACK OF THE AUTOMOBILE TO ASSIST A SECRET SERVICE MAN INTO THE CAR. THE FILM THEN SHOWED THE PRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE DISAPPEAR BEHIND WHAT APPEARED TO BE A TREE OR A CLUMP OF BUSHES AND THE FILM ENDED.

END PAGE 5

PAGE 6

THEREAFTER THE DEFENSE ASKED ZAPRUDER IF THE FILM HE HAD SEEN WAS THE SAME FILM HE TOOK IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HE TESTIFIED IT WAS THE SAME, ALTHOUGH HE COULD NOT BE SURE IF THE FILM HAD BEEN EDITED OR HAD SOME MISSING FRAMES.

JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN RULED THE FILM WAS RELEVANT AND ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE AND THE JURY WAS BROUGHT BACK INTO THE COURTROOM AND SHOWN THE FILM.

THE FILM WAS EXHIBITED TO THE JURY ON THREE OCCASIONS, ONE OF WHICH WAS A FRAME BY FRAME SHOWING.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED AS ITS NEXT WITNESS BUELL W.

FRAZIER OF IRVING, TEXAS, WHO TESTIFIED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE HE WAS EMPLOYED AS A CLERK AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY AND LIVED IN IRVING, A SUBURB OF DALLAS.

FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT HE FIRST MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD AROUND THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, WHEN FRAZIER WENT TO WORK AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY. HE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD WAS ALSO EMPLOYED AS A CLERK AND THAT HE GAVE OSWALD RIDES ON FRIDAY AFTERNOONS TO IRVING BECAUSE OSWALD VISITED HIS WIFE MARINA WHO WAS LIVING IN IRVING. FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD

END PAGE 6

PAGE 7

RODE WITH HIM TO IRVING, TEXAS, ON FRIDAY EVENINGS AND BACK TO DALLAS ON MONDAY MORNINGS EVERY WEEK END EXCEPT THE ONE BEFORE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS KILLED. FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD HAD TOLD HIM THAT HE WOULD NOT BE RIDING WITH HIM ON THIS ONE OCCASION BECAUSE HE WAS GOING TO GET A DRIVERS LICENSE. FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT CONVERSE WITH OSWALD VERY MUCH ON THESE OCCASIONS AND WHILE AT WORK OSWALD STAYED BY HIMSELF AND WAS MORE OR LESS A LONER. HE TESTIFIED HE DID RECALL ON A FEW OCCASIONS SEEING OSWALD PLAY BASEBALL WITH CHILDREN IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD IN IRVING.

FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD ASKED HIM IF HE COULD GO TO IRVING WITH FRAZIER ON NOVEMBER TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. OSWALD TOLD FRAZIER HE WAS GOING TO SEE HIS WIFE TO GET SOME CURTAIN RODS WHICH OSWALD SAID HIS WIFE HAD BOUGHT FOR HIM. FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT ON THIS DATE HE KNEW THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE WOULD BE COMING BY THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HE TESTIFIED THAT AT NO TIME DID OSWALD EVER MENTION THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT OR TALK OF THE PRESIDENT OR DISCUSS POLITICS WITH FRAZIER.

END PAGE 7

PAGE 8

HE TESTIFIED THAT ON THE MORNING OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE PICKED OSWALD UP AND OSWALD DID NOT HAVE ANYTHING WITH HIM BUT FRAZIER NOTICED A PACKAGE OSWALD HAD APPARENTLY PLACED IN THE BACK SEAT OF FRAZIER'S CAR. OSWALD IDENTIFIED THE PACKAGE AS CURTAIN RODS AND FRAZIER DESCRIBED THE PACKAGE AS APPROXIMATELY TWO FEET IN LENGTH, ABOUT FIVE OR SIX INCHES IN WIDTH, WRAPPED IN PAPER SIMILAR IN COLOR TO A PAPER SACK THAT CAN BE OBTAINED AT GROCERY STORES. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE NEVER OBSERVED OSWALD IN THE POSSESSION OF A RIFLE AND THAT ON THE TRIP TO DALLAS ON THE MORNING OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO HE ATTEMPTED TO TALK WITH OSWALD ABOUT THE WEATHER BUT OSWALD MADE NO RESPONSE. HE TESTIFIED THEY ARRIVED AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY ABOUT TEN MINUTES BEFORE EIGHT A.M. AND OSWALD WAS CARRYING THE PACKAGE AS HE SAW OSWALD ENTER THE BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING. THEREAFTER HE SAW OSWALD SEVERAL TIMES BUT HE NEVER DID SEE THE PACKAGE AGAIN.

FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT AT ABOUT NOON HE WENT TO THE TOP OF THE STEPS OF THE BUILDING TO WATCH THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE. HE SAW THE MOTORCADE TRAVEL DOWN HOUSTON STREET AND TURN TOWARD THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS. JUST AFTER THE MOTORCADE MADE THE TURN OFF

END PAGE 8

PAGE 9

OF HOUSTON STREET HE HEARD SEVERAL NOISES WHICH SOUNDED LIKE A
MOTORCYCLE BACKFIRING. HE OBSERVED PEOPLE IN THE AREA RUNNING AND
SCREAMING AND THAT HE RECOGNIZED TWO OF THESE NOISES AS RIFLE
SHOTS. FRAZIER TESTIFIED QUOTE THERE SEEMED TO BE A FEW SECONDS
BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND SOUNDS AND THEN THE SECOND AND THIRD
WERE ALMOST BACK TO BACK UNQUOTE. HE TESTIFIED THAT THESE SOUNDS
APPEARED TO HIM TO COME FROM THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS AND THAT HE
NOTICED QUITE A FEW OF THE SPECTATORS HEAD IN THE DIRECTION OF THE
UNDERPASS. HE SAID HE STOOD AROUND OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING FOR A
WHILE AND THEN WENT INSIDE AND ATE HIS LUNCH AND NEVER DID SEE
OSWALD AGAIN.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

cc - file

SECRET

FEB 14 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

3:43 PM 2-14-69 URGENT GJD
 TO DIRECTOR, FBI 89-109060
 FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE; MISC - INFO CONCERNING,

SA LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT TESTIFIED THIS MORNING IN
 GARRISON'S CASE AGAINST CLAY L. SHAW. HE WAS ON THE STAND
 FROM NINE THIRTY AM TO ELEVEN FORTYFIVE AM AND TESTIFIED
 RE THE DETAILS OF THE REENACTMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION IN
 WHICH HE ASSISTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WARREN COMMISSION.
 THIS INCLUDED THE TESTS OF THE ZAPRUDER CAMERA, THE ZAPRUDER FILM
 EXAMINATIONS AND ALL DETAILS RELATIVE TO THE REENACTMENT. THE
 TESTIMONY CONFORMED TO THE TESTIMONY PREVIOUSLY GIVEN BY
 SA SHANEYFELT TO THE WARREN COMMISSION RE THESE SAME MATTERS.
 THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE CROSS EXAMINATION IN WHICH PERTINENT PORTIONS
 OF THE REENACTMENT AND OTHER TESTS WERE AGAIN REVIEWED.

SA SHANEYFELT WAS EXCUSED BY THE COURT FROM THE SUBPOENA
 AND WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON TONIGHT. REC-113

AM COPY DALLAS.

END

ERT

FBI WASH DC

54 FEB 28 1969

62-109060

FEB 20 1969

6752

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1969
TELETYPE

REC-113

1. Mr. Tolson
2. Mr. DeLoach
3. Mr. Mohr
4. Mr. Bishop
5. Mr. Casper
6. Mr. Callahan
7. Mr. Conrad
8. Mr. Felt
9. Mr. Gale
10. Mr. Rosen
11. Mr. Sullivan
12. Mr. Tavel
13. Mr. Trotter
14. Mr. Tele. Room
15. Mr. Holmes
16. Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1107PM URGENT 2/15/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

BAUR/AN

GABLE

TAYLOR

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NO TEL FEB. FIFTEEN INSTANT.

ACCORDING TO THE FEB. FIFTEEN INSTANT ISSUE OF THE
NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER RED FLASH EDITION, THE
MORNING SESSION OF THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL COMMENCED ON
FEB. FIFTEEN INSTANT WITH THE PROSECUTION CALLING AS ITS
FIRST WITNESS JAMES L. SIMMONS OF MESQUITE, TEXAS WHO
TESTIFIED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION HE WAS EMPLOYED
BY THE UNION TERMINAL RAILWAY, HOWEVER, CURRENTLY WORKS
FOR THE U. S. POST OFFICE.

HE TESTIFIED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE
HE WAS STANDING ON THE TRIPLE OVERPASS IN MOORE PLAZA. SIMMONS
TESTIFIED THAT HE HEARD THREE LOUD SOUNDS WHICH HE BELIEVED WERE
SHOTS AND HE SAW A HALO OF BLOOD AND BRAIN MATTER FLY UP AS THE
PRESIDENT WAS SHOT. SIMMONS TESTIFIED THE PRESIDENT THREW HIS
HANDS UP AND TURNED TO THE LEFT AND THEN FELL TO THE LEFT.

10 FEB 20 1969

END PAGE ONE

59 MAR 4-1969

6753

5-11b

PAGE TWO

HE TESTIFIED HE SAW A PUFF OR A WISP OF SMOKE NEAR A FENCE BY THE GRASSY KNOL.

HE TESTIFIED HE WENT TO THE AREA BEHIND THE PICKET FENCE AND OBSERVED SEVERAL FOOTPRINTS ALONG THE FENCE.

UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE SIMMONS STATED IT TOOK HIM FIFTEEN OR TWENTY MINUTES TO GET FROM THE OVER PASS WHERE HE WAS STANDING TO THE AREA OF THE GRASSY KNOLL. HE TESTIFIED THAT THERE IS A PARKING LOT LOCATED BEHIND THE GRASSY KNOLL AND THAT THE FOOT PRINTS HE OBSERVED MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE RESULT OF A OWNER OF A CAR STANDING ON THE KNOLL.

HE TESTIFIED THAT FROM WHERE HE WAS STANDING AT THE TIME THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT IT WAS HARD TO TELL IF THE BRAIN MATTER AND BLOOD HE HAD OBSERVED WERE DIRECTLY OVER THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD OR IN THE FORWARD AREA.

SIMMONS TESTIFIED THAT HE SAW WHAT APPEARED TO BE DUST PARTICLES FLYING FROM EITHER THE GROUND OR THE STREET SURFACE , BUT DID NOT CHECK THIS AREA.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS MRS. FRANCES GAIL NEWMAN OF DALLAS, TEXAS. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE WAS IN DEALEY PLAZA ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION AND HEARD THREE SOUNDS WHICH SOUNDED LIKE FIRE CRACKERS. SHE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE FIRST SOUND SHE OBSERVED THE PRESIDENT THROW HIS HANDS UP TO HIS FACE. SHE TESTIFIED THAT WHEN SHE HEARD THE SECOND SOUND SHE OBSERVED GOVERNOR CONNALLY CLUTCH HIS STOMACH AND SLUMP IN HIS SEAT.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SHE TESTIFIED THAT WHEN SHE HEARD THE THIRD SOUND THE PRESIDENT'S CAR WAS DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF HER AND SHE OBSERVED THE PRESIDENT BEING SHOT IN THE HEAD. AT THIS TIME SHE TESTIFIED SHE COVERED HER CHILDREN WHO WERE WITH HER BECAUSE SHE THOUGHT THAT SHE WAS IN A CROSS FIRE.

THE DEFENSE OBJECTED TO HER TESTIFYING TO "WHAT SHE THOUGHT" BUT WAS OVERRULED. SHE STATED SHE WAS NOT INTERVIEWED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION MRS. NEWMAN TESTIFIED THAT IT APPEARED TO HER THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS HIT ABOVE THE EAR. SHE FURTHER TESTIFIED SHE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY RED HALO AT THE TIME THE PRESIDENT WAS HIT, BUT AS TO THE BEST OF HER RECOLLECTION THE WHITE MATTER FROM THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD APPEARED TO FLY STRAIGHT UP.

memo
NO ~~LHM~~ BEING SUBMITTED.

END

ELR

FBI WASH DC

Memorandum

1 - Mr. D. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
 1 - Mr. T. Bishop
 1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 17, 1969

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan
 1 - Mr. T.N. Goble

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
 DALLAS, TEXAS

For information, 2/14 and 15/69 sessions of Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans produced following highlights, according to press reports.

SA Lyndal Shaneyfelt testified to his examination of Zapruder film and pointed to frame where President was shot in head. On cross-examination he stated his opinion as photography expert that shot which killed the President "came from the rear."

Roger D. Craig, former Deputy Sheriff, stated he saw man run from so-called "grassy knoll" to station wagon and vehicle left area. He also said he later heard Lee Harvey Oswald state in Dallas Police Headquarters "that station wagon belongs to Mrs. Paine."

James L. Simmons testified he detected what appeared to be a puff or whiff of smoke under some trees on the "grassy knoll," and in that area where he saw the smoke, found footprints in the mud. Defense brought out that Simmons did not get to area where he saw footprints until about 15-20 minutes after shooting.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Shaneyfelt's testimony supported conclusions of Warren Commission, and defense.

2. Craig was interviewed by us on 11/22 and 11/25/63 and claimed he saw a man run from Texas School Book Depository Building following assassination and leave area in a station wagon driven by unknown man. He later, same afternoon, observed Oswald in Dallas Police Department and said Oswald was man he saw. His statements were never corroborated. In fact, investigation showed Oswald left the building by bus and later transferred to a taxicab to proceed to his rooming house. Several witnesses corroborated these facts. The Sheriff in Dallas at the time advised he believed Craig was honest in his opinion but made a mistake in identity.

62-109060

TNG:ted
 (8)

REC-113

CONTINUED - OVER

17 FEB 20 1969

56 MAR 1 1969

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Memorandum to Mr. W.C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

When we interviewed Craig on 11/22/63, after he observed Oswald in Dallas Police Department and claimed Oswald was man who got in station wagon, Craig made no mention about hearing Oswald say anything about a station wagon belonging to Mrs. Paine. If he did hear Oswald say this, it is strange he did not tell us then, since it supported his opinion that it was Oswald he saw. This appears to be an embellishment he has added since. It is noted Craig stated on cross-examination that he currently works for one of the New Orleans businessmen who have provided Garrison private funds to carry on his investigation.

3. Simmons told us what he thought he saw was exhaust fumes of smoke. He also told us that it was his opinion the shots came from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

ACTION:

For information. Case being closely followed.

W.C. Sullivan ✓ *J. 12/12*

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *LC*

DATE: 2/17/69

FROM : W. D. Griffith *W.D.G.*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt was in New Orleans, Louisiana, and testified in the case against Clay L. Shaw which is being handled by District Attorney Jim Garrison. SA Shaneyfelt was subpoenaed by the District Court to appear for this trial.

SA Shaneyfelt started his testimony at approximately 9:30 A.M. on Friday, February 14, 1969, and testified regarding those matters about which he had testified previously before the Warren Commission. This included the tests made of the Zapruder camera to determine the average speed, the detailed examination of the Zapruder motion picture film of the assassination and the details regarding the re-enactment in which he assisted the Commission. He testified regarding the manner in which he numbered the frames of the motion picture film and determined the length of time between various specific frames of the film based on the speed at which the camera operated. His testimony regarding the re-enactment explained the manner in which it was organized and carried out and how various pertinent frames of the Zapruder motion picture film were reestablished and thereafter used for measurements of distance to the window of the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building and angle to that window from the Presidential limousine. He testified regarding his computation of the average speed of the Presidential limousine based on the distance it traveled between specific frames of the Zapruder film and the time elapsed between those frames based on the speed of the camera.

62-109060

ENC-30

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. D. Griffith

12 FEB 20 1969

LLS/eks (10)

"Continued - over"

SEVEN

54 MAR 3 - 1969

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad from W. D. Griffith
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

During cross-examination by the Attorney representing Clay L. Shaw, SA Shaneyfelt was again asked to outline the details of the re-enactment and furnish information derived from his examination of the Zapruder film.

SA Shaneyfelt's testimony was concluded at 11:45 and he was excused by the prosecution and defense and thereafter by the court. He returned to Washington, D. C. the evening of February 14, 1969.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

V. C. M. J. B. M.

FBI

Date: 2/12/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, --
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven (7) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- ~~ENCLOSURE~~
ENCLOSURE
- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 7)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 7)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 7)
 - 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

62-109060-6756
NOT RECORDED

FEB 14 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

RUSSO SAYS ATTORNEY FORCED HIS ADMISSION

Defense Questions Shaw Trial Witness

Perry Raymond Russo Monday accused chief defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond of having "forced" him at a preliminary hearing into naming persons who attended a party with him at the apartment of David L. Ferrie in mid-September, 1963.

It was at the party that Russo says he saw and heard Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and Ferrie plot the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Shaw is now standing trial, charged with participating in a conspiracy to murder the late President.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who is presiding at the trial in Criminal District Court, adjourned Monday's session shortly after Russo made his charge against Dymond and then read excerpts from his preliminary hearing testimony which he claimed proved that Dymond, by his questions, forced him to make the admission.

Russo will undergo more cross-examination when Shaw's trial resumes at 9 a. m. Tuesday.

Dymond confronted Russo with newspaper interviews and transcripts of television interviews Monday given by Russo in late February, 1967, and early March, 1967, in which Russo said he never heard of Oswald before the assassination nor in which he ever mentioned the name of Clay Shaw or Clem Bertrand. Clem Bertrand is the name Russo claims Ferrie used to introduce Shaw to him at the party.

Under cross examination, Russo admitted that he likened the conversation he allegedly overheard to an "inconsequential bull session." And that he did not take Ferrie's statements about killing the President seriously because he had become

"indifferent" to him. Russo was called by the state as the first witness of the day and he gave essentially the same testimony he gave during Shaw's preliminary hearing in March, 1967, but Monday he failed to name any persons who attended the party at Ferrie's apartment with him.

During the preliminary hearing he said that Sandra Moffett, now Sandra McMains, and Nils "Lefty" Petersen attended the party with him.

Defense Bores Down on Inconsistency

Dymond began boring down on this inconsistency late Monday afternoon, questioning Russo first about his present recollection, and then referring to his testimony under cross-examination in the preliminary hearing.

When Russo told Dymond he could not definitely name anyone who attended the party with him, Dymond asked: "You would not be willing to say now that Nils Petersen and Sandra Moffett attended the party with you?"

Russo then made his charge.

Dymond replied quickly: "I forced you to say that?"

Russo, obviously well versed as to what his preliminary hearing testimony consists of, then asked for the transcript and pointed to questions starting on Page 150, and told Dymond that was where he began forcing him. "When I said Sandra Moffett and Lefty Petersen were there, it was, at that time, a probable guess."

"Mr. Russo," said Dymond, "you don't state probable guesses under oath."

Russo told Dymond that at the preliminary hearing, "You asked me questions over and over, and I tried over and over to explain."

Russo said his contention now—and he maintained it was the same during the preliminary hearing—was that he could name the persons with whom he was associating at the time of the party, but he would be unwilling to name any person specifically as having attended the party with him.

Preliminary hearing testimony quotes Russo as naming Peterson and Sandra Moffett, with the addition: "And that's all I'd be willing to say definitely was there."

Dymond asked why he could not make the same statement now. "You asked me several times, and I said it was probably either of those two, or any of several others I associated with."

It was shortly after Russo's charge that Dymond asked Judge Haggerty if he wanted him to continue the cross-examination or recess until Tuesday morning. Judge Haggerty looked at the clock, said it was after 5:30 p.m., and adjourned the trial.

Earlier, Russo said Dymond that he thought Ferrie's philosophy was the most important thing to be related to Assistant District Attorney Andrew J. Sciambra in February, 1963—before Shaw's arrest,—and that he thought that was why Sciambra went to Baton Rouge to question him.

According to Russo, Sciambra did little note-taking during their two-to three-hour interview Feb. 25, 1967, and the full text of Sciambra's 3,500-word memorandum on the interview was read into the record by Assistant D. A. James L. Alcock. After Alcock finished reading Sciambra's report to District Attorney Jim Garrison, Russo commented on what he thought were errors.

During the cross-examination, Dymond repeatedly asked Russo if he considered the conspiracy conversation as simply a

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-11-69
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

"bull session." Russo explained that he did not have an opinion about it. "Isn't it a fact that you didn't take it seriously?" Dymond asked.

"Initially you couldn't believe Ferrie. He was prone to the spectacular," Russo replied.

"Did Ferrie ever request that you leave the premises before talking about this?" Dymond then asked.

"No," Russo stated, pointing out, however, that he did leave the party from time to time to wander outside.

"Did anyone swear you to secrecy about this?" Dymond asked.

"No, never did," said Russo.

Dymond also wanted to know if the conspiracy talk started off as a general conversation about assassinating a president, and not Kennedy in particular.

"I'm not sure it started about Kennedy. But there was a lot of anti-Kennedy sentiment," Russo replied.

Dymond then switched to Russo's previous testimony about Lee Harvey Oswald being introduced to Russo as Leon Oswald and as Ferrie's roommate.

Roommate Left Room When Russo Entered

Quoting from Sciambra's memorandum, Dymond asked if it was true that Ferrie's roommate would leave the room every time Russo came to visit Ferrie at his apartment.

Russo replied that he saw the roommate four times, and that on at least three instances, the roommate did leave the room when Russo appeared.

Russo explained that he and the roommate essentially "didn't get along" ever since their first encounter.

At this point, Dymond again asked if Russo felt the assassi-

nation talk was strictly a "bull session." The state objected on the grounds that Russo's feelings were not relevant, and Judge Haggerty sustained the objection.

Dymond then pressed hard on Russo's identification of Ferrie's roommate from a sketch provided by the district attorney's office.

Russo said he was "never really satisfied" with the sketch because a few of the

features were not in accordance with what he remembered. Ferrie's roommate, Dymond then handed him the sketch and asked him to point out discrepancies. The key difference, according to Russo, was the beard or whiskers that Ferrie's roommate had at the time Russo knew him.

Russo said a beard was drawn on the sketch by the district attorney's staff artist, but that it did not correspond to the growth on the roommate's face as he remembered it. Russo said the growth was actually "something between a beard and whiskers" or, as he explained, about a hair's growth of two or three days. Dymond asked Russo how many times he saw Ferrie's roommate and for how long a period of time in each case. Russo replied there were four meetings with the roommate, the first one lasting "a few minutes, maybe 10," the second lasting a few hours (the party), the third and fourth lasting about five minutes each. Russo said the last time he saw the roommate "he was leaving town."

Dymond then quizzed Russo about a letter he reportedly sent to the district attorney's office, here in which Russo said he had information about a conspiracy.

"Did you mention the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw or Clem Bertrand in this letter?" Dymond asked.

"No, sir," Russo replied.

"Did you keep a copy of the letter?" Dymond asked.

"No, sir," said Russo.

Russo Tells Contents of Letter About Ferrie

Russo then related the contents of the letter as saying that he knew David Ferrie and if the district attorney would like to take a statement from him he would be in New Orleans on Feb. 25 (1967).

Dymond requested that the letter be submitted as evidence, but assistant district attorney Alcock said he had never seen the letter and did not know of anyone in his office who had.

"Was the letter ever returned to you?" Dymond asked Russo.

"No sir," he replied.

Dymond then asked Russo if he considered the talk in Baton Rouge with Sciambra as an "inconsequential bull-session."

"I didn't know whether it was important or not," he replied.

"Did you describe David Ferrie as serious, but sharp in a crazy way?" Dymond asked.

"Yes," Russo replied, "it was a paradox. He claimed he could speak 11 languages, but what was he doing for a living? He wore baggy, dirty clothes but he had a mind. He was very sharp. He had five degrees, spoke 11 languages, he said. He was prone to the fantastic. You couldn't tell what the man would do."

"Do you mean David Ferrie was a little on the crazy side?" Dymond asked.

"I always thought it," Russo said.

Russo said he did not take Ferrie's statement about killing the President seriously because he had become "indifferent" to him. Russo said Ferrie had told him fantastic tales of how he had been in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba; how he was flying people in and out of Cuba and how he was helping to arm persons who would participate in an invasion of Cuba.

Dymond asked Russo if he knew the names of newsmen he had granted interviews to after he was interviewed by Bill Bankston of a Baton Rouge newspaper.

Russo named three more Baton Rouge newsmen, including Jim Kern.

"In none did you mention a conspiratorial agreement?"

"Right."

"In none did you mention the name Oswald?"

"Right."

"In none did you mention the name Clem or Clay Bertrand?"

"Right."

Dymond then showed Russo a copy of the transcript of a television interview with Kemp which appeared on WAFB-TV in Baton Rouge. The interview took place on Feb. 24, 1967.

Russo said there was nothing in the interview transcript with which he could quarrel.

Attorney Permitted to Read Interview

Judge Haggerty then told Dymond that since the witness has admitted that the transcript

was correct, he could not read it. Dymond insisted that he had "to get the information to the jury," and Alcock said the state had no objection to his reading the interview.

In the interview, Russo told how he came to meet Ferrie, and he was asked if Ferrie ever made any threatening remarks, and he answered that Ferrie was "obsessed with the idea of

Kennedy" and quite frequently, on visits to Russo's home on Elysian Fields ave., Ferrie would say "how easy it would be to kill a President."

"He'd say he and I could do it, just in a joking way," Russo was quoted in the transcript.

Then, the transcript continued, Russo said that "in late September or early October (1963) Dave Ferrie came over and just in passing made the statement, 'We will get him and it would be very soon.' (Russo said he estimated the time as October).

Russo, in the interview, was asked if Ferrie ever mentioned the named Lee Oswald, and he told the reporter, "No, I never heard of Oswald until the television of the assassination."

The interview also concerned Russo describing Ferrie's political beliefs ("that Castro was getting a bum deal from the papers and the press" and his activities "he had a group of CAP boys, 18, 19 and 20, and they were practicing jungle warfare...").

He was also asked if he ever talked to associates of Ferrie; and Russo said he had a roommate with whom he talked on several occasions, but he was just sterile in regard to politics. In the interview, Russo also mentioned three Spanish-speaking friends of Ferrie's who always wore green battle fatigues, one of whom was bearded.

The TV reporter also asked him if he had been contacted by the District Attorney's office, and Russo replied that he had written a letter, "which they should get Friday and I expect a reply Monday or Tuesday."

Commenting on news stories at the time, Russo said he read where Garrison was saying Ferrie was the getaway pilot in an assassination conspiracy, and "Ferrie made the remark he could do it, but whether he did anything, I don't know."

Russo was also asked why he never said anything previously, and he replied that after the Warren Commission was set up "I left it to the professionals," and when their verdict came out "I forgot it."

Ferrie Name at First 'Didn't Ring a Bell'

The interview also quoted Russo as saying that when Ferrie's name was first mentioned in the stories from New Orleans, "it didn't ring a bell," and when Ferrie died, "I

expert, he wrote the district attorney.

Dymond next showed Russo the transcript of an interview he gave to two New Orleans television newsmen, John Korol of WVUE-TV and Doug Ramsey of WDSU-TV. Russo said he remembered the interview but not the names of the newsmen who interviewed him.

The interview was taken as Russo came from the district attorney's office March 1, 1967, the day Garrison announced that he had arrested Shaw.

In that interview, Russo was asked what his connection was with Ferrie and he said, "I just knew him at one time or another down here," and then he explained that except for attending Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge he had lived in New Orleans all his life.

"Do you know Clay Shaw?" he was asked. "No, I don't," he answered.

He was asked if he and Shaw were questioned together. "No we weren't questioned together."

Asked if Garrison had personally questioned him, Russo said, "I would ask that of the district attorney."

He said he didn't know of any plans for him to take a lie detector test.

Next Dymond asked him about his statement that he may have seen Shaw at the New Orleans headquarters of the Republican Party. Russo placed the time as 1953 or 1959, but when asked if he could positively identify Shaw as the man he saw, he replied: "No I wouldn't want to do that."

Dymond then quizzed him about a quote in the Bankston story in the Baton Rouge paper in which Russo quoted Ferrie as saying, "We will get him and it won't be long."

Dymond asked Russo when Ferrie made that statement. Russo said that Ferrie made similar statements two or three times, including once, "I think,

as late as October, but I'm not real sure."

Next Russo was questioned about his allegedly having seen Shaw at the Nashville ave. wharf when President Kennedy was here to dedicate it.

He said he was not certain who went with him, but it could have been a person named Al Salzan. Russo said he spoke with

Russo. "I that Shaw drew his attention because he was not looking at the President.

"That's only part of the reason," he said. "I watched Mr. Shaw and he was not watching the President and that's the first thing. Also, he was standing in front of me, and he was big and unimpressive, physically."

Shaw on Committee to Welcome Kennedy

Dymond asked Russo if he knew that Shaw was on the committee of Mayor Victor H. Schiro to welcome the President. "No," he answered.

"Would you have considered it peculiar had you known that?"

"I would have considered it peculiar that he was not somewhere up front."

Then Dymond began discussing the party at Ferrie's where Russo says he heard the alleged assassination plans discussed.

Russo said he was "inclined" to believe he went to Ferrie's from playing basketball at Tulane or Loyola, although he had no specific recollection of what he was doing that particular night.

He said he did the same thing every week and he believes he had been playing basketball "and because I just remember tennis shoes, being sweaty or dirty, and figure I was probably playing basketball."

He named persons with whom he associated, listing Sandra Moffett, Nils Petersen, Kenny Carter and Kenny Wink.

Under questioning, he said he could not recall what night or the week it was, or the specific date, although "school had not started."

Dymond asked Russo if he could remember "people other than yourself" who went with him to the party.

Russo said he could, noting that during the preliminary hearing "I stated I wasn't exactly sure." He said he tried to think about it more clearly, but "I'm not sure who I was with."

Dymond asked if when he played basketball "you took girls with you." "Surely, absolutely," answered Russo.

"But you don't remember who went in with you?"

"No, I wouldn't be willing to state exactly who went in."

Dymond then began reading from preliminary hearing testimony in which he stated, "Petersen was with me that

st. in Baton Rouge. "Who stepped in with a sure Leahy (Petersen) did."

Then Dymond asked why he couldn't make a similar statement now.

"You kept pushing me," said Russo.

Dymond then got to Russo's answers about Petersen and Sandra Moffett being the only persons he would be willing to say definitely were there, and Russo made his claim that Dymond "forced" him to answer.

(The defense has subpoenaed Sandra Moffett McMaines, but they said her attorney says the only way she will come here to testify is if she is immune from arrest while here. Judge Haggerty has denied such an order that would provide her immunity.

The state said it does not intend to arrest her.)

As the afternoon session opened, Alcock questioned Russo about the statement he had given to assistant district attorney Andrew J. Sciambra Feb. 23, 1967.

"How long did the interview last?" asked Alcock.

"Two hours to two and one-half hours," replied Russo.

"Did he do much note-taking?" asked Alcock.

"A couple little scribbles," answered Russo.

"Did he take down all you told him?" Alcock asked Russo.

"No," replied Russo, "very little."

"Does the statement reflect all you told him?" questioned Alcock.

"No," said Russo.

Some Omissions in Report Alleged

"Does the statement reflect accurately what you said?" asked Alcock.

"There are omissions and some incorrect statements," said Russo.

"Did you tell anyone that the statement is not complete?" Alcock rejoined.

"I pointed out several errors to James Phelan (Saturday Evening Post writer) several glaring errors," said Russo.

Russo told Alcock that he made notations of some of the incorrect statements.

Alcock asked the court's permission to read the statement written by Sciambra to District Attorney Jim Garri-

son. The following are excerpts from the Sciambra statement as entered into the court record by Alcock:

Russo knew David Ferrie through Al Landry of Gentilly. He (Russo) said Ferrie was in love with Landry.

Russo said he went to Landry's mother in 1962 to see where Landry was, and she told him Ferrie had taken Landry out of the country.

Russo said it was common knowledge that Ferrie was a homosexual. He said Landry had a strange fascination for Ferrie. Russo was sure Ferrie had Landry under a spell.

Sciambra said Russo told him that Ferrie was a hypnotist. Russo suggested that Landry could give the district attorney's office a lot of information on Ferrie.

Russo said Ferrie once demonstrated his power of hypnosis by sticking pins in Landry and Landry felt no pain. After the demonstration, Ferrie showed them five diplomas he had.

Landry's mother asked Russo to help her alienate her son, Al Landry, from Ferrie, who she said was strange and weird. Russo agreed to help her.

Russo told Landry that Ferrie was a homosexual and that he should quit seeing him. Landry said he would think about it but such a break would be difficult.

Russo related that once he, Landry and Ken Hershenstein, and others were in a bar when Ferrie said he wanted to talk with Landry privately. Russo told Landry to tell Ferrie to take a walk.

Ferrie said that he would talk to Landry later privately. He then told Russo that he (Ferrie) or one of his men would kill him.

Russo said that Ferrie told him he used hypnosis for sexual purposes.

Russo said that one time he was getting a flat tire and he pulled into a service station. While there, Ferrie came up to

Russo had been. (Ferrie) was either the manager or owner of the station. When Ferrie left, he talked with man in a car.

Statement Contains Reference to Film

According to Russo, Ferrie later brought over some pornographic film which he said he had flown out of Cuba. He said he could get all he wanted, but he wanted Russo to sell it for him, and that he should get \$150 for it because it is risky.

Russo said the film showed one man and one woman playing a game of cards. The woman wins, so the man winds up beating her up and raping her. Russo said he took the film and sold it.

Ferrie told Russo that he was working on chemicals and drugs and how it affected the human body. Ferrie said he could make a person extremely passionate and rid the person of his inhibitions about sex.

Russo said he (Ferrie) also admitted he was homosexual, and asked Russo if he wanted to take this drug.

Ferrie once came in with two Cubans, one with a beard. Ferrie started making remarks about Cuba and criticized the United States. He said the United States was barbaric, and no nation so strong should be so barbaric.

Russo said he remembered seeing a Ferrie roommate who was a typical beatnik type, about two or three times. Ferrie mentioned the name, but he couldn't remember it.

The roommate was not talkative, would go to another room. Russo recalled he asked the roommate where he was from and he answered from everywhere. He looked to be a real punk, said Russo.

Ferrie, according to Russo, once tried a drug on one of his roommates. The roommate became very passionate and made love with Ferrie. After it was over, the roommate remembered nothing about it.

In 1963, Russo said Ferrie became obsessed with how easy it would be to assassinate the President, and how he was the type who could do it. Russo said Ferrie never mentioned John F. Kennedy's name, but always said President (Dwight D.) Eisenhower or the president of Mexico.

10 million, and that it would be a very easy to shoot the President. He said there would have to be an availability of exits and mass confusion.

Ferrie said one person or a group could plan it and get out.

Ferrie said he was the key. He could jump in a plane and fly it out to some country such as Cuba or Brazil. Ferrie was sure he could plan it easy.

It Would Not Be Easy, Russo Allegedly Said

Russo said he recalled telling Ferrie it wouldn't be so easy.

Ferrie once told Russo he could commit the perfect crime with the use of drugs and medicine. He said no doctor or coroner would be able to find the reason, that they would have to call it death by natural causes.

Russo said Ferrie became worse in September or October, 1963, about assassination talk. He began making direct references to John F. Kennedy.

According to Russo, Ferrie said, "We will get him (meaning John F. Kennedy), and it won't be long."

Sciambra said he showed Russo some pictures, and he identified three of them.

One was Sergio Arcacha Smith, who he (Russo) said looked very close to the man in the pornographic film from Cuba.

At one point, Russo, said Sciambra, asked him if what he was saying would be used against him, and Sciambra told him it wouldn't.

Sciambra said in the statement that Russo recognized Shaw. Russo said he recalled him because he "looked like a queer." Russo said he saw him on the Nashville ave. wharf the day President Kennedy spoke at the dedication. He saw the man looking at young boys, turning away from the President. Russo said the man struck up conversations with the young boys. He also said the man was wearing light pants that are usually worn by homosexuals.

Sciambra also noted that Russo recognized Lee Harvey Oswald's picture. At first, Russo was hesitant about saying who he thought it was, but said it looked like one of Ferrie's roommates.

Alcock's side, asked for recess to regain his voice. After court resumed, Judge Haggerty made it official he does not plan to hold court Mardi Gras, Feb. 18.

"Were there any errors?" Alcock resumed his questioning of Russo.

"Several," replied Russo. Alcock asked him to go down his list.

Some Corrections of Importance Made

Many of Russo's corrections were minor, but there were some of importance:

—Russo denied Ferrie ever admitted he was a homosexual.

—Ferrie's roommate did not have dirty blond hair, as Sciambra wrote, but it was more brown or black. Russo said he never called the roommate's beard bushy, though that word may have come up in their conversation. He said he is still to this day looking for the right adjective for the beard. Of the roommate, Russo said Ferrie told him that he wasn't talkative or sociable and that he read a lot.

—The only person he noticed at the Nashville ave. wharf was the defendant (Shaw), and it was only his deduction that there were Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service men surrounding Kennedy.

—Russo said he never mentioned Clay Shaw's name at all to Sciambra.

—Russo said he told Sciambra that he saw the defendant three times at least, and he noted this error to Phelan.

When Russo was finished with his list of corrections, Alcock began questioning him about the corrections.

"You said the name of Clay Shaw was never mentioned?" asked Alcock.

"Yes, that's right," replied Russo.

"Then what name came up?" Alcock asked.

"I told him that I thought I knew the man in the picture as Bertrand. I think it is Clem."

"Did you tell Sciambra of the meeting in the apartment?" quizzed Alcock.

"In the last hour, all this was discussed," replied Russo.

"Was this the meeting you've told of here today?" asked Alcock.

"Essentially, but not in as great detail," answered Rus-

so, but mentioned the meeting where they got together and talked about shooting the President," rejoined Russo.

"Had you heard the name of Clay Shaw before this interview?" asked Alcock.

"I'm not sure," Russo answered.

"Who did you think the picture was?" questioned Alcock.

"Clem Bertrand," answered Russo.

Chief defense counsel Dymond began the cross examination of Russo. After establishing that Russo is now an employee of Great Books of the Western World in sales and training and at one time was a cab driver, Dymond bore in on the Sciambra statement.

"Mr. Russo," he said, "are you sure you were talking with Mr. Sciambra?"

"That's who he said he was," replied Russo. "and I recognize him here now."

"Well, there were 25 errors in the Sciambra statement; we counted them," said Dymond.

Alcock immediately objected saying that was the defense's count. Judge Haggerty said it is safe to say there were a number of corrections.

Dymond rejoined, "To be exact, there are 26 errors."

Alcock objected again, and Dymond said, "They (the

state) can count them. We know there are 26."

Judge Haggerty interceded, "Let's say approximately."

"That's fine," said Alcock.

"Is it your contention he deliberately distorted your interview or that he made these errors?" resumed Dymond.

Alcock again objected.

"Did you clearly give your statement to Mr. Sciambra?" Dymond questioned.

Russo replied that he talked with Sciambra for two to three hours, and he didn't know if it was clear. He said Sciambra didn't take many notes.

Witness Thought

Ferrie Was 'Big Deal'

Russo added that he thought that Ferrie's philosophy was the "big deal" and that was why he (Sciambra) wanted to question him.

Turning to the pivotal meeting of Russo's preliminary hearing testimony, Dymond asked, "Did you not know you had seen three people plan to kill the

people standing around on street corners saying that Leander Perez, Martin Luther King and President Kennedy should shot."

"Did you take it seriously?" questioned Dymond.

"I'm not saying," replied Russo. "you didn't know whether take him (Ferrie) seriously not."

"Mr. Russo, are you saying that you knew the district attorney was investigating the president's murder?"

"Right," answered Russo.

"And you knew your story about Louisiana ave. pkwy. Ferrie's home?" continued Dymond.

"Yes," replied Russo.

"And you knew the President had been assassinated," said Dymond.

"That's right," said Russo.

"Yet," Mr. Russo, knowing all these things you thought that Ferrie's philosophy was the big thing?" questioned Dymond.

"That's what I thought was important," answered Russo.

Dymond moved into Russo's relationship with Ferrie. Russo said that during the summer months of 1963 he saw Ferrie on the average of twice a week and he agreed that they had a reciprocal agreement whereby each one could come to the other's house at any time without an invitation.

"How old were you at this time?" questioned Dymond.

"About 22," replied Russo.

"And David Ferrie?" asked Dymond.

"Ferrie was about 40," said Russo.

"Approximately how many times did you visit Dave Ferrie's Louisiana ave. pkwy. home?" Dymond asked.

"About 15 to 25 in four to five months," Russo answered.

"During September, 1963, how many times?" questioned Dymond.

"About four or five," answered Russo.

Several Photographs Offered as Evidence

As the morning session opened, Alcock offered into evidence several photographs and pieces of printed material which previously had been used as state exhibits.

Dymond objected to the introduction of some of the exhibits, one a photograph of a

He said to the photograph, asserting it was not sufficiently connected with the case; but Alcock countered that it was a photograph of a Cadillac similar to the one in which Shaw was allegedly seen in Clinton.

Dymond also objected to some evidence introduced on the grounds that a prima facie case had not been developed, but Judge Haggerty permitted all exhibits presented by Alcock to be introduced.

"Call Perry Raymond Russo, please," was the request by Alcock after the articles of evidence were introduced. Shaw turned his head around to follow Russo's movements as the witness made his way to the stand. Shaw and Russo appeared to look at each other intently.

Preliminary questions by Alcock covered Russo's address (5807 Elysian Fields ave.), his age (27), his birthplace (New Orleans), and his education (degree in political science, studied at Tulane Louisiana State University and Loyola).

Alcock then asked him about his first meeting with Ferrie. "I met him with a friend mine at his Kenner address," Russo replied. He then identified two pictures of Ferrie, in answer to another question said the meeting took place "about 1961."

Russo said he did not know the address of the location in Kenner, but added that Ferrie "lived out near Moisant Airport." Alcock asked who was present: "Well, he was, and an elderly lady he introduced as his mother . . . and several, quite a few members of the Civil Air Patrol, I guess."

Alcock approached the bench to confer with Judge Haggerty and Russo's gaze strayed to the members of the jury and then to the two people — Alcock and Judge Haggerty — and he wound his wrist watch.

"After this first encounter, did you see him again?" Alcock asked.

"I saw him in 1963 extensively, some in 1962 and a few times in 1964."

"How many times did you have occasion to see him in 1962?"

"Oh, only a few, perhaps, 10, 12 or 15 times."

Alcock asked where Russo had seen him, and he answered

Photograph of Ferrie Residence Presented

Moving to the year 1963, Russo said that he knew where Ferrie was living, and then Alcock presented a photograph to the witness which he identified as an exterior photograph of Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.

During the first six months of the year, Russo testified, he saw Ferrie perhaps 10 to 15 times, and then during the summer, "almost surely twice a week or better."

"During the course of your encounters with David Ferrie was his appearance always the same?" queried the assistant DA.

Russo replied that it "varied at times," and that Ferrie had "strange-hair or a wig, which was sometimes spotted, sometimes combed." He said that sometimes Ferrie's eyebrows were bushy and at other times, they would appear lighter. His hair, he said, was reddish brown, and he usually wore baggy trousers, "although they were not always dirty."

Exhibits that were presented during Shaw's preliminary hearing in March, 1967, were obtained before Alcock began asking Russo how many times he visited Ferrie's apartment. "I guess about 20 to 30 times," he answered.

Russo was then shown several photographs which Russo identified as interiors of various rooms and sections of Ferrie's apartment. As Russo examined the photographs, Alcock casually lighted his pipe.

As Russo was shown the pictures, he answered, "This is the front room, or what I called the front room," or "Yes, sir, this is the hallway," or "I can see part of the front porch."

The pictures put aside, Alcock asked: "During the month of September, 1963, did you have occasion to go to the apartment?"

"Yes, sir."

"Approximately how many times did you visit the apartment in September, 1963?"

"Perhaps three or four."

Alcock asked Russo if he remembered one occasion in mid-September 1963, when he vis-

ited anyone else present when you arrived?" asked Alcock.

"There was."

"How many?"

"Two."

"Who were they?"

"They were David Ferrie and a man he introduced to me as his roommate."

Russo said he had never seen the man previously.

"Can you describe his wearing apparel and his outward appearance?"

He was "generally dirty," said Russo, and his hair was messy, and he had light whiskers, "perhaps a three- or four-day growth of beard."

Russo said he could not recall the man's complexion.

Next Alcock showed the witness a photograph of Oswald being shot in Dallas, Tex., by Jack Ruby, and he was asked if he could identify anyone in the photograph. He said he could and placed an "X" over the person.

"And where do you first recognize him from?"

"From Dave Ferrie's apartment on this occasion."

He then said the man was introduced to him as "Leon Oswald."

Alcock asked Russo what the man introduced as Oswald was doing. "When I first entered he was cleaning a rifle or polishing it."

State attorneys then removed a rifle with a telescopic sight from a package they had carried into the courtroom, and after allowing Dymond to examine it, Alcock gave the gun to

Russo and asked if he could identify it.

He then testified that it was the gun, or one similar to the gun, he saw "Leon Oswald" handling.

Alcock asked Russo if he could identify it as the same rifle.

"No, I'm not sure it's the same gun, but it's similar. The stock as well as the barrel and the scope are similar."

Next, Russo was shown a sketch of a bearded Oswald, and asked if he had ever seen it before.

He said he had in the district attorney's office.

"Did you recognize the individual?"

"Yes sir," he replied. He asserted it was the person introduced to him by Ferrie as Fer-

on, it is an accurate reflection . . ." but Dymond objected, claiming Alcock was leading the witness. Judge Haggerty agreed.

Ferrie Alcock asked if there were similarities between the person in the sketch and the man he was introduced to by Ferrie. Russo said that person's eyes, chin, general facial structure "and pressed up hair and whiskers" were similar.

"Did you have another occasion in September, 1963, to see a man who was introduced to you as Leon Oswald?"

Russo said that he did, and Alcock asked when and where the meeting took place.

"At Ferrie's apartment about the middle of the month."

He then repeated the story much the same fashion as he testified at Shaw's preliminary hearing, although during his testimony this time he did not list Sandra Moffett as having been at the party and he was not certain about the identification of any of the others present outside of himself, Ferrie, Oswald and Shaw.

He said he went to the party, "probably from Tulane, from playing basketball."

Several people were present, he said, perhaps eight or 10, including "three or four Latins, or Cubans," and "one well-dressed man."

He was asked to describe the "well-dressed man, and he said he wore a maroon jacket, white shirt, and "I'm not real sure about the pants." Alcock asked if the man wore a tie; and Russo said, "Not that I remember."

He continued: "He was big, about 6-foot-4, or 6-foot-5, wide-shouldered and distinguished looking." Asked for the color of the man's hair, he said it was "white."

"Was he there when you arrived?"

"Yes."

"Do you see him in this courtroom?"

"Yes."

"Would you point to him?"

Russo then pointed toward Shaw.

"Is that the defendant before the bar?" asked Alcock.

"Yes, sir," replied Russo.

'Man Introduced as Clem Bertrand'

Russo was asked what he did. He said he was offered some coffee and probably had

He . . . as questioned about another occasion during which he claimed saw Shaw at the dedication of the Nashville Ave. Wharf, at which President John F. Kennedy spoke.

Russo explained he was attending Tulane; and never having seen a President, he went to the dedication, but arrived late and had to stand at the rear of the crowd.

He said he was standing about 10 to 15 feet away from the man who was introduced to him at Ferrie's apartment as Bertrand.

Alcock asked Russo if there was any particular reason why his attention was drawn to Shaw, and he said it was because "he was not looking at the President." He said there was a man with him, "who wasn't nearly as tall" as Shaw "but also well-dressed."

Russo continued, "I had never seen a President, it was a big thing to me . . . and it just struck me funny that someone wouldn't be looking at him."

Russo was questioned if there was anyone else with him and he said there was, a classmate of his, who was standing alongside of him.

"On the side between you and the defendant, or on the other side?" asked Alcock.

"I'm not sure," answered Russo, "probably on both sides at one time or another."

Russo said the person he was with would have been in a position to see Shaw, but of his own knowledge he could not testify that the person had seen him.

He then said he may have seen Shaw on one other occasion, at Republican headquarters, picking up some material. He said the man had the face, look and build of Shaw, but was "much slimmer." He said this might have been in 1962. Pressed for a more definite time, he said it was "warm weather, baseball time."

Getting back to the alleged meeting at Ferrie's apartment, Russo said Ferrie generally "monopolized the conversation," and in the background was playing a record of "speeches in Spanish."

With Cuban thing "Ferrie was saying, 'We're gonna kill the President,' but he'd said that before. It was during this period he became obsessed with Kennedy and the Cuban thing," testified Russo.

Russo said he did not notice how long the various people at the gathering stayed; but finally there was only "Ferrie, Oswald, the defendant and myself" and there was "no one else in the front room."

He was shown a photograph and identified it was the front room, and he marked out the furniture he thought was there at the time.

Asked about the conversation that took place, Russo said that Ferrie, controlling the conversation, re-emphasized how easy it would be to kill the President. He said Ferrie carried around "a bunch of clippings" and those that Russo could see had "Kennedy's name on them."

Ferrie was pacing back and forth, said Russo, and the speech in Spanish was playing on the record player, and Ferrie "was muttering about Kennedy."

"He was telling how this projected assassination team would pull off the assassination of President Kennedy." Russo said Ferrie spoke of the "training of fire for two of us to escape; and one of us would have to be a patsy." Russo said Ferrie continued, "There should be a diversionary shot," which would attract the attention of people and police in the area "and the other shots would be for the kill." Ferrie said they would be fired almost simultaneously.

Russo continued that Ferrie said as soon as the assassination was completed "the escape would be by flight, either to Brazil or Cuba."

Ferrie said, according to Russo, that if Brazil was selected, there would have to be a stop in Mexico to refuel.

At this point, testified Russo, Shaw objected, pointing out that a stop in Mexico would require cooperation from persons where the refueling stop was made.

"Oswald told him to shut up," testified Russo. "Shut up," he said, "Ferrie knows what he's doing; he's a plot."

Then, Russo said, Ferrie discussed an alternate plan. He said the individuals could do

Russo claimed that Shaw said he could go on a business trip with his company "on the coast." Ferrie said he could speak at a college. Oswald, Russo, said, did not say anything in regard to this point.

Witness Says Two or Three Men Needed

Alcock asked Russo if there was any specific comment as to the number of people who would have to be involved in the assassination and he replied that Ferrie said it had to be two or three. If it was three, one would fire the diversionary shot and the others the shot to kill, and if there were only two, one would fire the diversionary shot, and one would fire the shot to kill.

Russo was asked if he recalled going to the party with anyone.

He named several people with whom he was associating at the time, but he did not say any of them accompanied them to the party.

He was then asked about Sandra Moffett. He said he knew her at that time, and that she was one of several girl friends he had.

Russo said he could not recall anything else said at the meeting, and he said that after he left, he thinks he took a bus home. He said he thinks he probably left after midnight.

After this meeting, said Russo, he saw Oswald and Ferrie together on one other occasion, "a few days later, not very long after."

Again, only Ferrie, Oswald and Russo were present.

Alcock asked Russo what the two said; and Dymond objected, maintaining Russo was being asked to testify about a purported conversation when no prima facie case of conspiracy has been made.

Judge Haggerty overruled the objection.

Russo said the gist of the con-

Russo said he knew Oswald as married because he wore a wedding band.

He said he saw him one other time, "a few days later," again at Ferrie's apartment. "Oswald was leaving town," Russo said, and he had his stuff packed up." Russo said he understood that Oswald was going to Houston.

Dymond objected, saying "for the same reasons." Judge Haggerty overruled the objection, saying "the same ruling."

Russo Says Oswald

Appearance Changed

This time, Russo asserted, Oswald's appearance had changed in that he was clean, wore a white shirt and tie; "he was relatively clean compared with before." Russo said on this occasion he was in the apartment five to 10 minutes.

Subsequent to seeing Shaw at Ferrie's apartment, Russo said he saw him and Ferrie together on one other occasion, at a service station on Veterans Hwy., in early 1964.

Russo said he was having automobile trouble; and he pulled into a service station, and it was "either Ferrie's station or he worked there."

Russo said he did not remember the auto trouble he was having, but it was "probably battery trouble." He was directed by the two attendants to pull his car to the side, which he did; and he was sitting in his car with the door open.

Ferrie saw him as he pulled into the station, Russo said, and asked, "What are you doing?"

After Russo pulled to the side, he said, he saw Ferrie sitting in the car next to his talking with Shaw.

Alcock asked how long he observed the two talking; and Russo said, "I'm not sure how long I looked. I looked off and on. I was really just mad about my car and in a rush, maybe three, four, five minutes."

He said Shaw was at the wheel, and Ferrie was on the passenger side. He said he did not recall Shaw wearing a hat at the time.

"Did you engage in conversation with Clay Shaw?"

"No, I was in a rush to get out."

Russo was then asked when he first wrote to the district attorney's office. He said he wrote

in 1967, Sciambra went to Baton Rouge to question him. He said he told Sciambra "how I had known people," and said he identified pictures of several persons including Ferrie, Oswald, Bertrand and Sergio Archaea Smith.

He said he told Sciambra about the first time he met "Shaw or Bertrand" at the Nashville Ave. Wharf; told about seeing them at the service station, "and finally at Ferrie's apartment."

Alcock asked Russo if he had given Sciambra a statement about the matters he had related to the jury, and Dymond objected. Judge Haggerty overruled the objection saying he thought the question was proper.

Russo said he discussed the matter with Sciambra "not in as great a detail, but in essence" to what he had related to the jury.

Alcock asked if he remembered identifying a picture of Clay Shaw, and Russo said that at that time he had never heard the name of Shaw, "but I had met this man who gave his name as Bertrand," and "I told him I was sure of it."

Alcock then began questioning Russo about an interview he had with James Phelan, a writer for the Saturday Evening Post, who wrote a story critical of Garrison's star witness and his story.

Russo said Phelan had a 3,500-word memorandum on the Sciambra interview and "he pointed out certain discrepancies relating to my testimony at the preliminary hearing."

Alcock attempted to ask other questions about the memorandum, but Dymond objected and asked that the memo be produced. During the delay, as the court waited for copies of the memo to be reproduced, Russo was questioned if there were other persons present during his interview with Phelan. He said that no one was present the entire time, but he named several people "who were in and out." He said the interview lasted about three hours.

When copies of the memo arrived, there was a recess to give Russo, defense attorneys time to read it, but the trial did not resume until 11:55 a.m., at which time Judge Haggerty recessed the proceedings for lunch.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
PERRY RUSSO
Testifies.

Shaw Defense Gets 1967 Hearing Files

The conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw resumed today with chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond asking the court to make available minutes of the preliminary hearing two years ago which resulted in Shaw being held over for trial.

Trial Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. informed the defense that the records would be made available.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock then introduced a series of pictures and leaflets into the record as evidence, marking them S-1 through S-10.

THE DEFENSE agreed to introduction of several pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin

of the President, and David W. Ferrie, whom District Attorney Jim Garrison claims plotted with Shaw and Oswald to murder Kennedy.

But defense counsel objected to the introduction of a picture of a black Cadillac which prosecution witnesses have said was similar to the one they saw in Clinton occupied by a man they testified was Shaw.

Dymond also objected to the introduction of the leaflets which witnesses have testified they saw being handed out in front of the International Trade Mart and at the Nashville ave. wharf in 1963.

IN EACH CASE the defense was overruled by Judge Haggerty and in each case, Dymond took a bill of exception to the ruling.

Perry Raymond Russo, the state's principal witness, then took the stand. He was wearing a gray suit, blue tie and

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-10-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ALCOCK BEGAN the questioning.
Q—Mr. Russo, where do you reside?
A—5807 Elysian Fields ave.
Q—How old are you, Mr. Russo?
A—27.
Q—Were you born in New Orleans?
A—Yes, sir.

RUSSO THEN testified to an educational background that includes a bachelor of arts degree from Tulane University, one year of law school and other college training.

Q—During 1960, did you have an occasion to meet David Ferrie?

A—I met him with a friend of mine at his Kenner address.

ALCOCK THEN asked Russo to examine a picture.

Q—Who is that person?

A—Dave Ferrie.

Q—Could you recall for the court when you first met David Ferrie?

A—I guess about 1961.

Q—Could you recall who was present when you first met him?

A—He was there, a lady introduced as his mother. Al Landry was there and several members of the Civil Air Patrol were there.

Q—Mr. Russo, after your first encounter in 1961, did you have occasion to see him again?

A—I saw him in '63 extensively . . . some in '62, and in '64.

Q—How many times in 1964?

A— . . . 12-15 times.

RUSSO SAID he knew Ferrie in 1963 when he (Ferrie) lived on Louisiana ave. pkwy.

Q—Did you know the address?

A—I know the address now. It was 3330.

RUSSO THEN was asked to examine another photograph.

A—That's Dave Ferrie's house.

Q—Did he live upstairs or downstairs?

A—He lived on the second floor.

Q—Coming to the year 1963, the first six months of 1963, January to June, how many

Q—In the summer of 1963?
A—I'm also sure it would be twice a week or better.
Q—In the summer of 1963, during the course of your encounters with Dave Ferrie, what about his appearance?
A—It varied . . . he had strange hair or a wig. Sometimes it would be spotted. Sometimes it was combed straighter . . . most of the time he wore a white shirt and baggy trousers.

ALCOCK THEN showed Russo a picture apparently of Ferrie and asked:

Q—Would this always be the condition of his eyebrows?

A—No, not always.

Q—How would they differ?

A—These (referring to the picture) are pronounced. They wouldn't always be so pronounced.

Q—What was the color of the hair?

A—Reddish-brown.

AT THIS POINT Alcock asked the court to make available for further questioning all of the exhibits from the preliminary hearing, especially those showing the interior of Ferrie's apartment.

AT THIS point, Russo testified that he met Lee Harvey Oswald at David Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963. He said that Oswald was introduced to him as Leon Oswald.

Alcock asked:

Q—Perry, now referring you to September, 1963, did you have occasion to go to the apartment of David Ferrie?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Can you approximate how many times?

A—Perhaps three or four.

Q—Can you remember going in the middle of September, 1963?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Was anyone else present? Who were they?

A—David Ferrie and a man introduced as his roommate.

RUSSO SAID that Oswald, introduced as Leon Oswald, was wearing dirty clothes, had unruly hair and a light beard.

Replying to a specific question by Alcock, he said that the beard appeared to be three or four days growth. He identified Lee Harvey Oswald from pictures as the man he met at Ferrie's apartment.

It was then that Russo said

long were you in the presence of the man introduced as the roommate?

A—Not very long.

Q—What was he doing when you entered the apartment?

A—He was cleaning a rifle or polishing it.

ALCOCK SHOWED Russo a long-barreled rifle and asked if it was similar "to anything you've seen in the past?"

Russo carefully examined it for several minutes before answering that he had seen the rifle before.

Q—Where did you see it before?

A—In Ferrie's apartment.

Q—In whose possession did you see it?

A—In Oswald's.

Q—Are you testifying this is the same rifle or similar?

A—It's similar. The stock is similar and the barrel is similar.

RUSSO ALSO identified various pictures of Ferrie's apartment, indicating the front room, the front porch and a hallway where he said he had often visited.

Russo also testified that during the period from 1961 to 1963, he visited Ferrie's apartment 20-30 times.

RUSSO WAS shown a picture and asked if he recognized it and he said, "Yes, sir." (This was a photograph of the Ferrie apartment on Louisiana ave. pkwy.)

Q—Did you have another occasion to go to Ferrie's apartment in September of 1963 and see a man you identify as Leon Oswald?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—When was that?

A—Sometime in the middle of the month.

Q—What was the occasion for your going to that apartment?

A—I had come from Tulane or from playing basketball and just dropped in.

Q—Was there anyone there?

A—Several people?

Q—How many?

A—Eight or 10.

Q—Did you know any of them?

A—I had been introduced to Oswald and to Ferrie.

Q—Can you describe any of the others present?

A—There were three or four

ill-dressed man? . . .
A—He wore a deep maroon jacket, white shirt, but I'm sure of the pants.
Q—Did he wear a tie?
A—Not the way I remember.
Q—Can you describe this man?

A—He was big, 6 foot 4 or 6 foot 5, broad shoulders and distinguished looking.

Q—What color was his hair?

A—White.

Q—Was he there when you arrived?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Do you see him now?

A—I do. (And he pointed out Shaw.)

Q—What, if anything, did you do in the presence of the defendant after you arrived at the apartment?

A—I don't think I did much. I don't think I had anything to drink, although I was offered some coffee.

Q—Were you introduced to the distinguished-looking man?

A—Yes.

Q—What was his name?

A—Bertrand.

Q—What first name did he give?

A—Clem.

Q—Perry, had you seen the defendant, whom you know as Clem Bertrand, before?

A—I had seen the defendant once or twice, I'm not sure.

Q—The one time you are sure you had seen him, where was that?

A—At the Nashville ave. wharf.

Q—Why had you gone to the wharf?

A—President Kennedy was coming to New Orleans to make a speech and I went with a colored friend of mine and we had to almost run to get there.

Q—What made you notice the defendant?

A—He didn't seem to be paying any attention to President Kennedy. He was looking around.

A—I had never seen a president before. I had attempted to see President Eisenhower but didn't get the chance, and it struck me funny that some one would not look at the president.

Q—Was everyone else looking at the president?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—The man that you were with, did he observe the defendant?

AT THIS POINT Dymond objected on the grounds that this testimony would be hearsay. He said the best the witness could do is to describe the position of the second man with reference to where the defendant stood.

Q—Where, physically, did the other man with you stand in relation to you?

A—Right alongside of me.

Q—Would he have been on the side between you and the defendant?

A—He was on both sides of me at one time or another.

Q—How long did you look at the defendant?

A—Eight to 10 minutes.

Q—Other than on that occasion, can you remember seeing the defendant?

A—At one time, I'm not sure, but there was a man resembling him who seemed to have the same type of build, although slimmer, who came into the Republican headquarters and picked up a couple of buttons.

Q—At the apartment, what conversations were there in your presence with the defendant?

A—Ferrie pretty much monopolized the conversation talking about the Cuban thing, just talking.

Q—Do you remember anything specific?

A—Ferrie said "we'll kill the president," but he said that before.

Q—How many times before?

A—Many times he had been obsessed with this Kennedy and Cuba thing.

Q—Did everybody stay at the Ferrie apartment?

A—Do you mean overnight?

Q—Yes.

A—No. I didn't notice how long people stayed.

Q—How long was the conversation in which the defendant participated?

A—Three or four hours.

Q—Who was present?

A—Ferrie, Oswald, the defendant and myself.

Q—I don't know if this party or gathering take place?

A—In the first two rooms, mostly in the first room.

AT THAT TIME he was shown a picture of the apartment, which he identified.

Q—In the picture, was the furniture arranged roughly as it was when you were there?

A—The furniture was arranged roughly that way. As I remember there was a sofa along the side of this wall.

Q—Do you recognize any other objects that were present in the room?

A—That sofa was something similar to the one I remember. That coffee table and a lamp. That possibly could be the same lamp that was there, but I'm not sure.

ALCOCK THEN asked the witness to mark an X on the picture of the objects he could recognize, and he did so.

Q—I note that in one of these pictures there is a question mark over a chair.

A—I don't remember those two chairs there. They might have been the ones but there might have been another one.

Q—Who were the guests in the front room?

A—We were in the first two rooms, but especially the front room.

HE THEN identified a dining area as the second room of the apartment.

Q—Do you remember what was in that room?

A—I can remember a dining room table and a cabinet against the wall.

He then was asked to mark an X on the picture of the items he remembered in the room.

Q—What conversation took place then? Between the defendant, Oswald, yourself and Ferrie?

A—On several occasions Ferrie had talked about killing the president.

DYMOND THEN objected to testimony about all conversations except those made in front of the defendant.

Russo said Ferrie carried several newspaper clippings.

Q—You saw them?

A—I saw a couple and I suppose the rest of them were the same ones I saw. Two or three of them had to do with Kennedy.

of a speech or something someone talking in Spanish. He didn't say much except he was talking about Kennedy.

Q—What did he say?

A—Ferrie walked up and down telling about the projected assassination and how there could be a triangulation of cross-fire.

Russo said Ferrie talked about three persons firing in cross-fire. He said one of these would have to be a scapegoat. We could either have one diversionary shot or we could have all three shoot at one time, Ferrie reportedly said. The diversionary shot would be to draw the attention of the police and after that the other two could shoot for the kill. There would only be a small delay and it would almost be simultaneous, he said.

Q—What else did he (Ferrie) say?

A—There would be no way to escape except by flight. And they discussed Brazil and Cuba, but to go to Brazil would mean stopping to refuel. He (Ferrie) then mentioned Mexico.

Q—Did the defendant say anything?

A—He said that was not possible. There would have to be a stop for refueling and there would have to be some friend to give them assistance to fly out and the police would be everywhere.

Q—What else was said?

A—Oswald told Bertrand to shut up. Ferrie knows what he is doing, he's a pilot.

Q—What else did Ferrie say?

A—He said that we would have to do something to make sure of our alibis and to be in the public eye at the time of the assassination.

Q—What did the defendant say?

A—He said he could go for his company on business to the West Coast and Ferrie said he could speak in Hammond or some place at a college.

Q—What did Oswald say, if anything?

A—He said nothing. The defendant said Ferrie was washed up as a pilot.

Q—When did he make this comment?

A—I'm not sure of his exact words, but it was right before Oswald told him to shut up.

A—Two or three. One firing a diversionary shot and two to kill the President.

Q—Was there any reference the type of gun to be used?

A—No, except that it was to be a rifle.

Q—Did you see a rifle?

A—No.

Q—Besides a rifle you saw Oswald cleaning, did you ever see another weapon in Ferrie's apartment?

A—I'm not sure.

Q—Perry, do you recall specifically whether or not you went to the apartment with any person?

A—During that period of time, I associated with the same people . . . probably some of them came with me.

Q—Can you name these people?

A—Lefty Peterson was one. There were several people at Loyola.

RUSSO THEN named a number of individuals including a Mike Ogden, Tommy Hopkins and his brother and a Kenny Carter.

Q—At this time, did you know Sandra Moffet?

A—I did.

Q—Could you term her your constant companion?

Russo answered this in the affirmative although he said there were times when he said he would not see her for a week or so.

Q—Was she your girl friend?

A—There were several girls I was going out with at that time.

Q—Was she one of them?

A—She was.

ALCOCK THEN asked Russo if any further conversation went on among Os-

A—No, not that I can recall.

Q—Do you recall who left the apartment first?

A—No.

Q—Do you recall how you got home . . . ?

A—I'm not sure but I think I took a bus home.

Q—Are you specifically telling us you did not drive home in a car of yours?

A—Yes.

Q—Perry, about what time did you leave Ferrie's apartment?

A—It would be after midnight, but the exact time I'm not sure.

RUSO TESTIFIED that he saw Shaw again at Ferrie's apartment "a few days" later.

Q—Who was present?

A—Again, Dave Ferrie was.

Q—And what, if anything, was Oswald doing?

A—He wasn't doing anything; there was a conversation between Ferrie and Oswald.

At this point, Alcock asked for a recess and Judge Haggerty granted five minutes.

THE TRIAL resumed with Russo continuing his testimony.

Alcock questioned the witness:

Q—Perry, going back to the meeting between Oswald and Ferrie at Ferrie's apartment, who was present?

A—Oswald and Ferrie. They were having what appeared to be a private discussion.

Dymond objected at this point on the grounds that the witness could not discuss a purported conversation between two other parties. He was overruled.

DYMOND RESERVED a bill of exceptions.

The judge rifled through a few law books and said, "I want to cite the laws backing up the ruling I made but I don't want to hold it up now I will do it later. Continue."

Alcock rephrased the question:

Q—What was this private discussion about?

A—Oswald said he was having trouble with his wife and Ferrie said for him not to

Q—Did you know Oswald was married?

A—Yes.

Q—How?

A—He was wearing a wedding ring.

Q—Did you ever see Oswald at any other time?

A—One other time.

Q—When was that?

A—A few days later.

Q—Where?

A—At Ferrie's apartment.

Q—Who was present?

A—Oswald and Ferrie.

ALCOCK ASKED the occasion of this meeting and Russo said Oswald was packed to leave town.

A—I don't remember his exact words, but he said he was going to Houston.

Q—Can you recall anything else being said?

DYMOND OBJECTED and again was overruled by Judge Haggerty, who said he would cite the law later. Once again, Dymond reserved a bill of exceptions.

Q—What was Oswald's physical appearance at that time?

A—I didn't get a good look at him. I remember he was wearing a white shirt, a tie pulled to one side; he appeared clean looking.

Q—Did you notice anything different about his face?

A—I didn't take great notice of his face.

Q—How long were you in his presence?

A—About five to 10 minutes.

Q—Did you see him leave Ferrie's apartment?

A—No.

Q—Did Ferrie leave the apartment and leave you and Oswald in the apartment together?

A—No.

Q—How long did you remain in the apartment?

A—About five to 10 minutes.

Q—Referring you to the first time you saw Oswald in the apartment cleaning the rifle, was there anyone else present?

A—First time, no.

Turning to a new line of questioning, Alcock asked the witness if he had occasion to see Shaw subsequent to mid-September, 1963, and before 1967.

A—Yes.

Q—Where did you see him?

A—In a Gulf station on the Veterans Hwy.

Q—You mean a gasoline station?

Q—Do you remember when his was?

A—Approximately the early part of 1964.

Q—What was the occasion?

A—I had some trouble with my car and I drove into this station and found out it was Ferrie's service station or he was working there, either one. I pulled over on the side and it appeared it was the trouble with my battery and two attendants began working on it. Ferrie walked up and said something like "How have you been?" I sat in my car with the door open while the attendants were working on it.

Q—What was Ferrie doing?

A—Ferrie was talking with a man in a car parked next to mine.

Q—Did you see the man?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you see him now?

AT THIS POINT, the witness pointed out Shaw.

Q—How long did you look at this man?

A—I don't know. I looked on and off. I was mad about the car. I just looked up, maybe three or four minutes.

Q—Who was behind the wheel?

A—The defendant was at the wheel; Ferrie was seated next to him on the side nearest to my car.

Q—Was the defendant wearing a hat?

A—No, I don't believe so.

Q—Do you recall having seen this man on any previous occasions?

A—Yes. Once at Ferrie's apartment. Once at the Nashville ave. wharf and once at the Republican headquarters.

Q—Did you talk to him?

A—No, I was in a rush to get out as soon as my car was fixed.

ALCOCK THEN started questioning Russo about how Russo first got in touch with the DA's office.

Q—Do you recall how you first made contact with the DA's office?

A—Yes, I wrote to the district attorney in February from Baton Rouge.

Q—Do you remember the date in February?

A—About Feb. 21, 1967.

Q—Do you recall what date you mailed the letter?

A—Approximately two days

lot of activities and didn't get around to mailing the letter until about two days later.

Q—Did you have occasion to have a conversation with Assistant DA Andrew Sciambra as a result of this letter?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you recall when that was?

A—Feb. 25, he came up to Baton Rouge.

Q—Without saying what he said, what did you do as a result of your conversation?

A—I identified some photographs he showed me. I told him how and where I knew these people in the photographs.

Q—What photos did you identify?

A—I identified pictures of Ferrie, Oswald, Bertrand, Sergio Arcacha (Smith), Emilio Santana.

Q—What did you tell Sciambra about where you knew Shaw from?

A—The first time I met Shaw or Bertrand at the Nashville ave. wharf, the gas station and finally at Ferrie's apartment.

Q—Did you relate to him what you related to the jury about the meeting in the apartment?

A—Not in great detail; but just a gist.

Q—Did you identify pictures of Clay Shaw?

A—I had never heard the name of Shaw before and I identified him as Bertrand. He asked me what was Bertrand's first name and I said Clem.

Q—You said Clem . . .

C-L-E-M?

A—Right, C-L-E-M.

MOVING ON to another line of questioning, Alcock asked Russo:

Q—Perry, directing your attention to the prior March 21, 1967, did you ever have occasion on that date to have a conversation with a man named James Phelan?

A—Right.

Q—Did you ever tell this man, Phelan . . .

AT THIS POINT he was interrupted by Dymond who objected to this line of questioning on the ground that it constituted a "self-serving declaration."

Alcock said the witness could testify what he told

bonds, Alcock maintained.

DYMOND WAS overruled again and again Dymond reserved a bill of exceptions. Alcock began the questioning again:

Q—Did you tell Mr. Phelan...

Now, the judge interrupted, saying Alcock was "leading the witness."

Alcock repeated the question:

Q—Can you recall what you told Mr. Phelan regarding your testimony before the three-judge panel hearing.

Dymond objected, was overruled and reserved another bill of exceptions.

Russo said: "I was shown a memorandum of the interview I had with Mr. Sciambra and Mr. Phelan pointed out discrepancies between this interview and my testimony at the trial."

AGAIN DYMOND objected and Alcock told the court that he had copies of the memorandum and said he would send someone to his office for "more legible copies."

Assistant DA Harry Hull was sent for the copies.

Q—Where did this conversation with Mr. Phelan take place?

A—At 311 E. State st. in Baton Rouge, my home at that time; I was going to school.

Q—When did the meeting take place?

A—In the evening.

Q—What do you mean by that?

A—Some time between 6 and midnight.

Q—Who else was present?

A—Matt Herron. He came up with Mr. Phelan. He was a photographer. Also my neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Fisher, who came in for a few moments and left.

Alcock asked Russo:

Q—Was anyone else there?

A—Steve Derby was there for a little while.

Q—Was anyone else there?

A—Phil Neal, for one. And several other friends.

Q—Anyone present for the entire length of time?

A—Matt Herron was taking

photograph.

Q—Anyone there for the entire time the Phelan was there?

A—No.

Q—Approximately how long was Phelan there?

A—Approximately three hours.

Q—Perry, did you know that Phelan was coming?

A—I supposed he was going to be there the day before. When he didn't come, I called the DA's office and found that he was coming. He never showed up that day, but he came the next day.

Q—Perry, when you contacted the DA's office, did you talk to any individual?

A—Andrew Sciambra.

At this point Alcock told the judge that without the original memorandum which Phelan had taken to show to Perry, covering what he had testified to in the preliminary hearing, he couldn't proceed "as I would like."

JUDGE HAGGERTY asked Alcock how long it would take to get the memorandum from his office. Alcock had sent an assistant DA to his office to pick it up.

WHEN THE assistant returned with copies of a memorandum, Judge Haggerty declared a brief recess to give defense attorney Dymond time to read the document.

The judge directed Dymond to let him know when he was ready for the court to resume. The memorandum, Dymond indicated to the court, was six pages long.



—States-Item photo.

PERRY R. RUSSO, the state's star witness, gestures as he talks with a passerby after testifying at this morning's session of the Clay L. Shaw trial.

RUSO CHANGES TESTIMONY ON EX-GIRL FRIEND SANDRA

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-11-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Russo, the state's star witness in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, took the stand today as the trial went into its third week, and generally repeated the testimony he gave at a preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, 1967.

SHAW, 33, IS ON TRIAL in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy. Russo testified today and at the earlier hearing he heard Shaw plotting the assassination with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie here in September, 1963, at a party in Ferrie's apartment.

But at the 1967 hearing, he said he came to the party with Sandra Moffett, a girl friend. Today, he said he "probably" came with some friends from Loyola University, but didn't list Sandra among them.

Sandra Moffett, now Mrs. Harold McMaines of Des Moines, Iowa, says she could destroy Russo's testimony about the alleged party but refuses to come to New Orleans to do so because she says she is afraid of District Attorney Jim Garrison.

IN ANY CASE, RUSSO testified both today and at the earlier hearing that only Shaw, Ferrie, Oswald and Russo himself were still at the party when the assassination was discussed.

Russo also testified today he discussed a man he knew as "Clem Bertrand" with an aide to Garrison in his first contact with the DA's office.

Russo thus contradicted a claim by F. Irvin Dymond, chief counsel for Shaw, that Russo never mentioned Shaw or Bertrand in his Feb. 23, 1967, interview with assistant DA Andrew Sciambra.

GARRISON CLAIMS Bertrand and Shaw are one and the same. Shaw has denied ever using that alias.

Dymond, in his opening statement to the jury Thursday, said Russo met with Sciambra in Baton Rouge on Feb. 23, 1967, for 3½ hours. He said Sciambra then wrote a 3,500 word memo on the conversation and never mentioned either Shaw or Bertrand.

RUSSO SAID HE MADE HIS first contact with the DA's office when he wrote Garrison a letter on Feb. 21, 1967. (This would have been the day before Ferrie's death here.)

The witness said he did not mail the letter until two days later. He said Sciambra came to see him as a result of the letter.

During the Sciambra interview, Russo said, he identified pictures of Ferrie, Oswald, Bertrand, Sergio Arcacha Smith and Emilio Santayna.

Russo said he did not tell Sciambra in detail what he testified to today, but gave him "just a gist."

Asked if he identified pictures of Shaw, Russo said:

"I HAD NEVER HEARD the name Shaw before I identified him as Bertrand. He asked me what was Bertrand's first name and I said Clem."

Chief prosecutor James L. Alcock then called Russo's attention to a conversation with James Phelan, then a writer for the Saturday Evening Post, on March 21, 1967.

Dymond objected and Alcock refused to produce copies of the memo. The court recessed to give the defense time to study the memo.

In testifying about the alleged party at Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. p.m., Russo, a 27-year-old book salesman, pointed out Shaw as the man to whom he was introduced to at the party as Bertrand. In this, he followed his testimony at the earlier hearing. Similarly, he said the man he knew as Leon Oswald was Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Warren Commission named Oswald as Kennedy's lone assassin. Garrison has named Ferrie as a key figure in the assassination plot.

The trial was resumed today before Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. after a Sunday recess.

As court opened today, Dymond asked that minutes of the preliminary hearing be on hand. He objected to the introduction by Alcock of the picture of a black Cadillac and of leaflets which witnesses say they saw Oswald handing out on the street here.

THE BLACK LIMOUSINE figured in testimony last week when several state witnesses said they saw Shaw and Oswald in such a car in Clinton.

Judge Haggerty overruled the objection and allowed the material to be introduced. Then Russo took the stand.

After routine identification, Russo said he met Ferrie in 1960 when Ferrie lived in Kenner. He said he saw Ferrie extensively during the period of 1963 and 1964, "twice a week or better."

RUSSO SAID HE MET Lee Harvey Oswald at Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963. He said Oswald was introduced both as Leon Oswald and as Ferrie's roommate.

Oswald, Russo said, wore dirty clothes, had unruly hair and a light beard. He said the beard appeared to be of three or four days' growth.

When he met Oswald, Russo said, he was cleaning or polishing a rifle. Alcock produced a rifle which Russo identified as the one Oswald had.

Russo then was questioned about the alleged party which was the focal point of his preliminary hearing testimony. He said it took place in the middle of September, 1963.

HE SAID HE "JUST dropped in" and found eight to 10 persons there, including Oswald and Ferrie, "three or four Latins or Cubans, a couple of young guys and one well-dressed man."

(He made no mention here of Sandra Moffett.)

Russo then identified the "well-dressed man" as Shaw, pointing him out in the courtroom.

He said Shaw was introduced as "Clem Bertrand."

Asked if he had ever seen the man before, he related an incident at the Nashville ave. wharf in 1962 when Kennedy visited New Orleans.

RUSSO SAID HE NOTICED Shaw because he "didn't seem to be paying any attention to President Kennedy. He was looking around."

Returning his testimony to the party, Russo said Ferrie "pretty much monopolized the conversation, talking about the Cuba thing, just talking."

He quoted Ferrie as saying "We'll kill the President," but added Ferrie had said that many times before.

The conversation involving Shaw lasted three or four hours, Russo said, with Ferrie, Oswald and Russo present. Asked if anyone else was in the house, Russo said: "Not that I know of."

HE IDENTIFIED PICTURES of the interior of Ferrie apartment.

Asked to describe the conversation, he said Ferrie carried newspaper clippings dealing with Kennedy and "walked up and down talking about the projected assassination and how there could be a triangulation of crossfire."

Russo said Ferrie talked about three persons firing, and said "one of these would have to be a scapegoat." He went on:

"We could either have one diversionary shot or we could have all three shoot at one time. The diversionary shot would be to draw the attention of the police and after that the other two could shoot for the kill."

RUSSO QUOTED FERRIE as saying there would be no way to escape except by airplane. "They discussed Brazil and Cuba, but to go to Brazil would mean stopping to refuel. He then mentioned Mexico."

Shaw, Russo said, remarked that was not possible. "There would have to be a stop for refueling and it would have to be some friend to give them assistance to fly out and the police would be everywhere."

Oswald, Russo continued, told Bertrand to shut up. "Ferrie knows what he's doing, he's a pilot."

FERRIE SAID ALIBIS would be needed, and Shaw said he could go to the West Coast on business and Ferrie said he could be in Hammond, Russo said. Oswald said nothing.

The gun to be used, Russo testified, was to be a rifle.

Russo said he came "probably" to the party with several people from Loyola University, including Lefty Peterson, Mike Ogden, Tommy Hopkins, Hopkins' brother and Kenny Carter.

Alcock asked if at the time Russo knew Sandra Moffet.

"I did," Russo said, and agreed he would term her his "constant companion." But he added there were times he would not see her for a week or so.

HE SAID SANDRA WAS ONE of several girls he was going out with at the time.

Russo said there was no further conversation at the party. He said he left about midnight and took a bus home.

The witness said he saw Shaw again at Ferrie's apartment a few days later, with Ferrie and Oswald present. He said Oswald and Ferrie appeared to be having "a private discussion."

He said Oswald said he was having trouble with his wife and Ferrie told him not to worry, that he would take care of it.

RUSSO SAID HE SAW OSWALD at the apartment once more, a few days later, and Oswald then was packing to leave town.

Oswald, Russo said, told them he was going to Houston. He said Oswald looked clean at this time but did not remember whether he had a beard.

Asked if he had seen Shaw again before 1967, Russo said he saw him at a gas station on Veterans Hwy. early in 1964.

He said the gas station was operated by Ferrie and that he, Russo, went there because he had car trouble. He said Ferrie was talking with Shaw, who was sitting in a car.

RUSSO SAID HE DID NOT talk to Shaw at this time.

Alcock then began questioning Russo about how he got in touch with Garrison's office.



PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO MAKES RIFLE IDENTIFICATION

FERP

Didn't Hear Shaw, Oswald Agree To Kill Kennedy, Russo Admits 'Ferrie Only 1 of Trio to Declare Self'

Perry Raymond Russo admitted today he never
heard Clay L. Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald actually

(Indicate page, name of
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☐ Being Investigated

Oswald and David W. Ferrie plotted to kill Kennedy in September, 1963, said today. Under cross-examination only Ferrie actually vowed to kill the president.

Shaw, 35, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to assassinate Kennedy. District Attorney Jim Garrison is challenging the Warren Commission's view that Oswald acted alone in shooting the president to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

RUSSO, a 27-YEAR-OLD BOOK SALESMAN, said today he never heard any "agreement" to carry out the plot. He said he was in and out of the room during the party at Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. when he said the assassination was discussed.

Other key points of Russo's testimony this morning:

—The 2,500-word memorandum of his first official interview in February, 1967, with Assistant DA Andrew J. Sciambra was "incomplete and wrong on many points," he said.

—Russo said he is "not 1,000 per cent sure of his identification of Shaw" as the man he heard plotting with Ferrie but he is "100 per cent sure."

—He admitted he told Layton Martens the Shaw case "the most blown up thing I've ever seen."

—Russo admitted he saw Ferrie several times after Kennedy was assassinated, a fact left out of the Sciambra memo.

Chief defense counsel R. Irvin Dymond questioned Russo closely on these points. Handling questions for the state was chief prosecutor James L. Alcock. The trial moved into its 15th day today before Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

As today's morning session opened, Alcock examined some Post Office records the state had subpoenaed and pronounced himself satisfied with them. Russo then returned to the stand.

DYMOND ASKED HIM IF HE TOLD the whole story yesterday of the meeting in Ferrie's apartment where the alleged assassination plot was discussed.

Russo said he didn't "apparently" leave out anything. Dymond asked him if he contributed anything to the discussion.

"No, I was down the street a lot of the time. I did not hear a lot of the conversation," Russo said. He said he would not purport to have heard the entire conversation.

Asked if Ferrie, in his presence, ever agreed to kill the president, Russo quoted Ferrie as saying, "We will kill him." He agreed Ferrie had said this many times before.

DYMOND ASKED IF "CLEM BERTRAND" ever agreed to kill the president. Russo said no.

Asked if "Leon Oswald" ever agreed to kill Kennedy, Russo's answer again was no.

"Would I be correct in saying you never heard anyone agree to kill the president of the United States?" Dymond asked.

Russo said he couldn't answer yes or no because he didn't understand what Dymond meant by agreement. But he agreed he never heard anyone say, "Yes, this will be the

DYMOND THEN QUESTIONED RUSSO about his own reactions to Ferrie's statements. Russo said he told Ferrie "it wouldn't be possible . . . I never said it wouldn't be a good idea."

Russo said Ferrie was an emotional, opinionated man, but he had an analytical mind. He said Ferrie's opinion

that JFK should be killed "came as no great shock."

The witness agreed that if he really thought the president was going to be killed, he would have gone to the FBI.

"For approximately four years, you were indifferent to what you heard?" Dymond asked.

"Approximately," Russo agreed.

DYMOND THEN ASKED RUSSO if he could remain indifferent for four years if he thought he knew of a plan to assassinate the president. Russo replied by mentioning the letter he says he wrote to Garrison the day Ferrie died. (Yesterday he testified this letter was written the day BEFORE Ferrie died.)

Russo said he believed the Warren Commission's report that Oswald had killed Kennedy.

"Wouldn't you be concerned if you thought there was a plot to kill the president?" Dymond asked.

Russo said many persons had talked about plots to kill Kennedy during the period when schools were being desegregated. "I just put the remarks on a shelf," Russo said.

HE SAID THAT BECAUSE HE KNEW Ferrie to be unreliable, he was not worried about an assassination.

Dymond asked Russo if he could remember the names of the other "eight or 10" persons he said were at the party.

MORE MORE

"There were two Spanish guys there—a fellow named Julian and one named Emanuel," Russo said. He said he couldn't remember any others.

"Russo, then you know of no one today you can name that could confirm that party?" Dymond asked. Russo said no.

DYMOND THEN QUESTIONED RUSSO closely about his description of "Leon Oswald." Russo said he made a correction yesterday about the color of his hair. He said Oswald's beard looked like a two-or-three-days growth, but he couldn't be sure. He said it could have been a fake beard.

Dymond asked Russo when he first noticed he had made a two-year error in placing Shaw (or Bertrand) at a filling station in Metairie at which Ferrie worked.

Russo said he couldn't remember for certain, but believes it was in a subsequent interview with Sciambra. He said he corrected his error in yesterday's testimony.

DYMOND ASKED RUSSO IF HE pointed out the error to James Phelan, who as a Saturday Evening Post reporter in 1967 wrote an article noting discrepancies in Sciambra's memo. Russo didn't remember.

He said he talked to Phelan several times, but couldn't answer the question specifically.

Russo said when he put the time he saw Shaw (Bertrand) at the filling station on Veterans hwy. as in 1962, "that was a flat error on my part and I readily admit that error."

He said Sciambra took few notes in the interview, and never showed them to Russo. At this point Judge Haggerty called a recess.

CURRENT

his apartment in September, 1963, Russo heard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald plot to kill Kennedy.

Russo knew Oswald only as "Leon" Oswald and Shaw only as Clem Bertrand.

Initially, Russo attached little importance to the conversation in Ferrie's apartment, regarding it as only a bull session.

The witness feels Dymond "forced" him into giving conflicting testimony as to who accompanied him to the party in Ferrie's apartment. In fact, Russo can't remember who went with him or what he was doing before he went.

In interviews with newsmen prior to the preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, 1967, Russo failed to mention either Shaw, Bertrand, Oswald or the alleged party.

As court opened yesterday, Alcock drew out Russo's story much as it was told in the March, 1967, preliminary hearing.

Russo said he met Ferrie through a mutual friend, Al Landry, in 1961 and saw him extensively during 1963. He identified photos of the interior of Ferrie's apartment.

He identified a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald as the man he knew as "Leon" Oswald, who was identified to him as Ferrie's roommate.

RUSSO THEN GAVE an account of the alleged party at which the assassination was discussed, giving much the same story he did at the preliminary hearing. But he did not mention Sandra Moffett, the girl friend he said in 1967 he brought to the party.

As before, Russo said he had seen Shaw previously at the Nashville Ave. wharf on the occasion of Kennedy's visit here in 1962.

RUSSO SAID he saw Shaw and Ferrie together on one other occasion, at the service station on Veterans Hwy. in early 1954. He said he drove into the station and Shaw was sitting in a car talking to Ferrie, who worked there.

Alcock then turned to Russo's involvement in the Garrison probe. Russo said he wrote a letter to the DA on

On Feb. 11, Sciambra came to Baton Rouge to interview him. He said he identified pictures of Ferrie, Oswald, "Bertrand" and Sergio Arcacha Smith.

AT THIS POINT, court recessed for lunch and when it resumed Sciambra's 3,500-word memo on the Russo interview was read to the jury.

Russo said the memo was wrong on many points. "I told Sciambra the first time that I had seen Shaw at the Nashville Wharf, then at a gas station, and that then I had seen him at Ferrie's apartment," Russo said. The memo made no mention of the party at Ferrie's apartment.

The memo quoted Russo as saying he had seen Shaw (Bertrand) twice — not three times — first at the service station, then at the Nashville Wharf.

POINTING OUT the mistakes as detailed by Russo, Dymond asked: "Are you sure it was Sciambra you talked with in Baton Rouge?"

Russo's emphatic "Yes, sir!" was nearly drowned out by a burst of laughter from newsmen and spectators crowding the courtroom.

Alcock, with Sciambra slumped beside him at the prosecution table, questioned Russo about the memo.

"Did you relate to Sciambra what you have told this jury about what happened in Dave Ferrie's apartment?"

"NOT IN GREAT detail, but in essence, yes." "How long did you talk to him?"

"Two hours, two and a half hours."

In addition to the omission of seeing Shaw, Russo noted other discrepancies. Dymond counted 26 of them.

In the memo, Russo told how he met Ferrie through Al Landry and said it was common knowledge that Ferrie was a homosexual. Ferrie practiced hypnosis, the memo stated.

Russo said he helped set some pornography film which Ferrie said he flew in from Cuba. He mentioned a

IN 1963, Russo said, Ferrie became obsessed with how easy it would be to assassinate the president and how he was the type who could do it. In September or October, Russo said, he began making direct references to Kennedy.

Sciambra said in the statement Russo recognized the man whose picture he identified as Bertrand as the same man he saw at the Nashville Ave. wharf. Russo said he recalled him because of his looks.

Sciambra wrote that Russo, after some hesitation, identified Oswald's picture as one of Ferrie's roommates.

AFTER THE statement was read, Russo outlined what he considered his errors. He denied Ferrie ever admitted he was a homosexual and differed with the description of the roommate.

Russo said he never mentioned Shaw's name at all to Sciambra, only Bertrand's. It was only later he identified Shaw as the man he knew as Bertrand. Russo said he was not sure whether he had ever heard of Shaw before the Sciambra interview.

Russo said he did tell Sciambra of the meeting in Ferrie's apartment, "essentially, but not in great detail." He said he thought Sciambra mainly wanted to know about Ferrie's philosophy.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION by Dymond, Russo testified he didn't take the assassination discussion very seriously at the time because Ferrie was "prone to the fantastic" and couldn't always be believed.

Russo said he had difficulty in identifying the Oswald pictures, and various types of beards had to be drawn on it.

Dymond then questioned Russo closely about interviews he gave various newsmen. Transcripts of several interviews were read, and Russo said he couldn't quarrel with their contents.

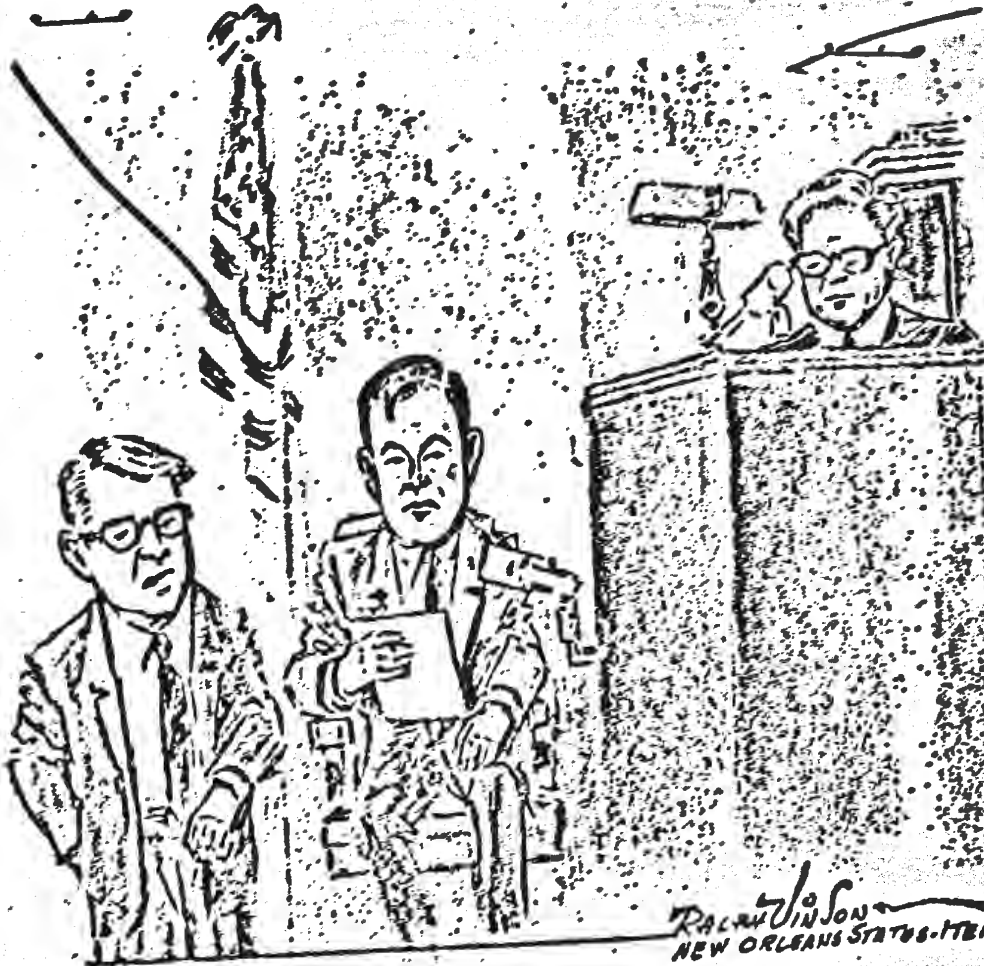
In the interview, Russo was asked if Ferrie ever mentioned the name Lee Oswald,

In an interview after Shaw's arrest, Russo was asked:

DO YOU KNOW Clay Shaw?"

"No, I don't," he answered. Dymond bore down hard on Russo's inability to remember who went to the alleged party with him. Russo stuck to his position that it could have been any of a number of persons he was closely associated with at the time, including Sandra Moffett, Nils "Lefty" Peterson and others. He told the preliminary hearing Peterson and Miss Moffett accompanied him to the party.

SANDRA MOFFETT, now Mrs. Harold McMaines of Des Moines, Iowa, since has said she went to no such party, but refuses to come here to testify in the trial, saying she is afraid of Garrison.



RALPH VINSON
NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

PERRY R. RUSSO STUDIES PHOTO OF "LEON" OSWALD
... questioned by James L. Alcock, left, at Shaw trial



RALPH VINSON
NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

JAMES L. ALCOCK READS SCIAMBRA MEMO TO JURY
... high point in yesterday's session of Shaw trial

Perry Russo Faces New Grilling

DA's 'Star' Quizzed on Plot Story

Perry Raymond Russo was due back on the witness stand today for another grueling session of cross-examination by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw.

Russo, the state's star witness, was questioned closely yesterday about his claim that he heard Shaw plotting the assassination of President John F. Kennedy with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill the president. District Attorney Jim Garrison is challenging the Warren Commission's view that Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

RUSSO, A 27-YEAR-OLD book salesman, spent the entire day on the stand yesterday, unfolding his assassination plot story under questioning by chief prosecutor James L. Alcock and defending it against the assaults of Shaw attorney F. Irvin Dymond.

Here are the highlights of Russo's testimony yesterday:

—At a party at Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. in September, 1963, Russo heard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald plot to kill Kennedy.

—Russo knew Oswald only as "Leon" Oswald and Shaw only as Clem Bertrand.

—Initially, Russo attached little importance to the conversation in Ferrie's apartment, regarding it as only a "bull session."

—The controversial report by assistant DA Andrew Sciambra on his initial interview with Russo in Baton Rouge was incomplete and wrong on many points.

—The witness feels Dymond "forced" him into giving conflicting testimony on who accompanied him to the party at Ferrie's apartment. In fact, Russo can't remember who went with him or what

he was doing before he went.

—In interviews with newsmen prior to the preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, 1967, Russo failed to mention either Shaw, Bertrand, Oswald or the alleged party.

As court opened yesterday, Alcock drew out Russo's story much as it was told in the March, 1967, preliminary hearing.

Russo said he met Ferrie through a mutual friend Al Landry in 1961 and saw him extensively during 1963. He identified photos of the interior of Ferrie's apartment.

He identified a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald as the man he knew as "Leon" Oswald, who was identified to him as Ferrie's roommate.

RUSSO THEN GAVE an account of the alleged party at which the assassination was discussed, giving much the same story he did at the preliminary hearing. But he did not mention Sandra Moffett, the girl friend he said in 1967 he brought to the party.

As in the hearing, Russo pointed out Shaw in the courtroom as the "well-dressed man" he saw at the party among eight or 10 persons, some Latins or Cubans. Shaw, he said, was introduced to him as Clem Bertrand.

As before, Russo said he had seen Shaw previously at the Nashville Ave. wharf on the occasion of Kennedy's visit here in 1962.

RUSSO SAID he saw Shaw and Ferrie together on one other occasion, at a service station on Veterans hwy. in early 1964. He said he drove into the station and Shaw was sitting in a car talking to Ferrie, who worked there.

Alcock then turned to Russo's involvement in the Garrison probe. Russo said he wrote a letter to the DA on Feb. 21, 1967, (which was the day before Ferrie died) but did not mail it until two days later.

On Feb. 25, Sciambra came to Baton Rouge to interview him. He said he identified pic-

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"NOT IN GREAT detail,
but in essence, yes."

"How long did you talk to
him?"

"Two hours, two and a half
hours."

"Did he take notes?"

"He had a legal pad and
he made a few scribbles but
no notes, no."

In addition to the omission
of seeing Shaw, Russo noted
other discrepancies. Dymond
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SCIAMBRA'S MEMO fell
into the hands of newsmen
early in Garrison's two-year-
old probe. It was one of the
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critical of the investigation.

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she went to no such party, but
refuses to come here to tes-
tify in the trial, saying she
is afraid of Garrison.

Pinned down on this dis-
crepancy by Dymond, Russo
contended Dymond "forced"
him in the earlier hearing to
say definitely that Miss Mo-
fett and Peterson were with
him.

Russo said he meant it only
as a "probable guess."

"Mr. Russo," said Dymond,
"you don't state probable
guesses under oath."

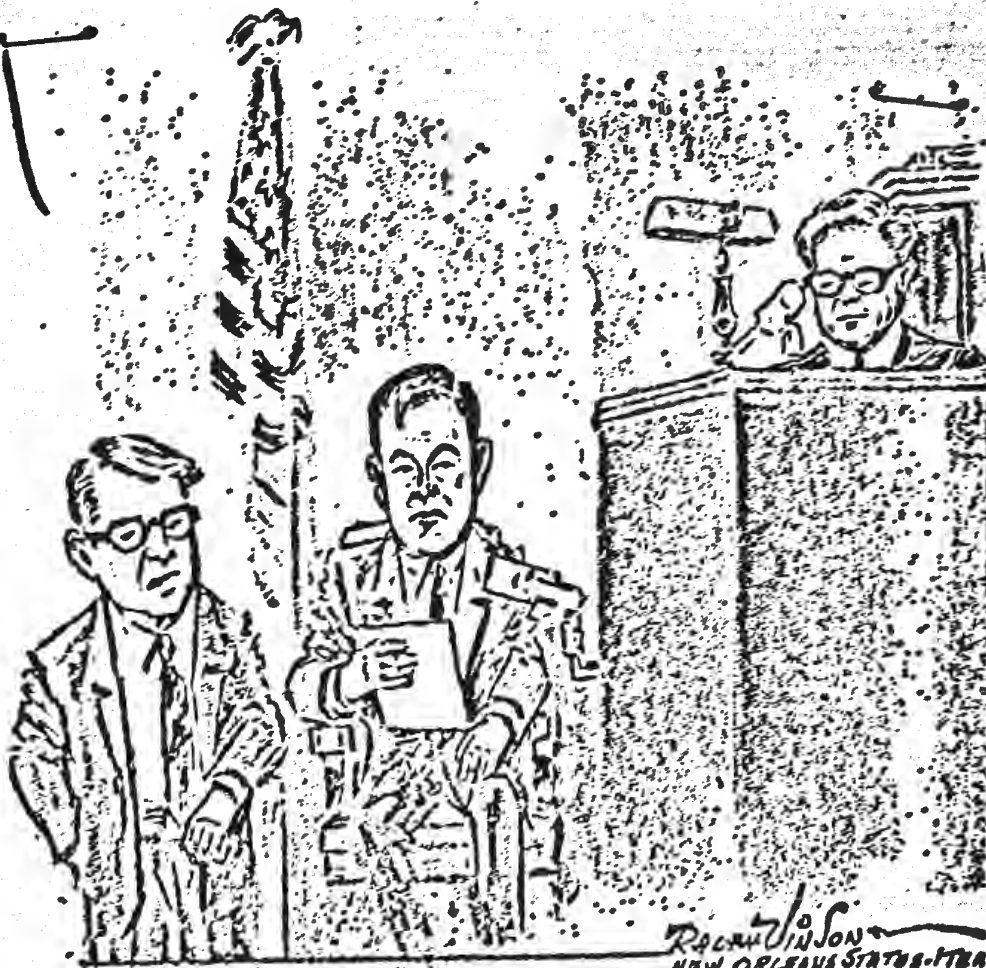
Judge Haggerty had one bit
of good news for trial parti-
cipants yesterday. He an-
nounced there will be no court
session a week from today,
Mardi Gras.



NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

JAMES L. ALCOCK READS SCIAMBRA MEMO TO JURY
... high point in yesterday's session of Shaw trial

ERRELL



RALPH J. JOHNSON
NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

PERRY R. RUSSO STUDIES PHOTO OF "LEON" OSWALD
... questioned by James L. Alcock, left, at shaw trial

MAY 7 1968

APR 1968

15TH DAY

Shaw Trial Testimony

Proceedings in the 15th day of the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial in Criminal District Court follows:

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock started today's proceedings by asking the court if a subpoena for post office records has been satisfactorily returned.

In conjunction with the subpoena, the prosecution put Joseph D. Ryan, director of personnel for the New Orleans post office, on the stand.

RYAN HANDED Alcock some papers and the assistant district attorney asked for a few moments to examine them. He then said the state was "satisfied with the return."

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. then asked the state and defense if they were ready to proceed and Perry Raymond Russo was called to the stand.

Defense Attorney Irvin L. Dymond took up the cross-examination of Russo.

Q—On direct examination, did you tell the entire story as you recollect in connection with the meeting on Louisiana ave. pkwy. (David Ferrie's apartment) in 1963?

A—I don't know exactly what information you mean.

Q—I want to know whether you gave a complete account . . . of the conspiratorial meeting?

A—I tried to answer the questions he (Alcock) asked.

Q— . . . In other words, did you leave out anything?

A—Not apparently.

Q—Now, Mr. Russo, during the meeting did you contribute anything to the discussion?

A—No, I was down the street a lot of the time.

I did not hear a lot of the conversation.

Q—You were in and out?

A—Yes.

Q—Would I be correct in saying you heard only portions, fragments of the conversation?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—You would not purport to have heard the entire conversation . . . ?

A—No.

Q—Was there ever any actual agreement to kill John F. Kennedy?

AT THIS POINT Alcock objected and Judge Haggerty said, "I'm going to sustain the objection. That is a matter for the jury to decide."

Q—In your presence, did David Ferrie ever agree to kill the President of the United States?

A—He said "We will kill him."

Q—He had said that many times before?

A—Right.

Q—Did Clem Bertrand ever agree to kill the president?

A—No.

DYMOND ASKED the same question as it pertained to the man identified by Russo as Oswald.

The answer was again "No."

Q—Would I be correct in saying you never heard anyone agree to kill the president of the United States?

Russo declined to answer the question yes or no, contending he did not understand what Dymond meant by "agreement."

RUSSO SAID it was true he never heard anyone say "Yes, this will be the time we will do it. We will do it this way."

Q—Did you ever hear anyone say we will do it?

A—Dave Ferrie.

Q—He had said this many times before?

Russo agreed with this statement by Dymond.

THEN DYMOND questioned Russo about his own reaction to statements by Ferrie that the president should be killed.

Q—Did you ever verbally indicate disagreement with the idea?

A—Well, I told him it wouldn't be possible . . . but I never said it wouldn't be a good idea.

Russo said that when Ferrie talked about the subject, it was more of a lecture than a conversation.

Q—It was quite common for him to lecture?

A—Right.

IN ANSWER to another question from Dymond, Russo said Ferrie talked to Oswald and the defendant about the subject and Dymond then said, "just as he had talked to you on occasion?"

A—On one occasion.

Q—Was it true that Ferrie was an emotional man?

A—No.

Q—He would get excited?

A—No, he had a very analytical mind.

Q—You would call him an opinionated man?

A—Opinionated, yes.

Q—Did he try to convert people to his way of thinking?

A—In some things, yes.

Q—Being an opinionated man, as you say Ferrie was, is it not a fact that he would not be out of character to say that the President should be killed?

A—No, I don't think so.

Q—What you heard that night came as no great shock?

A—No, I agree.

Q—As a matter of fact, if you really thought that the president was really going to be killed, you would have gone to the FBI?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-11-69
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

RUSO AGREED that this was so. ~~He~~ he said he never knew when Ferrie could back up what he said.

At one point Russo said, "If I hadn't known Dave Ferrie . . . I wouldn't know whether to take him seriously or not. In several ways he did back up what he said. You couldn't really tell about some of these fantastic things he said."

"I just sat there. I didn't know whether he would back up what he said or not."

At another point, Russo said Ferrie "could envelop, strangle a conversation. He claimed quite a few things to me; he claimed he was in the Bay of Pigs to me. I don't know . . . He was well read in religious matter, he had a medical laboratory. He said he was a doctor or had extensive medical knowledge."

Q—For approximately four years, you were indifferent to what you heard?

A—Approximately.

Q—Mr. Russo, knowing yourself, could you remain indifferent for four years if you thought you knew of a plan to assassinate the President?

A—In and out. The DA's office mentioned the name of Ferrie. The day Ferrie died I wrote a letter. Mailed it two days later. That's when it appeared that other people besides him had been involved.

Q—But before that for four years you were indifferent?

A—Yes.

Q—You didn't worry?

A—No. I didn't worry. I told some friends, I think, when the President was shot and they carried his picture in the paper. Then I heard what the FBI said about it—that Oswald had done it and I believed it.

Q—As a citizen, Mr. Russo, wouldn't you be concerned if you thought there was a plot to kill the President?

A—Judge (Leander H.) Perez stated about a year ago that there was a plot to kill him. Judge Perez named a

he'd be be off under the swamps than on top on several occasions. When the schools were being desegregated I heard people say, "If I had a gun, I'd shoot the President. So-and-so ought to be dead." I just put the remarks on a shelf.

Q—Don't you agree, Mr. Russo, that sometime between mid-September and November of 1963 you should have been worried if you thought there was a plan to kill the President?

A—If I was meeting Ferrie for the first time, maybe I would tell someone. But knowing him, I took it for what it was worth.

Q—Because you knew Ferrie you didn't say anything to anyone?

A—That was one of the reasons.

Q—Perry, yesterday on direct examination you said there were 10 or 12 at that party at Ferrie's house that night before the crowd left. Is that correct?

A—There were eight or ten there.

Q—Can you give me the names of any of those persons there besides the names you mentioned—Oswald, Ferrie or Bertrand?

A—There were two Spanish guys there — a fellow named Julian and one named Emanuel.

Q—You ~~reiterate~~ these are common Latin names, don't you?

A—Emanuel was.

Q—Can't you remember any other names?

A—No. I didn't notice, really. I was watching Dave Ferrie walk up and down lecturing when I was inside.

Q—Were you fascinated?

A—Ferrie always gave directions and explanations to cover anything he was talking about. One night before that I was with Landry on Canal st. and Ferrie came along with some Latin-looking fellows and he began talking and later I asked Landry about it. He said you never know what Ferrie is talking about.

Q—You've heard Ferrie talk many times?

A—Yes. He had a fascinating way of talking, using his hands to emphasize.

Q—Would it be fair for me to say that there is no one

jected, telling the court that Russo could not know if there is anyone alive or not today to tell about it.

Dymond argued that Russo had answered by giving two names—two prominent Latin names, Emanuel and Julian. Then he offered to rephrase the question.

Q—Russo, then you know of no one today you can name that could confirm that party?

A—No.

Q—In that Sciambra memo you refer to Leon Oswald as having dirty blond hair. Do you now deny that? Do you change that?

A—I made a correction yesterday.

Q—You mean to say you never referred to dirty blond hair?

ALCOCK OBJECTED and discussion between Dymond, Alcock and the judge followed. Then Russo continued:

A—I don't know that I said dirty. I said beatnik. I don't think I referred to it as blond hair. I may have said blond, but dirty blond would make it brown. I don't recall. It could be brownish. Dirty blond and brown are synonymous.

Q—Can you describe him now? Describe his hair?

A—Brown. Just brown.

Q—Did you tell Mr. Sciambra that Oswald had a shaggy beard?

A—I may have. He had a growth of whiskers and I was trying to get a word out of the air.

Q—Would you say he had a bushy beard? A bushy growth of whiskers?

A—No.

Q—Was it neat?

A—No.

Q—Can ~~you~~ use a word to describe the beard?

A—Mr. Dymond I am open to suggestions.

Q—I'm just asking questions.

A—The only way I can describe it now is that he had a growth of beard. Some people have long beards. Sometimes they have beards like Mr. Plotkin (Russo looked at attorney Steve Plotkin behind the DA's table). But that's not right again. He just had a growth of beard and there were spots where it didn't grow. It looked like a two

Q—Was it the same color as his hair?

A—Not exactly the same.

Q—How would you describe it?

A—It didn't appear the same color as his hair. It did not look like a fake beard, but it could have been.

Q—Could it have been white?

A—You mean gray? It could have been.

Q—Were the sideburns the same?

A—I can't say. The sideburns may have been messed up.

Dymond and Russo went into an involved discussion of the Sciambra memo and when Russo had first noticed he had made a two-year error in placing Shaw in Ferrie's service station on Veterans Hwy. in Metairie.

Russo finally answered that he could not remember for certain but thought it might have been when Sciambra interviewed him a second time in Baton Rouge. Russo pointed out that, at any rate, he corrected the error in his testimony before the court yesterday.

Q—in other words, your testimony is that you do not know whether you pointed out these errors to Phelan?

A—No, I'm sure I must have pointed it out sometime, perhaps in the preliminary hearing.

Q—Isn't it a fact that you pointed out only minor typographical errors and slight discrepancies?

A—What we were talking about was only a few things that he pointed out. I did not go over it word for word because if I had, I would have found the ~~contradictions~~ contradictions you referred to.

Q—You did not go over it word for word?

A—We talked about a half an hour about a lot of things, about the preliminary hearing, about other things I do that have nothing to do with this case and I did not go through it from start to finish. The district attorney's office had notified me he was coming up to Baton Rouge. He had underlined and circled one word that was in the memorandum twice and that seemed to be a big thing for him at the time.

Q—You did not go over it

stuff like this (he wrote on the pad) but he did not copy everything down.

Q—In other words, his notes could not have revealed the contents of what you were saying to him.

A—That is what I think.

Q—Then there was no need for him to burn these notes.

ALCOCK OBJECTED and Dymond withdrew the question.

word for word?

A—Absolutely not.

Q—When did you first call to the district attorney's office the two-year error on when you said you saw Clay Shaw?

A—I'm not exactly sure when I first saw the memorandum, I'm not really sure.

Q—Do you remember ever calling the two-year error to anyone's attention prior to yesterday?

A—I'm sure I had a discussion with the district attorney's office but I don't remember exactly when. We talked about two hours, but I don't remember exactly when that was.

Q—Is it your testimony that you were sure you called this to Phelan's attention?

A—In Baton Rouge I talked to him—he was up there one night and I talked to him in New Orleans several times.

Q—When did you have the discussion with Ferrie on Bourbon st. concerning Al Landry?

A—In 1961 or 1962.

Q—Was it early or late 1962?

A—You asked that yesterday.

Q—In Sciambra's memorandum, you relate seeing Shaw on Veterans-Inn; about six months after the incident with Ferrie on Bourbon. After that you say you saw Shaw on Veterans. Is it your intent to set up a time relationship?

A—When I said '62, that was a flat error on my part and I readily admit that error.

Q—Was the Bourbon st. meeting in 1962?

A—I have a tendency to say '61 instead of '62, but I'm not sure.

Q—How about that date of yours in the Sciambra memorandum?

when he wrote that memorandum it was on Monday. He did not keep a great amount of notes and that's probably where the error came in.

Q—How many notes did he keep?

A—He didn't keep eight or 10 pages, maybe it was a page or two, or maybe more. It could have been a page, a page and a half, two or maybe even three.

Q—Did you get to see these notes?

A—No.

Q—Yet you can tell the amount of pages of notes he took?

AT THIS POINT Russo picked up a yellow legal pad and pencil.

A—He had a briefcase, about 20 pictures and some.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS1 - Mr. C. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
DATE: February 13, 19691 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

For information, trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans continued 2/12/69, per news media, with these pertinent developments.

Former boxer, Andrew J. Sciambra, now one of Garrison's assistants, took stand to explain why his 3700-word report of first interview with Perry Russo omitted most crucial facts, Russo's story of Shaw-Ferrie-Oswald meeting at which assassination was discussed. Defense contends Sciambra's omission indicates Russo did not mention meeting until subsequent interviews, when under hypnosis. Defense suggests story planted in Russo's mind after Sciambra interviewed him and while he was in trance. Sciambra contended Russo mentioned story and he merely forgot to include it in his report. (This is a feeble explanation, to write 3700 words and forget the most important part.)

Another prosecution witness, C. R. Roland, former manager of Houston, Texas, ice skating rink, testified Ferrie visited there 11/23/63. This is true. Ferrie told us on 11/25/63 that he left New Orleans 6:30 p.m., 11/22/63, with two friends, and arrived in Houston about 4:30 a.m., 11/23/63. Later that day they went to the skating rink and Ferrie introduced himself to Chuck Rolland and discussed with him cost of operating such a business. Ferrie explained to us that he was considering opening ice skating rink in New Orleans. Prosecution argues Ferrie made trip to establish alibi. In view of times involved, this doesn't make much sense.

Third witness for prosecution was New Orleans letter carrier who testified he delivered mail addressed to Clem Bertrand (alias of Shaw, according to Garrison) to home which Shaw was using as forwarding address, in 1966. We never investigated Clay Shaw and have no information on the significance of this testimony.

ACTION:

For information. Case being closely followed.

62-109060
TNG:as
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12 FEB 24 1969

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FBI WASH DC

FEB 13 1969

TELETYPE

REC 13

Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW ORLS

716PM URGENT 2/13/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 8P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISC.
INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE FEBRUARY THIRTEEN INSTANT.

ACCORDING TO THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER, IN ITS FEBRUARY THIRTEEN INSTANT
ISSUED, THE MORNING SESSION OF FEBRUARY THIRTEEN INSTANT OF
THE SHAW TRIAL OPENED WITH THE DEFENSE CROSS EXAMINING U. S.
POSTAL LETTER CARRIER JAMES HARDIMAN. IN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS,
HARDIMAN TESTIFIED HE DELIVERED "QUITE A FEW" LETTERS ADDRESSED
TO CLEM BERTRAND TO FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES STREET, AS
WELL AS MAIL ADDRESSED TO CLAY L. SHAW.

ACCORDING TO THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, THE RESIDENT AT
FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES STREET IS JEFFERSON BIDDISON,
A FRIEND OF SHAW'S.

HARDIMAN FURTHER TESTIFIED THAT THE NAME BERTRAND WAS
EASY TO REMEMBER BECAUSE THIS NAME HAD APPEARED IN MANY
NEWS ITEMS. HARDIMAN TESTIFIED THAT THE MAIL ADDRESSED
TO BERTRAND WAS CONTAINED IN BROWN ENVELOPES AND THAT THE
END PAGE ONE

REC 13

62-109060-6758

FEB 24 1969

FEB 27 1969

114/69
TNG:1152

114/69

PAGE TWO

PAPER CONSTRUCTION OF THE ENVELOPES HAD A WOOD GRAIN. HE FURTHER TESTIFIED HE WAS UNABLE TO PINPOINT EXACTLY HOW MANY SUCH LETTERS HE HAD DELIVERED. HARDIMAN TESTIFIED THAT ALL OF THE BERTRAND MAIL CAME DIRECT TO THE FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES STREET ADDRESS AND WAS NEVER CHANGED. HE TESTIFIED THAT THERE WAS NO WRITING ON THESE ENVELOPES TO INDICATE THAT THIS MAIL HAD BEEN FORWARDED FROM SHAW'S DAUPHINE STREET ADDRESS. HARDIMAN AGREED THAT THE CARD FOR THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH BERTRAND.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, ANOTHER POSTAL EMPLOYEE HAD PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED THAT SHAW FILLED OUT A FORM CHANGING HIS ADDRESS FROM DAUPHINE STREET TO THE CHARTRES STREET ADDRESS.

HARDIMAN TESTIFIED HE MAY HAVE DELIVERED MAIL ADDRESSED TO OTHER INDIVIDUALS AT THE CHARTRES STREET ADDRESS, AND THAT HE FIRST HEARD THE NAME BERTRAND WHEN THIS NAME CAME INTO THE NEWS AFTER GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION BECAME PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE. HE TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT REMEMBER EXACTLY WHEN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FIRST TALKED TO HIM ABOUT BERTRAND, BUT AGREED IT WAS LONG AFTER SHAW'S ARREST IN MARCH, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

END PAGE TWO

2

PAGE THREE

HARDIMAN TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT VOLUNTARILY COME FORWARD TO THE DA BUT WAS SUBPOENAED AND THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION HE MAY HAVE DELIVERED A LETTER ADDRESSED TO CLEM BERTRAND TO THE CHARTRES STREET ADDRESS "LESS THAN SIX MONTHS AGO."

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS LEWIS HOPKINS. A TRAVEL CONSULTANT FOR SHAW, WHO TESTIFIED HE SOLD SHAW RAILROAD TICKETS TO THE PACIFIC COAST IN NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HOPKINS SAID THAT SHAW PREFERS TO TRAVEL BY RAIL RATHER THAN BY AIR AND THAT ON THIS TRIP TO CALIFORNIA SHAW WAS ROUTED FROM NEW ORLEANS TO SAN FRANCISCO TO CHICAGO AND BACK TO NEW ORLEANS. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED MONEY FOR SHAW'S TICKETS ON NOVEMBER FIFTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, BUT THAT HE COULD NOT DETERMINE THE DATE SHAW LEFT BUT IT WOULD HAVE TO BE THAT SAME DAY OR LATER, NOT PRIOR TO THIS DATE.

*L.H.
TIL
L.C.*

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, HOPKINS TESTIFIED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT THESE TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

END PAGE THREE

3

AND THAT
RESEARCH THAT SHAW WAS A REGULAR CUSTOMER OF HIS AGENCY. HE TESTIFIED
THAT THERE WAS NOTHING UNUSUAL IN THE ROUTE THAT THE SHAW
CHOSE TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AS THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO GO.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS DR.
~~ESMOND FATTER~~ OF NEW ORLEANS, AND THE PROSECUTION ASKED
FATTER SEVERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS MEDICAL BACKGROUND IN
ORDER TO QUALIFY HIM AS AN EXPERT WITNESS IN HYPNOSIS.

THEREAFTER, THE DEFENSE QUESTIONED DR. FATTER TO DETERMINE
HIS EXPERTISE IN HYPNOSIS, AND DR. FATTER ADMITTED THAT HIS
MAIN MEDICAL TRAINING HAS BEEN THAT OF A FAMILY DOCTOR AND
THAT HE HAS NO FORMAL TRAINING IN PSYCHIATRY. UPON FURTHER
QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE, DR. FATTER TESTIFIED THAT HIS
FORMAL TRAINING IN HYPNOSIS WAS ONLY TWENTY FOUR TO THIRTY
DAYS. THIS TRAINING COMING FROM ATTENDANCE AT SEMINARS
AND MEETINGS.

THEREAFTER, THE STATE OFFERED DR. FATTER AS AN EXPERT
AND THE DEFENSE OBJECTED, CLAIMING THAT DR. FATTER DID NOT
HAVE SUFFICIENT TRAINING TO QUALIFY HIM. JUDGE HAGGERTY
OVERRULED THE DEFENSE AND THAT DR. FATTER COULD TESTIFY AS
END PAGE FOUR.

4

AN EXPERT AND THE DEFENSE THEN TOOK A BILL OF EXCEPTION.

DR. FATTER TESTIFIED HE FIRST MET PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO
IN MARCH, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, IN THE OFFICE OF THE LATE
DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA, THEN ORLEANS PARISH CORONER. PRESENT
WERE DR. CHETTA, A SECRETARY, ASSISTANT DA SCIAMBRA, A MALE
RELATIVE OF RUSSO'S AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DA'S STAFF.
DR. FATTER TESTIFIED HE WAS ASKED TO PUT RUSSO IN A TRANCE,
"RENDERING IT POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO RECALL A LITTLE MORE
ACCURATELY" AND AT THIS POINT THE DEFENSE OBJECTED TO DR.
FATTER'S DISCUSSING THE ACCURACY OF RUSSO'S STATEMENTS
AND THE TRIAL WAS RECESSED SO THE ATTORNEYS AND JUDGE
HAGGERTY COULD HOLD A CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE LEGAL
QUESTION. AFTER ABOUT TWENTY FIVE MINUTES, COURT WAS
RECONVENED AND DR. FATTER RETURNED TO THE WITNESS STAND
AND WAS ASKED BY THE PROSECUTION WHAT HE HAD SAID TO RUSSO
ON MARCH ONE NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. AT THIS POINT, THE PROSECUTION
PROMISED THAT FATTER WOULD NOT BE ASKED TO SAY WHAT RUSSO
HAD SAID UNDER HYPNOSIS BUT JUDGE HAGGERTY SUSTAINED THE
END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

DEFENSE'S OBJECTION. THEREAFTER DR. FATTER WAS EXCUSED AS A WITNESS BY THE PROSECUTION. THE MORNING SESSION ENDED.

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS "STATES-ITEM" NEWSPAPER REGARDING THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE SHAW TRIAL FOR THIS DATE. ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, THE DALLAS DRESS MANUFACTURER, WHO TOOK A COLORED MOVIE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS CALLED TO THE WITNESS STAND.

AFTER A HASSLE BETWEEN STATE AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS OVER THE RELAVANCE OF ZAPRUDER'S TESTIMONY, JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THAT ZAPRUDER COULD TESTIFY, THUS OPENING THE WAY FOR THE STATE TO GO INTO THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE ASSASSINATION ITSELF.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, UNDER LOUISIANA LAW, ALL THE STATE HAS TO PROVE IS THAT A CONSPIRACY INVOLVING SHAW EXISTED AND THAT AN OVERT ACT (NOT NECESSARILY THE SHOOTING ITSELF) WAS COMMITTED IN FURTHERANCE OF THE OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

END PAGE SIX

PAGE

PAGE SEVEN

THE PROSECUTION SAID THAT THEY WILL SHOW THAT THE ACTUAL KILLING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY RESULTED FROM A CONSPIRACY, AND THE DEFENSE ARGUED UNSUCCESSFULLY THAT THE ZAPRUDER TESTIMONY AND ALL OTHER TESTIMONY RELATING TO THE EVENTS IN DEALY PLAZA IS "BASELESS AS TO WHAT HAPPENED HERE" IN NEW ORLEANS WHERE THE COURT HAS JURISDICTION.

ZAPRUDER TESTIFIED THAT ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION HE FOUND A SATISFACTORY PLACE ON A FOUR-FOOT TALL CONCRETE ABUTMENT IN DEALY PLAZA TO WATCH AND FILM THE PRESIDENTS PARADE. HE TESTIFIED HE FILMED THE EVENTS WITH AN EIGHT MILLIMETER MOVIE CAMERA WITH A ZOOM LENSES, USING COLOR FILM.

AT THIS POINT, THE PROSECUTION ATTEMPTED TO INTRODUCE NEW EXHIBITS, INCLUDING A MOCKUP OF DEALY PLAZA, WHICH THE PROSECUTION APPARENTLY INTENDS TO USE TO ILLUSTRATE ZAPRUDER'S TESTIMONY. THE DEFENSE OBJECTED AND WAS OVERRULED BY JUDGE HAGGERTY. NEITHER SHANEYFELT NOR FRAZIER FROM LABORATORY TESTIFIED TO DAY.

END PAGE SEVEN.

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PAGE EIGHT

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

NEW ORLEANS FILES REVEAL RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH LEWIS HOPKINS, MENTIONED ABOVE, WHICH WERE CONDUCTED ON FEBRUARY THREE AND FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND ARE CONTAINED ON PAGES THREE ZERO TWO AND THREE ZERO THREE OF THE REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS DATED DECEMBER EIGHT, SIXTYTHREE, AT DALLAS. THESE INTERVIEWS RELATE TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD PURCHASING PASSAGE IN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FIFTY NINE THROUGH HOPKINS' TRAVEL AGENCY ABOARD A LYKES BROTHERS STEAMSHIP VESSEL FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LEHARVE, FRANCE.

INFORMATION RELATING TO BIDDISON, MENTIONED ABOVE, FURNISHED BUREAU BY NEW ORLEANS TEL JANUARY TEN SIXTYNINE, WHEN NEWSPAPER ARTICLE INDICATED BIDDISON, A CLOSE FRIEND OF SHAW, HAD BEEN CALLED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. END.

~~CORR PAGE FOUR LINE ONE SHOULD READ~~

~~AND THAT SHAW WAS A ET CET~~

XXX

~~AND THAT SHAW WAS A ETC ETC~~

END

MKA

FBI WASH DC

C

8

Memorandum

Tolson ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Bishop ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 Felt ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/14/69

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
 DALLAS, TEXAS

For information, 2/13/69 session of Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans was highlighted, according to news media, by showing to the court the Zapruder film. Abraham Zapruder, amateur photographer, testified to making color film. Defense protested that under Louisiana law all prosecution has to prove is conspiracy and an overt act in furtherance thereof, hence other proof as to events in Dallas is baseless as to what happened in New Orleans. Judge Haggerty, conducting trial, overruled defense. Zapruder's testimony not inconsistent with statements furnished to us and Warren Commission.

It is becoming more and more apparent that Judge Haggerty's rulings on points of law favor prosecution. We have received no information as to why the Judge appears to be taking this position.

The press reports that prosecution is expected to call in coming sessions other witnesses to testify as to events on 11/22/63 in Dallas.

Neither Special Agents Shaneyfelt nor Frazier of our Laboratory testified 2/13/69, according to New Orleans.

ACTION:

For information, Shaw trial being closely followed.

62-109060

TNG:rsz (8)

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

REC 13

FEB 24 1969

4 FEB 28 1969

JFK

62-109060

Frederick

SECTION 168

COPY 2

June 8, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq., Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please allow me to thank you for your letter of March 28, 1968 in which you explain that the FBI re-enacted the assassination for the Warren Commission and that the medical aspects (autopsy) were done at the Bethesda Naval Hospital and that some other tests were conducted by the army at Edgewood Arsenal. You suggested that I contact these divisions of the federal government.

Must advise that early in the beginning of my study in 1966 my letters to the Commandant at Edgewood and to some of the officers who conducted the tests were all unanswered. Also my letters to the Commandant of the Bethesda Naval Installation and to Doctors Hume and Boswell who conducted the actual autopsy were also all unanswered. During April, last, I spent the first week at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology where I made several attempts to talk with Colonel Finck, all of which were rejected. He would not even touch some of my pristine bullets and other bullets which have traversed ribs and wrist bones but instead would retreat backward and decline comment. It was during this same week that I was disappointed in not receiving a visit from someone of your staff while I stayed at the Silver Springs Motel.

Must mention that my findings are not entirely medical and/or ballistic in nature. Perhaps 1/4 are medical and another 1/4 are ballistic. The most important of my findings, perhaps 1/2, are based on your FBI re-enactment. These are reinterpretations of erroneous concepts accepted by the Warren Commission and some considerations.

UNREC.

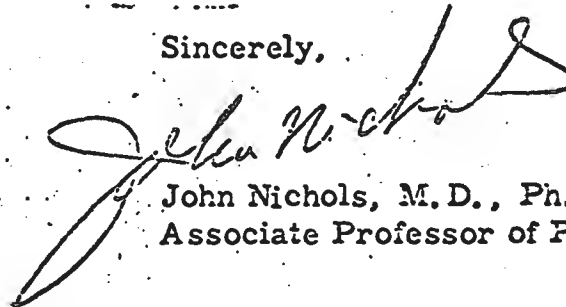
considerations of observations hitherto ignored. These are of national importance.

I am surprised that you do not want my oral description of these and that you have not had an officer from your Kansas City office come by to see me. I have previously been visited by your officers on other items considerably more trivial and even hilarious. Am writing a book on the subject and, of course, will send the manuscript to you prior to publishing.

My main purpose in writing you now is to ask for the analysis (chemical, spectrographic, or neutron bombardment) of some of the missile fragments removed from the late President's brain and Governor Connally's wrist, presumably CE 843 & 842. I will, of course, be quite happy to give to you my chemical and spectrographic analysis of the core and jackets of my Western Cartridge Company 6.5 mm bullets, both lots 6002 and 6003, together with analysis of some commercially available ammunition that I have examined.

It is probable that I will be in the vicinity of your office later this month and will advise you in the hopes that a meeting can be arranged.

Sincerely,



John Nichols, M.D., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Pathology

P.S.: I should be quite happy to receive any of your officers here in my office at 219 Wahi Hall at any time and discuss my findings with them.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached copy of correspondence from John Nichols, M. D., dated June 8, 1968, is a true and accurate copy of the original located in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Roy H. Jevens

Washington
District of Columbia

Before me this 13th day of February, 1969,
Roy H. Jevens has appeared and signed
this affidavit first having sworn that the statements made therein
are true.

My commission expires 4/30/70

Philip C. Jackson
Notary Public in and for the District of
Columbia

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

July 8, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq., Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

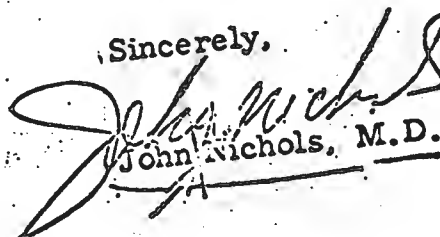
Re: Warren Report

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re-reading my letter to you of June 8, 1968, from which an answer has not yet been received, reveals omission to ask for results of the chemical, and/or spectrographic, and/or neutron activation analysis of Commission Exhibit 399.

I should now like to formally ask for the results obtained by chemical, and/or spectrographic, and/or neutron activation (nuclear bombardment) analysis of Commission Exhibits 399, 842, and 843 together with similar studies on any other missiles or fragments removed from the late President Kennedy or Governor John Connally arising from the assassination in Dallas.

Sincerely,


John Nichols, M.D.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached copy of correspondence from John Nichols, M.D., dated July 8, 1968, is a true and accurate copy of the original located in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ray H. Jevons

Washington
District of Columbia

Before me this 13th day of February, 1969,

Ray H. Jevons has appeared and signed
this affidavit first having sworn that the statements made therein
are true.

My commission expires

4/30/70

Wm. C. Jackson

Notary Public in and for the District of
Columbia

FEB 17 1969

TELETYPE

REC 13

1,3,6

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

7:33PM - URGENT 2/17/69 JDM

TO; DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 9PAGES

Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO - CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE FEBRUARY
SEVENTEEN INSTANT ISSUE OF THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW
ORLEANS STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER, THE MORNING SESSION OF THE
CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL COMMENCED ON FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN INSTANT,
WITH THE PROSECUTION CALLING AS ITS FIRST WITNESS WILLIAM E.
NEWMAN, JR., A DALLAS, TEXAS, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, AS NEWMAN TOOK THE STAND,
THE DEFENSE MADE ITS USUAL OBJECTION THAT THE TESTIMONY ABOUT
EVENTS IN DEALEY PLAZA WERE IRRELEVANT TO THE SHAW TRIAL;
HOWEVER, THE OBJECTIONS OF THE DEFENSE WERE OVERRULED.

REC 13 62-109060-6760

THE QUESTIONING OF NEWMAN WAS CONDUCTED BY DA JIM
GARRISON. NEWMAN TESTIFIED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO,
NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS IN DEALEY PLAZA WITH HIS FAMILY
TO WATCH THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE. HE TESTIFIED HE WAS
STANDING ABOUT HALF WAY BETWEEN HOUSON STREET AND THE TRIPLE
END PAG ONE.

FEB 27 1969 PGP

Memo to W.C. Sullivan
TNG:csz 2/18/69

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

OVERPASS WITH HIS BACK TO THE GRASSY KNOLL AND TO THE RIGHT OF THE MOTORCADE. HE TESTIFIED HE HEARD THREE SHOTS WHICH SOUNDED AS IF THESE SHOTS CAME FROM DIRECTLY BEHIND HIM.

HE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE FIRST TWO SHOTS HE OBSERVED THE PRESIDENT THROW HIS HANDS UP IN FRONT OF HIM AND ALSO OBSERVED GOV. CONNALLY PLACE HIS HANDS IN THE AREA OF CONNALLY'S STOMACH. HE SAW BLOOD ON THE GOVERNORS SUIT.

HE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE PRESIDENT WAS HIT BY THE THIRD SHOT, HE SAW THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT EAR FLY OFF HIS HEAD, AND THEREAFTER THE PRESIDENT STIFFENED AND FELL IN HIS WIFE'S LAP. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD GIVEN STATEMENTS AS TO WHAT HE SAW TO THE FBI AND THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE BUT WAS NOT INTERVIEWED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION, NEWMAN TESTIFIED HE BELIEVED THE PRESIDENT HAD TURNED HIS HEAD HALF WAY TO THE RIGHT AS IF LOOKING AT THE CROWD WHEN THE FATAL SHOT HIT HIM. UPON QUESTIONING, NEWMAN CONCEDED IT WOULD BE UNLIKELY THAT A BULLET FIRED FROM SOME PARTS OF THE GRASSY KNOLL AREA COULD HAVE HIT

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

THE PRESIDENT NEAR HIS RIGHT EAR.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED TO THE STAND REGIS L. KENNEDY WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED INTO THE COURTROOM BY ASSISTANT USA HARRY CONNICK. KENNEDY TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS A RETIRED FBI AGENT AND THAT IN NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE FBI IN NEW ORLEANS. L.O.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, KENNEDY TESTIFIED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM DEAN ANDREWS WHO WAS AT THAT TIME A PATIENT AT THE HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL IN NEW ORLEANS. KENNEDY TESTIFIED THAT HE WENT TO THE HOSPITAL TO INTERVIEW ANDREWS AND AS A RESULT HE SUBSEQUENTLY ATTEMPTED TO LOCATE AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED CLAY BERTRAND. KENNEDY TESTIFIED THAT THE AREAS ENCOMPASSED IN ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE BERTRAND WERE A CHECK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FILES, THE CITY DIRECTORY, TELEPHONE LISTINGS, TALKING TO VARIOUS PEOPLE WHO HAVE A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF THE FRENCH QUARTER, AS WELL AS REVIEWING PRACTICALLY EVERY PIECE OF PAPER THAT ANDREWS HAD IN HIS OFFICE

END PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

PAGE FOUR

WITH ANDREWS' ASSISTANCE.

THE PROSECUTION THEN ASKED KENNEDY IF PRIOR TO HIS INTERVIEW HE WAS PERSONALLY ENGAGED IN INVESTIGATING THE ...ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

KENNEDY ANSWERED THAT TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION WOULD GO BEYOND HIS AUTHORITY TO SAY UNDER PRIVILEGE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL LETTING HIM APPEAR.

KENNEDY STATED THAT BEFORE HE COULD ANSWER THE QUESTION HE WOULD HAVE TO CONFER WITH THE ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY. KENNEDY AND CONNICK ^u THEN LEFT THE COURTROOM AND CONFERRED IN THE JUDGE'S CHAMBERS AND WHEN KENNEDY RETURNED TO THE COURTROOM, KENNEDY STATED HE HAD BEEN DIRECTED TO SAY THAT TO ANSWER THE QUESTION WOULD GO BEYOND THE PRIVILEGE UNDER WHICH HE WAS APPEARING. KENNEDY STATED THAT BEFORE HE COULD ANSWER, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WOULD HAVE TO GIVE PERMISSION FOR HIM TO ANSWER THE QUESTION.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

THE PROSECUTION STATED THAT THEY WERE ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT KENNEDY WAS ENGAGED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION BETWEEN NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND WHETHER OR NOT THE SEARCH FOR CLAY BERTRAND WAS PART OF THE GENERAL INVESTIGATION. PROSECUTION STATED THAT KENNEDY HAD TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY IN ANOTHER CASE AND DID RESPOND AT THAT TIME TO THE SAME QUESTION OR ONE SIMILARLY PHRASED.

AUSA CONNICK TOLD THE COURT THAT KENNEDY HAD THE AUTHORITY TO TESTIFY AS TO HIS INTERVIEW WITH DEAN ANDREWS BUT HAD NO AUTHORITY TO ANSWER OTHER QUESTIONS. CONNICK TOLD THE COURT THAT HE WOULD BE GLAD TO CONTACT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO DETERMINE WHETHER KENNEDY COULD ANSWER OTHER SPECIFIC QUESTIONS.

THE COURT THEN ORDERED A RECESS DURING WHICH TIME CONNICK CONFERRED WITH KENNEDY.

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

WHEN COURT WAS RECONVENED, THE PROSECUTION INDICATED THAT THEY HAD TWO WRITTEN QUESTIONS TO ASK KENNEDY THAT HAD BEEN CLEARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

KENNEDY THEN TESTIFIED THAT PRIOR TO HIS INTERVIEW WITH DEAN ANDREWS, HE WAS ENGAGED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION AND THAT SUBSEQUENT TO THE INTERVIEW WAS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE CLAY BERTRAND.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, KENNEDY TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS NOT ABLE TO LOCATE CLAY BERTRAND.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED AS ITS NEXT WITNESS HERBERT ORTH, IDENTIFIED AS THE DEPUTY PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY CHIEF FOR LIFE MAGAZINE. ORTH TESTIFIED THAT COLOR SLIDES AND BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS WERE MADE FROM THE ORIGINAL ZAPRUDER FILM. ORTH TESTIFIED THAT THE BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS WERE MADE MANY YEARS AGO FOR EDITORIAL PURPOSES; HOWEVER, THE COLOR SLIDES WERE MADE RECENTLY AND THAT HE HAD TWENTYONE OF THESE COLOR PICTURES WITH HIM. HE TESTIFIED THESE COLOR SLIDES WERE MADE FROM FRAMES TWO HUNDRED TO FRAMES THREE

END PAGE SIX

6

La

PAGE SEVEN

HUNDRED TWENTY.

THE COLOR SLIDES WERE THEN PRESENTED TO THE DEFENSE FOR EXAMINATION. UPON QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE, ORTH STATED SEVEN PEOPLE WERE INVOLVED IN PROCESSING THE SLIDES; HOWEVER, ALL OF THEM WERE MADE UNDER HIS SUPERVISION.

THE COURT THEN RECESSED FOR LUNCH.

AUSA HARRY CONNICK, EDLA, WHO ACCOMPANIED FORMER SA KENNEDY TO COURT TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT KENNEDY HAD TESTIFIED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. DURING HIS TESTIMONY, KENNEDY WAS ASKED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON THE QUESTION "PRIOR TO YOUR INTERVIEW WITH DEAN ANDREWS WERE YOU ENGAGED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY?" FORMER SA REGIS KENNEDY DECLINE TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION FOR THE REASON THAT IT WAS NOT WITH IN THE SCOPE OF THE TESTIMONY AUTHORIZED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE U. S.

END PAGE SEVEN

7

PAGE EIGHT

AUSA CONNICK ADVISED THAT THE HEARING WAS HALTED AND THAT ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENSE, THE STATE AND AUSA CONNICK RETIRED TO THE CHAMBERS OF JUDGE HAGGERTY WHERE THREE QUESTIONS WERE PROPOUNDED, TWO BY THE STATE AND ONE BY THE DEFENSE WHICH IT WAS DESIRED THAT FORMER SA KENNEDY ANSWER. CONNICK ADVISED THAT THE QUESTIONS FURNISHED BY ASSISTANT DA JIM ALCOCK WERE ONE. "PRIOR TO YOUR INTERVIEW WITH DEAN ANDREWS WERE YOU ENGAGED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY?" TWO. "WERE YOU SEEKING CLAY BERTRAND IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR OVERALL INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY?" AND THE DEFENSE QUESTION "HAVE YOU IDENTIFIED CLAY BERTRAND AS A RESULT OF YOUR INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY?" CONNICK ADVISED HE TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON AND OBTAINED CLEARANCE FOR FORMER SA KENNEDY TO ANSWER ABOVE THREE QUESTIONS. CONNICK ADVISED THAT KENNEDY AGAIN PLACED ON THE STAND AND ANSWERED THE TWO STATE QUESTIONS "YES" AND THE DEFENSE QUESTION "NO". CONNICK ADVISED THAT THIS

END PAGE EIGHT

8

PAGE NINE

TERMINATED KENNEDY'S TESTIMONY .

NO SESSIONS OF THE TRIAL ARE SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY
EIGHTEEN NEXT AS IT IS MARDI GRAS DAY IN NEW ORLEANS,
AND THE TRIAL WILL RECONVENE ON FEBRUARY NINETEEN NEXT.

-- NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MKA

FBI WASH DC

TUCLR

9

JOHN NICHOLS

Plaintiff

v.

SUMMONS

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and JAMES E.
RHODES, ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES,
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Defendant

To the above named Defendant : The United States of America

You are hereby summoned and required to ~~appear~~ file in the office of the Clerk of the
U. S. District Court, Topeka, Kansas and serve upon

Sam A. Crow

John E. Wilkinson

M. C. Slough

plaintiff's attorney, whose addresses are

612 New England Building
Topeka, Kansas 66603

First National Bank Building
Topeka, Kansas 66603

St. Mary's, Kansas
66536

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 60 days after service of this
summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken
against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CHARLES W. CANILL

Clerk of Court

Deputy Clerk

Date: January 20, 1959

[Seal of Court]

Note:—This summons is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

JOHN NICHOLS,

Plaintiff

VS.

No. 1-116-21

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and JAMES B. RHOADES, ARCHIVIST
OF THE UNITED STATES, GENERAL
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,

Defendants

COMPLAINT

The plaintiff, for his cause of action against the United States of America, alleges and states as follows:

1. The jurisdiction is vested in this court under the provision of 5 U.S.C. Sections 1001-1011, and more particularly under the provisions of the Federal Public Records Law, Public Law 89-487, 80 Statutes 250 (1966); and venue is granted to this court under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. Section 1391 (e) (4).

2. The plaintiff is a physician duly licensed by the Kansas State Board of Healing Arts certified by the American Board of Pathology with previous experience in gunshot wounds and x-ray interpretation thereof.

3. Because of his interest in science, and more particularly pathology and to clear up confusion surrounding the death of our President John F. Kennedy and to try insofar as humanly possible, to write a book which would be accurate, the plaintiff has made numerous attempts to procure certain information held by the archivist of the United States. The plaintiff is entitled under the Federal Public Records Law to examine the items presently in the custody of the archivist.

4. After the death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and after the taking of x-rays and photographs, both black-white

FILED

JAN 17 1969

CHARLES W. CAHILL Clerk
Deputy

and color transparencies, of John Fitzgerald Kennedy at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, the brother of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, assumed control of the x-rays, and photographs despite the fact that these x-rays and photographs belonged to the United States Government. Of course, at that time Robert F. Kennedy was attorney general of the United States and had at least some color of authority to keep and retain the x-rays. Later, however, the family of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy entered into an agreement with the United States Government, allegedly pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. Section 397 (e) (1), and transferred to the administrator of general services, acting for and on behalf of the United States of America, for deposit in the National Archives of the United States the x-rays and photographs connected with the autopsy of the late President. A copy of this agreement, dated October 29, 1966, is attached to this complaint and made a part hereof as though fully set out herein.

5. On August 21, 1966, the plaintiff herein, John Nichols, Ph.D., M.D., sent a certified letter to Joe M. Blumberg, Brigadier General, M.C., USA, Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 20305, requesting that he be allowed to study, among other things, the x-ray films, and the photographs from the autopsy of the late President John F. Kennedy. That letter, on August 25, 1966, was forwarded to Vice Admiral George G. Burkley, M.C., USN, The White House, Washington, D.C. Vice Admiral Burkley claims that the pertinent facts concerning the late President Kennedy were supplied to the Warren Commission for their information and evaluation, and that the medical records have been placed in a permanent receptacle that will remain for reference at some future date, and that the medical files are being held under

the same conditions as the President's private papers. Later, on July 19, 1967, the plaintiff herein sent a letter to the former archivist of the United States, Robert H. Bahmer, requesting the opportunity to view the x-ray films. Mr. Bahmer answered this letter July 21, 1967, claiming that he was unable to grant access to the x-rays because of the conditions set out in the agreement entered into between the Kennedy Family and the United States and referred to in paragraph 4 above. On September 5, 1967, the plaintiff herein sent a letter to Senator Robert Kennedy requesting permission to view the x-ray films and photographs taken of the late President at the time of the autopsy. This letter was referred to the archivist of the United States and was answered by him on October 5, 1967. This answer denied the plaintiff's request.

6. Because the x-ray films and photographs were taken on United States Government film and at a government hospital, the ownership of the x-rays and photographs is vested in the United States Government; and the only way that the Kennedy Family could have rightfully possessed these films was to have entered into a contract with the government for their purchase. Insofar as the plaintiff knows, the Kennedy Family came into possession of these films by virtue of Robert F. Kennedy's position as attorney general of the United States, and what in effect has happened is that the Kennedy Family has given the government its own film to preserve for self-keeping. Consequently the conditions and restrictions imposed for examination of these x-rays and photographs are not valid nor enforceable, and plaintiff is entitled to have disclosed to him these x-rays under the Federal Public Records Law of 1966.

7. For the same reasons set out in paragraph number 3, plaintiff has requested of the archivists of the United States

of America, James B. Rhodes, and of the attorney general of the United States of America as late as January 17, 1969, that he be furnished for study the x-ray films and other photographs made at the autopsy of the late President Kennedy and the Warren Commission exhibits numbered 399, 573, 842, 843 and 856 together with the President's coat, shirt and necktie for submission to neutron activation analysis. The plaintiff requested these things because of the reasons as set forth in paragraph numbered 3 and plaintiff is entitled to have disclosed to him these things under the Federal Public Records Law of 1966. The plaintiff's request has been denied.

8. For the same reasons set out in paragraph numbered 3, plaintiff has made numerous requests to ascertain the distance that the seats in the vehicle in which our President was riding were from the floor of the vehicle. This information is basic in order to more accurately align the path of the alleged bullet (CE 399) with respect to the President and Governor Connally. The United States of America, through its Secret Service Agents, has refused to provide this data.

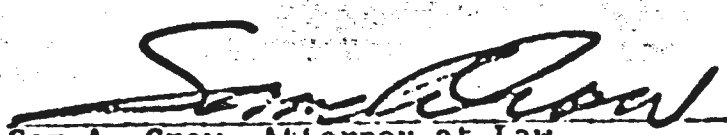
9. For the same reasons set out in paragraph numbered 3, plaintiff has made a request to examine the results of certain spectrographic studies on the bullet (CE 399) that allegedly struck our President as well as certain articles of our President's clothing. The Warren Commission makes reference to these tests but the results of these tests have not been divulged and have been denied by the United States of America through their various employees and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

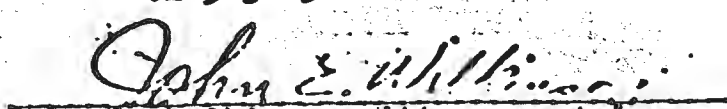
WHEREFORE, the plaintiff prays that this honorable court issue an order to the archivist of the United States of America as follows:

1. Permitting the plaintiff to study the photographs and x-ray plates as was afforded the recent panel of experts consisting of Dr. William H. Carns, Dr. Russell S. Fisher, Dr. Russell H. Morgan and Dr. Alan R. Moritz
2. Allowing plaintiff temporary custody of and permission to submit Warren Commission exhibits numbered 399, 573, 842, 843 and 856 to neutron activation analysis together with the President's coat, shirt and necktie also in order to submit the margin of the bullet holes to neutron activation analysis.

Plaintiff further prays this honorable court to issue an order requiring the United States Government to divulge the height of the President's and the height of Governor Connally's seat from the floor in the assassination car.

Plaintiff further prays that this honorable court issue an order requiring the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to divulge to the plaintiff the results of the spectrographic test on Warren Commission exhibit number CE 399, and the results of all other spectrographic analyses conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.


Sam A. Crow, Attorney at Law
612 New England Building, Topeka, Kansas
CE 5-3415 600


John E. Wilkinson, Attorney at Law
First National Bank Building, Topeka,
Kansas 66603 CE 2-0564


M. C. Slough, Attorney at Law,
St. Mary's, Kansas 437 2707

October 29, 1963

Honorable Larson B. Knott, Jr.
Administrator of General Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Knott:

The family of the late President John F. Kennedy shares the concern of the Government of the United States that the personal effects of the late President which were gathered as evidence by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, as well as certain other materials relating to the assassination, should be deposited, safeguarded and preserved in the Archives of the United States as materials of historical importance. The family desires to prevent the undignified or sensational use of these materials (such as public display) or any other use which would tend in any way to dishonor the memory of the late President or cause unnecessary grief or suffering to the members of his family and those closely associated with him. We know the Government respects these desires.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 297(a)(1), the executors of the estate of the late President John F. Kennedy hereby transfer to the Administrator of General Services, acting for and on behalf of the United States of America, for deposit in the National Archives of the United States, all of their right, title, and interest in all of the personal clothing of the late President now in the possession of the United States Government and identified in Appendix A, and in certain x-rays and photographs connected with the autopsy of the

late President referred to in Appendix B, and the Administrator accepts the same, for and in the name of the United States, for deposit in the National Archives of the United States, subject to the following restrictions, which shall continue in effect during the lives of the late President's widow, daughter, son, parents, brothers and sisters, or any of them:

(1) None of the materials identified in Appendix A ("the Appendix A materials"), shall be placed on public display.

(2) Access to the Appendix A materials shall be permitted only to:

(a) Any person authorized to act for a committee of the Congress, for a Presidential committee or commission, or for any other official agency of the United States Government, having authority to investigate matters relating to the death of the late President, for purposes within the investigative jurisdiction of such committee, commission or agency.

(b) Any serious scholar or investigator of matters relating to the death of the late President, for purposes relevant to his study thereof. The Administrator shall have full authority to deny requests for access, or to impose conditions he deems appropriate on access, in order to prevent undignified or sensational reproduction of the Appendix A materials. The Administrator may seek the advice of the Attorney General or any person designated by the Attorney General with respect to the Administrator's responsibilities under this paragraph 1(2)(b).

II

(1) None of the materials referred to in Appendix B ("the Appendix B materials") shall be placed on public display.

(2) Access to the Appendix B materials shall be permitted only to:

(a) Any person authorized to act for a committee of the Congress, for a Presidential committee or commission, or for any other official agency of the United States Government, having authority to investigate matters relating to the death of the late President, for purposes within the investigative jurisdiction of such committee, commission or agency.

(b) Any recognized expert in the field of pathology or related areas of science or technology, for serious purposes relevant to the investigation of matters relating to the death of the late President; provided, however, that no access to the Appendix B materials pursuant to this paragraph II(2)(b) shall be authorized until five years after the date of this agreement except with the consent of the Kennedy family representative designated pursuant to paragraph IV(2). For the purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether such an expert has suitable qualifications and serious purposes shall be made by the Kennedy family representative. No access shall be authorized pursuant to this paragraph II(2)(b) during the lives of the individuals referred to in the second paragraph of this agreement for any purpose involving reproduction or publication of the Appendix B materials without the consent of the Kennedy family representative, who shall have full authority to deny requests for

access, or to impose conditions he deems appropriate on access, in order to prevent such use of the Appendix B materials.

III

(1) In order to preserve the Appendix A materials and the Appendix B materials against possible damage, the Administrator is authorized to photograph or otherwise reproduce any of such materials for purposes of examination in lieu of the originals by persons authorized to have access pursuant to paragraph I(2) or paragraph II(2).

(2) The Administrator may condition access under paragraph I(2) (b) or paragraph II(2) (b) to any of the materials transferred hereunder, or any reproduction thereof, upon agreement to comply with applicable restrictions specified in this agreement.

IV

(1) The Administrator shall be entitled to consult with the Kennedy family representative designated pursuant to paragraph IV(2), and to rely upon such representative's statements in writing as representing the views of the Kennedy family, in connection with the construction or application of this agreement in a particular case.

(2) The Kennedy family representative for the purposes of this agreement shall be BURKE MARSHALL. A successor representative of the Kennedy family may be designated in writing to the Administrator from time to time by Mrs. John F. Kennedy. In the event of the death or disability of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, any successor shall be designated by Robert F. Kennedy. In the event of the death or disability of both Mrs. John F. Kennedy and

Robert F. Kennedy, any such designation shall be made by Edward M. Kennedy. In the event of the death or disability of all three of them, any such designation shall be made by any adult child of the late President John F. Kennedy or by any of the late President's sisters, with the advice of other members of the family. Any representative designated hereunder will serve until a successor is designated.

V

This agreement may be amended, modified, or terminated only by written consent of the Administrator and the Kennedy family representative designated pursuant to paragraph IV(2).

VI

The Administrator shall impose such other restrictions on access to and inspection of the materials transferred hereunder, and take such further actions as he deems necessary and appropriate (including referral to the Department of Justice for appropriate legal action), to fulfill the objectives of this agreement and his statutory responsibility under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the preservation, arrangement and use of materials transferred to his custody for archival administration.

VII

All duties, obligations and discretions herein conferred upon the Administrator shall inure to each holder of the office of Administrator of General Services from time to time, and to any official of the United States Government who may become successor to the functions of archival administration vested in the Administrator under

the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. All such duties, obligations and discretions may be delegated to the Archivist of the United States, or to any successor to his functions of archival administration.

Please indicate your acceptance on behalf of the United States of America by executing the acceptance clause below.

Sincerely,

Eric L. Marshall

Eric Marshall, on behalf
of the Executors of the
Estate of John F. Kennedy

Accepted:

Larson B. Knott, Jr.
United States of America
by Larson B. Knott, Jr.
Administrator of General Services

W-1

APPENDIX A

Clothing and personal effects of the late President, identified by the following exhibit numbers relating to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy:

Commission Exhibit Nos. 393, 394, 395.

FBI Exhibit Nos. C26, C27, C28, C30, C33, C34, C35, C36.

APPENDIX B

1. Envelopes numbered 1 to 18 containing black and white negatives of photographs taken at time of autopsy.
2. 7 envelopes containing 4 x 5 negatives of autopsy material.
3. 5 envelopes containing 4 x 5 exposed film containing no image.
4. 1 roll of exposed film from a color camera entirely black with no image apparent.
5. Envelope containing 8 X-ray negatives 14" x 17"; 6 X-ray negatives 10" x 12"; 12 black and white prints 11" x 14"; 17 black and white prints 14" x 17"; all negatives and prints pertaining to X-rays that were taken at the autopsy.
6. 33 8" x 10" black and white prints - autopsy photos
37 3 1/2" x 4 1/2" black and white prints - autopsy photos
27 color positive transparencies 4" x 5"
1 unexposed piece of color film.
7. 27 4" x 5" color negatives of autopsy photographs
55 8" x 10" color prints of autopsy photographs.

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Mr. Heilman

Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus
Assistant Attorney General

February 17, 1969

Director, FBI

REC 13 62-109060 - 6760

JOHN NICHOLS VERSUS UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, ET AL., U.S.D.C. D. KAN.,
CIVIL NO. T-4536

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 3, 1969 (CE:JFAxelrad:wfr 78-29-34), requesting information relative to the above-described matter.

We have corresponded with the plaintiff in a number of instances regarding his requests for information concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Based upon such prior correspondence, his most recent communications (letters dated June 8 and July 8, 1968 - copies attached) including a request for data regarding the spectrographic tests were not acknowledged in view of flippant statements concerning previous contacts of our Agents and Nichols' continued refusal to present his theories or other information in documented form when he requested our evaluation of them. We were further influenced in not answering these communications by the fact he advised other Government agencies likewise were declining to continue to answer his letters.

The following comments are in the order they were requested in your

memorandum:

MAILED 9

FEB 17 1969

COMM-FBI

(1) Plaintiff's Request: The requests for the spectrographic tests were made by letters sent to our Washington, D. C., address dated June 8, 1968, and July 8, 1968. Four copies, one certified, of each of the two letters are attached.

(2) Response: No correspondence to the plaintiff was prepared in response to these two communications for the reasons stated above.

(3) Summary of Test: In regard to the lead metals analyzed in the FBI Laboratory in this case, the spectrographic test involved the use of an optical instrument known as a spectrograph. The spectrograph is an instrument which

NOTE: Based on memo R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 2/14/69, re: "JOHN NICHOLS VERSUS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA"

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56 MAR 3 1969

Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus

analyzes the light resulting from the burning or electrical excitation of materials. Every element known to man when burned will give off light which is characteristic of itself. The practical application, however, is normally restricted to the so-called metallic elements. The advantage of a spectrographic examination over a chemical type of analysis is that very small samples can be surveyed and that small trace amounts can be detected in the small sample.

Relative to the instant lead metal exhibits, small samples were removed from each one under a binocular microscope and placed in pure graphite electrodes. Each sample was then burned with a direct current arc. The characteristic light from each sample was analyzed on a Jarrell-Ash grating spectrograph, the results of which were recorded on photographic plates. Subsequent detailed studies of the photographic plates revealed the metallic elements present and the approximate order of their abundance.

As a result of these examinations, the bullet metals involved were found to be of similar composition and testimony to that effect was given before the Warren Commission. Work notes and related material on which the results are based are maintained as part of the investigative files of the FBI. The small samples removed from each exhibit were necessarily consumed during the course of these analyses.

- (4) Administrative Processing: In accordance with a conversation with Mr. J. F. Axelrad of your office on February 12, 1969, the administrative processing of the plaintiff's request is summarized as follows:

The Bureau received a letter dated June 8, 1968, from Dr. John Nichols requesting additional information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and again suggesting that he present some of his findings in oral rather than in written form. This was the sixth letter which

Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus

the Bureau had received from Nichols concerning certain ideas and theories which he had in regard to the President's assassination. It is to be noted that he is understood to be in the process of writing a book on the assassination of President Kennedy.

By letter dated July 6, 1967, he had requested an appointment in order to explain some of his studies and by letter July 12, 1967, the Bureau advised him that we would take any information he desired to furnish the FBI but we requested that it be furnished in documentary form suitable for referral to proper agencies. It was not believed desirable for the FBI to accept oral information concerning his medical findings since this would be subject to interpretation and the FBI obviously would have to reduce his findings to written form for dissemination. For this reason, Nichols was requested to furnish any information in documentary form. Apparently Nichols did not wish to furnish documentary information and his letter of June 8, 1968, again stated that he would be willing to discuss his findings with Agents from the Kansas City Office of this Bureau.

It appeared that Nichols had nothing of value which he wanted to make available to the FBI but instead hoped to obtain information and to use any statements we might give him which would be useful to him in the preparation of his book. In his letter of June 8, 1968, Nichols made frivolous, if not derogatory, statements concerning Agents from our Kansas City Office and stated that previously he had been visited by our Agents concerning other items "considerably more trivial and even hilarious." Nichols himself stated that letters which he sent to military commandants and personnel at Edgewood Arsenal and the Bethesda Naval Installation had not been answered.

In view of Nichols' flippant statements concerning previous contacts by our Agents; the fact that other Government

Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus

agencies with which he had been in contact apparently would not answer his letters; and the fact that we had made previous efforts to be of assistance to him and had given him the opportunity to present his theories in documented form, which he consistently refused to do, it was believed that his communications dated June 8, 1968, and July 8, 1968, should not receive further attention.

- (5) Basis for Denial: It is our considered opinion that the results of the spectrographic tests are adequately shown in the report of the Warren Commission where (Volume 5, pages 67, 69, 73 and 74) it is specifically set forth that the metal fragments were analyzed spectrographically and were found to be similar in composition. The work notes and raw analytical data on which such results are based are not normally made public particularly since they can only be interpreted properly by scientifically trained personnel.

The work notes and raw analytical data are part of the investigative files of this Bureau and rightfully fall within exemption number 7 of subsection (b) of 5 U.S.C. 552 which specifically exempts investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes.

- (6) Prejudicial Effect of Request: Release to any and all who request them of the raw analytical data in the thousands of spectrographic tests conducted in the numerous cases received by this Bureau would place an unnecessary and heavy burden on this Bureau and thus greatly hamper its efficient operation; and compliance with the current request would set a potentially highly undesirable precedent in this regard.

Based on the above observations, it is our firm opinion that the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, subsection (b), exemption 7, should be invoked and the request of the plaintiff be denied.

Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus

The spectrographic analyses were conducted by:

Special Agent John F. Gallagher

11512 Nevis Drive

Beltsville, Maryland 20705

Special Agent Henry B. Heiberger, Jr.

10007 Portland Road

Silver Spring, Maryland 20901

Enclosures (8)

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

FROM : *CE* Carl Eardley, Acting
Assistant Attorney General,
Civil Division

DATE: FEB 3 1969

CE:JF Axelrad:wfr
78-29-34

SUBJECT: John Nichols v. United States of America,
et al., U.S.D.C. D. Kan., Civil No. T-4536.

me
We attach a copy of the Complaint in this suit.

In order that we may defend this action, please send us not later than February 19, 1969, a report, in duplicate, setting forth the facts regarding the matters alleged in the Complaint concerning the spectrographic test on Warren Commission Exhibit No. CE 399. Please include the following items in your report:

- (1) A statement as to the manner, place and time of plaintiff's request to make the spectrographic test involved available to him, including four copies -- one certified -- of any documents or other memoranda incorporating plaintiff's request.
- (2) Four copies -- one certified -- of any correspondence or memoranda of any communication, written or oral, between you and the plaintiff concerning plaintiff's request for the spectrographic test involved.
- (3) If the spectrographic test has been identified and located, a detailed description or summary of what the test involved and a statement as to its current location. If it has not been possible to identify the spectrographic test, please include a statement to this effect.
- (4) Two copies of any correspondence or memoranda showing the administrative processing of the plaintiff's request. REC 136 2 - 11701-1-6766
- (5) A statement of the reason or reasons why in the opinion of your agency the spectrographic test involved should not be made available. Such reasons

COPIES DESTROYED

22 FEB 4 1969

56 MAR 3 1969 21 JAN 17 1973

*Assignment of Pres.
John F. Kennedy*

EX-1130C
80 FEB 4 1969

*memo to
Dept. 2/17/69
LAW/126*
ENCLOSURE

Handwritten signatures and initials
Rosen
SIX
SEVEN

should be related as directly as possible to the statute involved, 5 U.S.C. 552, as, for example, that the test is exempted from disclosure by some other statute, or that it is within one or more of the other exemptions of Subsection (b) of 5 U.S.C. 552, or that plaintiff did not comply with applicable regulations in requesting the test. Where the test falls within one or more of the exemptions of Subsection (b) of 5 U.S.C. 552, such exemption should be specifically identified and discussed.

- (6) If appropriate, a statement of facts demonstrating the manner in which production of the test requested would prejudice the operations of the FBI.

It will be helpful if you will state specifically which allegations of the Complaint should, in your opinion, be admitted and which should be denied, and make suggestions for any affirmative allegations to be made in the answer.

Please include a list of the names, official positions, and addresses of persons who have personal knowledge of the facts involved.

Because many courts are reluctant to grant extensions of time to answer, we request that this report be given your preferred attention. If you cannot send us the necessary materials before February 19, 1969, please let us know promptly so that we can inform the court of the reason for the delay.

Attachment

cc: United States Attorney
Topeka, Kansas

Laboratory Division

2/6/69

RHJ:dmg

Attached memorandum from the Department requests certain information from the Bureau relative to a suit being brought against the Government by Dr. John Nichols (Kansas City) to release data pertaining to the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy. It is noted most of the material sought by Nichols pertains to the autopsy and does not affect FBI. However, Nichols does include a request for information concerning certain Laboratory examinations made by the FBI Laboratory.

Nichols is a loudmouth who has communicated with the FBI on several previous occasions, giving every indication he wants to "use" the FBI in connection with a personal project involving a book which he is preparing. By airtel dated 9/25/68 (attached), the Kansas City Office previously advised that Nichols in an address before a local Bar Association and Medical Society was critical of the FBI investigation and made derogatory comments concerning the FBI. This airtel advised that Nichols indicated he planned to file a suit against the FBI.

Necessary data requested by the Department is being expeditiously assembled and an appropriate recommendation and proposed reply will be submitted for approval.

✓

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Handwritten signatures and initials:
J. Edgar Hoover
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: 2/18/69

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

For information, press media report Regis Kennedy, retired Special Agent, FBI, testified 2/17/69 in Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans. Kennedy testified concerning information obtained from Dean Andrews, New Orleans Attorney, that on 11/23/63 Andrews received telephone call in hospital from Clay Bertrand, who asked Andrews to represent Lee Harvey Oswald. After clearance from Department, Kennedy testified he was working on assassination investigation before he received Andrews' information, he made extensive effort to locate Bertrand and Bertrand was never located. Press media point out that Andrews has since repudiated his "tip," also that Andrews was convicted of perjury by Garrison in 1967 for changing his story. (Warren Commission interviewed Andrews and noted his testimony, noting also Andrews was under heavy sedation at time person supposedly called him on 11/23/63.)

Testimony also received 2/17/69 of Kansas pathologist's observations of Zapruder film. He said movie indicated President Kennedy's fatal wound could have come from front, but his testimony not completed due to illness of juror. (Apparently this man has seen no evidence other than the film.) Defense has consistently objected to repeated show^{ing} of Zapruder film by Garrison (9 times through 2/17/69) as inflammatory.

In Washington, D. C., Judge Halleck ordered U. S. Archivist to provide autopsy photographs and other physical evidence for use in trial and Department will appeal order, according to press.

ACTION:

OFC 13

For information. Shaw trial being closely followed.

62-109060

TNG:rsz (8)

54 FEB 28 1969

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 20 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4:26PM 2-20-69 URGENT 5 PGS. LAB

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC.-INFO CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

THERE APPEARED IN THE FEBRUARY TWENTY INSTANT ISSUE
OF THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM
NEWSPAPER AN ARTICLE REPORTING THE MORNING SESSION OF THE CLAY
L. SHAW TRIAL WHICH WAS HELD ON FEBRUARY TWENTY, SIXTYNINE.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE COURT CONVENED AND JUDGE
HAGGERTY ANNOUNCED THAT THE STATE'S APPEAL TO THE LOUISIANA
STATE SUPREME COURT TO HAVE JUDGE HAGGERTY'S RULING WHICH
WOULD PERMIT THE TESTIMONY OF POLICE OFFICER HABIGHORST TO
BE PRESENTED BEFORE THE JURY HAD BEEN DENIED.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE APPEAL OF THE PROSECUTION
FILED BEFORE THE LOUISIANA STATE SUPREME COURT ON THE EVENING
OF FEBRUARY NINETEEN LAST MADE NO MENTION OF A MISTRIAL.

THIS APPEAL SOUGHT ONLY TO HAVE THE HIGH COURT REVERSE
HAGGERTY'S RULING.

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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REC 13 62-109060-1763

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FEB 27 1969 PGP

AFTER HAGGERTY'S ANNOUNCEMENT, THE PROSECUTION REQUESTED JUDGE HAGGERTY TO RECONSIDER HIS RULING ON THE GROUNDS THAT THERE WAS A CONFLICT IN TESTIMONY ON WHETHER SHAW WAS DEPRIVED OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED ON MARCH ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. THE PROSECUTION ARGUED THAT IT SHOULD BE UP TO THE JURY TO DECIDE WHO IS TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT SHAW'S FINGERPRINT CARD.

ACCORDING TO JUDGE HAGGERTY, HE DISAGREED WITH THE PROSECUTION AND STATED THAT "IT IS A QUESTION FOR THIS COURT TO DECIDE. IT'S NOT UP TO MR. SHAW OR THE DEFENSE TO STATE THAT THE DEFENDANT'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED, IT'S UP TO ME TO DECIDE." JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID THE POLICE DEPARTMENT HAD NO RIGHT TO KEEP SHAW'S ATTORNEY OUT OF THE ROOM WHILE SHAW WAS BEING FINGER-PRINTED.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE PROSECUTION THEN RESTED ITS CASE AFTER JUDGE HAGGERTY HAD TURNED DOWN A PROSECUTION

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

REQUEST TO RECONSIDER^S HIS RULING.

THE DEFENSE THEN ANNOUNCED IT WAS MAKING A MOTION FOR A DIRECTED VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL AND THE JURY WAS SENT OUT OF THE COURTROOM WHILE THE MOTION WAS ARGUED.

THE DEFENSE STATED THAT THE STATE CONSPIRACY^S STATUTE INDICATES THAT A CONSPIRACY MUST INCLUDE AN AGREEMENT OR A COMBINATION OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF COMMITTING A CRIME AND AN OVERT ACT IN FURTHERANCE OF THAT AGREEMENT.

THE DEFENSE THEN CITED^T THE TESTIMONY OF PROSECUTION WITNESS PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO AND SAID THAT RUSSO'S TESTIMONY CONTAINED NO SUCH AGREEMENT. THE DEFENSE THEN QUOTED FROM RUSSO'S TESTIMONY AS SAYING "I NEVER SAID ANYTHING ABOUT A CONSPIRACY. I DIDN'T^T SIT IN ON ANY CONSPIRACY." THE DEFENSE THEN POINTED OUT THAT ACCORDING TO RUSSO'S TESTIMONY, RUSSO HAD STATED THAT HE HEARD NEITHER SHAW OR OSWALD AGREE TO KILL THE PRESIDENT. THE DEFENSE STATED "WE SUBMIT IN THAT MATTER
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

THAT, WITHOUT AN AGREEMENT TO DO ANYTHING, YOU CANNOT HAVE A CONSPIRACY."

THE DEFENSE TERMED THE STATE'S SHOWING OF A CONSPIRACY AS "AN ABSOLUTE VOID," AND THAT ALLEGED OVERT ACTS WHICH THE PROSECUTION ATTEMPTED TO SHOW THAT IS SHAW'S TRIP TO THE WEST COAST AND DAVIE FERRIE'S TRIP TO HOUSTON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION HAD NO CONNECTION WITH ANY CONSPIRACY. THE DEFENSE STATED THAT THE PROSECUTION HAD FAILED TO SHOW THAT OSWALD HAD EVER TAKEN A GUN INTO THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY THE DAY THE PRESIDENT WAS SLAIN.

THE PROSECUTION ANSWERED THAT THE STATE CONSPIRACY STATUTE IS "VERY BROAD" AND THAT WHAT MAKES THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY MEETING IMPORTANT IS THAT OSWALD "WOULD UP IN THE TEXAS ^KBOOD^N DEPOSITORY."

AFTER THE ARGUMENTS, JUDGE HAGGERTY ANNOUNCED THAT HE WANTED TO READ TRANSCRIPTS OF THE TESTIMONY OF RUSSO PRIOR TO RENDERING ANY DECISION FOR A DIRECT ^{ED} VERDICT ^{T F} OF ACQUITTAL
END PAGE FOUR

AND THAT HE WOULD ANNOUNCE HIS RULING WHEN COURT CONVENED
AT NINE A.M. ON FEBRUARY TWENTYONE, NEXT.

THIS ARTICLE REVEALS THAT THE DEFENSE ISSUED TWO
SUBPOENAS ON THE MORNING OF FEBRUARY TWENTY INSTANT, ONE
FOR FORMER GOV. JOHN D. CONNALLY OF TEXAS AND THE OTHER FOR
LT. T.L. BAKER OF THE DALLAS PD.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SLB

FBI WASH DC

FEB 25 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

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FBI NEW ORLS

10-45 AM 2-20-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89:69 5P

REC 13

Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00:DALLAS.

THERE APPEARED IN THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEWSPAPER ON FEBRUARY TWENTY INSTANT, AN ARTICLE REPORTING
THE AFTERNOON SESSION AT THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL WHICH WAS
HELD ON FEBRUARY NINETEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE.

THIS ARTICLE RELATES THAT DURING THE AFTERNOON SESSION
THE ACTIVITIES CENTERED AROUND THE FINGERPRINTING OF SHAW
BY THE NEW ORLEANS PD AFTER HE WAS ARRESTED ON MARCH ONE,
NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

ALOYSIUS J. HABIGHORST TESTIFIED THAT HE FINGERPRINTED
SHAW ON MARCH ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. HE TESTIFIED THAT
AT THAT TIME, HE WAS ASSIGNED TO FINGERPRINTING INDIVIDUALS
ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH HIS EMPLOYMENT BY THE NEW ORLEANS
PD. HE TESTIFIED HE ASKED SHAW FOR BACKGROUND DATA, INCLUDING
OTHER NAMES SHAW MAY BE KNOWN BY.

END PAGE ONE

REC 13

25 FEB 25 1969

FEB 27 1969

REP

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9/3/69

Taylor
R. H. H.

Beatty

HE TESTIFIED THAT OTHER THAN THE INFORMATION ON SHAW'S FINGERPRINT CARD, HE ASKED SHAW NO OTHER QUESTIONS. HE TESTIFIED THAT SHAW SIGNED THE FINGERPRINT CARD AND THAT SHAW DID NOT MAKE ANY CORRECTIONS OR DELETIONS. HE TESTIFIED THAT SHAW REQUESTED TO READ THE CARD.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, HE TESTIFIED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEY WAS PRESENT DURING THE FINGERPRINTING, ABOUT THIRTY FEET AWAY AT THE TIME HE WAS FINGERPRINTING SHAW. HE TESTIFIED HE DID NOT ADVISE SHAW OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS BUT MERELY EXPLAINED THE BOOKING PROCEDURE. HE TESTIFIED HE TOLD SHAW THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO BE FINGERPRINTED BEFORE SHAW COULD BE RELEASED.

PREVIOUS TO THE TESTIMONY OF HABIGHORST, CAPT. V. CUROLE OF THE NEW ORLEANS PD TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS IN COMMAND OF THE CENTRAL LOCKUP WHEN SHAW WAS BOOKED ON MARCH ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. HE TESTIFIED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEY WAS NOT ADMITTED TO THE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION ROOM WHERE SHAW WAS FINGERPRINTED UPON HIS INSTRUCTIONS, AND THAT HE TOLD

END PAGE 2

2

PAGE 3

SHAW'S ATTORNEY HE COULD SEE SHAW AS SOON AS THE FINGERPRINTING WAS COMPLETED.

THE DEFENSE THEN IN AN ATTEMPT TO ATTACK THE CREDIBILITY OF THE TESTIMONY OF HABIGHORST PLACED CLAY L. SHAW ON THE STAND.

SHAW TESTIFIED THAT ON MARCH ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN HE WAS ARRESTED AND THAT HE WENT TO THE CENTRAL LOCKUP AFTER HIS ARREST WITH HIS ATTORNEY EDWARD WEGMANN. HE TESTIFIED THAT WHILE AT THE CENTRAL LOCKUP HE WANTED HIS ATTORNEY WITH HIM AT ALL TIMES BUT WAS TOLD THAT HE HAD TO GO INTO THE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION ALONE.

SHAW WAS SHOWN A COPY OF A FINGERPRINT CARD BEARING HIS SIGNATURE AND HE SAID HE RECOGNIZED THE SIGNATURE AS HIS OWN. HE TESTIFIED THAT THERE WAS NO INFORMATION ON THIS FINGERPRINT CARD WHEN HE SIGNED IT, AND THE REASON HE DID SIGN A BLANK FINGERPRINT CARD WAS THAT HE WAS TOLD THAT THIS WAS NECESSARY TO GET BAIL.

END PAGE 3

PAGE 4

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE THE STATE ATTEMPTED TO ENTER THE FINGERPRINT CARD WHICH SHAW ALLEGEDLY SIGNED EVEN THOUGH THIS CARD ALLEGEDLY CONTAINED THE NAME OF CLAY BERTRAND.

THE DEFENSE OBJECTED AND JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THAT THE TESTIMONY OF OFFICER HABIGHORST ALONG WITH THE FINGERPRINT CARD SIGNED BY SHAW WAS INADMISSIBLE BECAUSE IN JUDGE HAGGERTY'S OPINION, SHAW'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ON MARCH ONE, SIXTYSEVEN WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED HAD BEEN VIOLATED.

JUDGE HAGGERTY STATED THAT HE "DOUBTED SERIOUSLY" THE TESTIMONY OF HABIGHORST. AT THIS POINT, THE PROSECUTION ASKED JUDGE HAGGERTY IF HE WAS PASSING ON THE CREDIBILITY OF A STATE WITNESS. JUDGE HAGGERTY REPLIED "I DO NOT CARE. I DO NOT BELIEVE OFFICER HABIGHORST." THE PROSECUTION THEN MOVED FOR A MISTRIAL AND JUDGE HAGGERTY DENIED IT.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, PROSECUTION INDICATED IT WOULD APPEAL TO THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT TO REVERSE JUDGE HAGGERTY'S RULING.

~~CORR LINE 8 LAST WRD SHOULD BE VIOLATED.~~

END PAGE 4

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PAGE 5

JUDGE HAGGERTY STATED IF NO WORD IS RECEIVED FROM THE STATE SUPREME COURT BY EIGHT FORTYFIVE A.M., FEBRUARY TWENTY INSTANT, HE WOULD THEN TELEPHONE THE STATE SUPREME COURT HIMSELF AND THE TRIAL WOULD RESUME IF HIS RULING IS NOT REVERSED.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, JUDGE HAGGERTY IN HIS REMARKS LEADING UP TO HIS RULING SAID THAT SHAW'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WERE VIOLATED IN HIS NOT BEING ALLOWED TO HAVE HIS ATTORNEY WITH HIM DURING THE FINGERPRINTING AND ALLEGED QUESTIONING BY HABIGHORST.

HAGGERTY STATED THAT IN HIS OPINION CAPT. CUROLE VIOLATED THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE ESCOBEDO CASE "BECAUSE NO POLICE OFFICER HAS THE RIGHT TO TELL AN ATTORNEY HE CANNOT BE WITH HIS CLIENT." JUDGE HAGGERTY STATED THAT IN HIS OPINION, HE ~~FELT~~ HABIGHORST VIOLATED IN SPIRIT "THE EFFECT OF THE MIRANDA DECISION" IN THAT HE DID NOT FOREWARN SHAW OF HIS RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

END

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FBI WASH DC

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FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 23 1969

TELETYPE

REC 13

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

WSC/2/1

806PM URGENT 2/23/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,

MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO LAST.

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE FEBRUARY TWENTYTHREE
INSTANT ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER THE
TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW CONTINUED ON THE AFTERNOON OF FEB. TWENTYTWO
LAST WITH THE DEFENSE CALLING MRS. RUTH PAINE OF IRVING, TEXAS,
AS A WITNESS. MRS. PAINE TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

SHE FIRST MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND MARINA OSWALD THROUGH
MUTUAL FRIENDS IN FEBRUARY NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND THAT IN MAY
NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE LEE OSWALD CAME TO NEW ORLEANS TO LOOK FOR
WORK. APPROXIMATELY A WEEK AFTER OSWALD HAD LEFT IRVING, TEXAS
MRS. PAINE DROVE MARINA TO NEW ORLEANS WHERE SHE JOINED OSWALD.

SHE TESTIFIED SHE STAYED WITH THE OSWALD'S A FEW DAYS THEN
RETURNED TO IRVING, TEXAS AND DID NOT SEE THEM UNTIL LATE
SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HOWEVER, DURING THIS PERIOD HAD
WRITTEN LETTERS TO MRS. OSWALD.

END PAGE ONE

5-T. Able

EB 27 1969 fgp

PAGE TWO

MRS. PAINE TESTIFIED SHE CAME TO NEW ORLEANS ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND REMAINED WITH THE OSWALDS AND LEFT NEW ORLEANS ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYTHREE WITH MARINA AND HER SMALL CHILD AND ARRIVED BACK IN IRVING, TEXAS ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYFOUR NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS LIVING AT THE APARTMENT ON MAGAZINE STREET WHEN SHE ARRIVED. SHE TESTIFIED THAT DURING THE TIMES SHE OBSERVED OSWALD HE DRESSED INFORMALLY, BUT WAS NEAT AND CLEAN IN HIS APPEARANCE AND THAT SHE NEVER SAW OSWALD WEAR A BEARD OR NEED A SHAVE.

SHE WAS SHOWN A PHOTOGRAPH OF DAVID FERRIE AND TESTIFIED SHE DID NOT RECOGNIZE FERRIE AS ANYONE FAMILIAR TO HER AND THAT PRIOR TO THE PUBLICITY REGARDING FERRIE SHE HAD NEVER HEARD HIS NAME.

SHE ALSO STATED THAT PRIOR TO THE PUBLICITY THE NAMES OF PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, CLEM OR CLAY BERTRAND WERE UNKNOWN TO HER AND THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD NEVER MADE REFERENCE IN HER PRESENCE TO ANYONE HE KNEW.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD DID NOT KNOW HOW TO DRIVE A CAR AND HAD ATTEMPTED TO TEACH HIM TO DRIVE IN OCTOBER NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WITH LITTLE SUCCESS. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE AND MARINA OSWALD FIRST LEARNED OF THE ASSASSINATION WHEN THEY HEARD IT ON TELEVISION, AND THAT SHE OWNED A CHEVROLET STATION WAGON WHICH WAS PARKED IN HER DRIVE WAY AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION. SHE TESTIFIED SHE DID NOT LOAN HER VEHICLE TO ANYONE ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

END PAGE TWO

2

PAGE THREE

SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE DID NOT EVER SEE OSWALD WITH A GUN AND DID NOT KNOW IF HE HAD STORED A GUN IN HER GARAGE AT LEAST NOT UNTIL AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

SHE TESTIFIED SHE HAD NEVER SEEN CLAY SHAW BEFORE THIS DATE AND HAD NEVER HEARD THE NAME CLAY SHAW BEFORE THIS PUBLICITY.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION MRS. PAINE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER SHE HAD RETURNED WITH MARINA TO IRVING, TEXAS ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYFOUR NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE THE NEXT TIME SHE OBSERVED OSWALD WAS ON OCTOBER FOUR NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE AND MARINA UNLOADED THE OSWALD'S BELONGINGS FROM HER STATIONWAGON WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN IRVING AND THAT LEE OSWALD HAD PACKED AND LOADED THEIR BELONGINGS IN THE STATIONWAGON IN NEW ORLEANS. SHE TESTIFIED THAT IN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AS OSWALD WAS PREPARING TO LEAVE NEW ORLEANS HE MENTIONED TO HER THAT HE WAS GOING TO HOUSTON OR PHILADELPHIA TO SEEK WORK BUT DID NOT MENTION GOING TO MEXICO. SHE TESTIFIED SHE DID NOT SEE OSWALD IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND OSWALD NEVER IDENTIFIED ANY OF HIS FRIENDS TO HER.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD DID NOT COME TO HER RESIDENCE IN IRVING, TEXAS, THE WEEKEND BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, BECAUSE MARINA HAD ASKED HIM NOT TO. SHE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD CAME TO HER RESIDENCE ON THE DAY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION ARRIVING SOMETIME BEFORE FIVE THIRTY P.M. AND AFTER DINNER OSWALD WENT TO HIS ROOM BETWEEN EIGHT THIRTY AND NINE P.M.

END PAGE THREE

3

PAGE FOUR

SHE TESTIFIED SHE DID NOT PURCHASE ANY CURTIN RODS FOR OSWALD NOR DID HE EVER ASK HER TO DO SO.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT IN NOVEMBER FBI AGENTS CAME TO HER RESIDENCE INQUIRING ABOUT OSWALD, THIS BEING IN EARLY NOVEMBER NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE TOLD THE FBI THAT OSWALD WAS WORKING AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE HAD NEVER HEARD OF THE NAMES O. H. LEE OR A. J. HIDELL BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE AFTER COURT WAS RECESSED ON FEB. TWENTYTWO INSTANT THE DEFENSE INDICATED THAT PROBABLY IT WOULD COMPLETE ITS CASE BY FEBRUARY TWENTYSIX NINETEEN SIXTYNINE.

THIS ARTICLE ALSO RELATED THAT THE DEFENSE BITTERLY OBJECTED TO MANY OF THE PROSECUTION'S CONTENTIONS CONCERNING THE WARREN REPORT DURING THE TESTIMONY OF SA ROBERT FRAZIER OF THE FBI LABORATORY DURING THE MORNING SESSION ON FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO SIXTYNINE. ON ONE OF THESE OCCASIONS DEFENSE ATTORNEY IRVIN DYMOND WAS PROMPTED TO STATE "IF THE STATE WANTS TO CHARGE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH FRAUD, IT SHOULD COME OUT AND DO SO."

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MSE

FBI WASH DC

cc-Mr. Conrad

4

FBI

Date: 2/14/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 newspaper articles
appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned
matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

ENC. ~~FILE~~ FILE

11-3 - Bureau (Encls. 11)
2-1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 11)
1 - Miami (Encls. 11)
1 - New Orleans
ECW/sab
(6)

62-109060-6766
NOT RECORDED
4 FEB 25 1969

Approved: 57 MAR 3 1969
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1969

TELETYPE

Open

Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

White
Jeans

3-45 PM 2-15-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
OO:DALLAS.

SA ROBERT A. FRAZIER, FBI LABORATORY, WAS SCHEDULED TO
TESTIFY THIS CASE AT NINE AM, FEBRUARY FIFTEEN INSTANT.
HE ARRIVED AT OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON
AT EIGHT THIRTY AM, FEBRUARY FIFTEEN INSTANT, IN COMPANY
OF AUSA HARRY CONNICK, WHO WAS REQUESTED BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., TO BE PRESENT IN COURT WHEN SA FRAZIER
TESTIFIED. AT THAT TIME, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY
WILLIAM ALFORD ADVISED AUSA CONNICK THAT AFTER LENGTHY
CONFERENCE DURING EVENING FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST, IT HAD
BEEN DECIDED THAT SA FRAZIER WOULD NOT BE CALLED AS
WITNESS. NO SPECIFIC REASON FOR THIS DECISION WAS GIVEN
BY ALFORD; HOWEVER, IT FOLLOWED A ONE HOUR CONFERENCE ON
FEBRUARY FOURTEEN BETWEEN SA FRAZIER AND ALFORD AT WHICH
TIME ALFORD INDICATED HE WOULD ASK SA FRAZIER TO TESTIFY
CONCERNING PHYSICAL CONDITION OF ASSASSINATION RIFLE,

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Casper
Mr. Bishop

62-109060-6765

PAGE 2 -

RESULTS OF ACCURACY - SPEED TESTS WITH RIFLE, AND DETAILS OF SA FRAZIER'S PARTICIPATION IN THE REENACTMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION SCENE AS STAGED BY WARREN COMMISSION IN DALLAS, TEXAS, MAY TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

AUSA CONNICK ADVISED SA FRAZIER OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S DECISION, STATING THAT ALFORD EXPRESSED HIS APOLOGIES FOR THE INCONVENIENCE CAUSED TO AUSA CONNICK AND SA FRAZIER AND EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR SA FRAZIER'S COOPERATION.

PRIOR TO LEAVING COURTHOUSE, SA FRAZIER WAS SERVED A PROCESS OF THE CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS READING AS FOLLOWS: "YOU ARE COMMANDED TO APPEAR IN THE CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT, FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, SECTION C ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, NINETEEN HUNDRED SIXTYNINE, INSTANTER, TO TESTIFY THE TRUTH ACCORDING TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, IN THE CASE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. CLAY SHAW, DEFENDANT."

SA FRAZIER AND AUSA CONNICK IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED ONE OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, WILLIAM HEGMANN, AND DETERMINED THE COURT ORDER WAS ISSUED AT THE REQUEST OF

END PAGE 2

PAGE 3

DEFENSE. ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE WITH HEGMANN TO EFFECT
THAT SA FRAZIER COULD RETURN TO WASHINGTON AND WOULD BE
ADVISED THROUGH THE OFFICE OF AUSA CONNICK OF DATE ON WHICH
HIS TESTIMONY WOULD BE NEEDED. HEGMANN DID NOT FURNISH ANY DETAILS
REGARDING TESTIMONY TO BE ELICITED FROM SA FRAZIER.

END

WA...

MKA FOR TWO MSGS

FBI WASH DC

ORIG: MR. SULLIVAN

X

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2-17-69

Attached reports developments concerning SA Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, who was scheduled to testify for the prosecution in the Garrison case. Frazier was advised by prosecution his testimony not needed. FRAZIER has ~~not~~ been subpoenaed by the defense.

TNG:sfw

WCS/knz

✓

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

2/21/69

10-30 AM CST URGENT NRB

TO DIRECTOR (89-10906) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 1 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOV. TWENTY ~~TOW~~, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, MISC - INFO
CONCERNING. 00:DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE , FFEB. TWENTY LAST.

ACCORDING TO VARIOUS REPORTS ON LOCAL NEW ORLEANS RADIO
STATIONS, JUDGE EDWARD HAGGARTY ENTERED THE COURTROOM WHERE.
THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL IS BEING HELD AT NINE ZERO SIX AM
THIS DATE AND ANNOUNCED THAT THE MOTION FOR A DIRECTED
VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL WAS BEING DENIED. ACCORDING TO THESE
REPORTS, HAGGARTY MADE NO FURTHER STATEMENT, BUT THEN
RECESSED THE COURT FOR TEN MINUTES IN ORDER TO TALK WITH
MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.

ACCORDING TO THESE REPORTS, THE DEFENSE WILL NOW PRESENT
THEIR CASE AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE DEFENSE WILL TAKE
FOUR TO FIVE DAYS TO COMPLETE ITS CASE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

DATE ~~2-21-69~~

SAA

FBI WASH DC

26 FEB 28 1969

Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

25 FEB 25 1969

5-715

F B I

Date: 2/18/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Ray
TAYLOR

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

K

- ENC. BEHIND FILE
ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 10)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 10)
 - 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

62-109060-6769
NOT RECORDED

NO FEB 20 1969

79 MAR 1-1969

2/18/69

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 2/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 6)
1 - Miami (Enc. 6)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

NOT RECORDED

12 FEB 18 1969

79 MAR 1-1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *we*

FROM : R. H. Jevons *RH*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Griffith.
(Attn: Mr. Shaneyfelt)
DATE: February 24, 1969
1 - Mr. Frazier

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms and Toolmarks Unit, testified at the trial of Clay L. Shaw in State Court, New Orleans, Louisiana. SA Frazier was subpoenaed by District Attorney Jim Garrison but after a conference between SA Frazier and Assistant District Attorneys Frazier was released from this subpoena. He was immediately subpoenaed by the defense and so testified.

SA Frazier began his testimony at 4:00 p.m., on Friday, February 21, 1969, and continued his testimony from 9:00 a.m. to approximately 3:30 p.m. on Saturday, February 22, 1969. The last four hours of the testimony consisted of cross-examination by the State. SA Frazier testified regarding those matters about which he had previously testified before the Warren Commission, including his identification of Oswald's rifle as having fired three cartridge cases and the bullet and bullet fragments recovered in this case. Considerable time was spent on direct testimony concerning Frazier's examination of the Presidential limousine, particularly the presence of blood and tissue which was generally deposited over the exterior of the automobile from the hood to the rear deck lid. The presence of the lead smear on the inside of the windshield at the point where the windshield was broken by a blow from a projectile striking the inside surface of the windshield was particularly emphasized by the defense as was the fact that no other bullet impact areas were present in the limousine. Frazier testified concerning his part of the re-enactment as staged by the Commission in Dallas, describing the points along the path of the limousine at which the assassin would have a

62-109060

REC-14 6/2 1 1

6771

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn: Mr. Goble)
1 - Mr. Bishop

RAF:js

59 MAR 24 1969

(Continued - Over)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

clear view of the occupants of the car and established that the President and Governor Connally were at various points in direct line with the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Considerable time was spent on cross-examination concerning the speed-accuracy tests performed by SA Frazier and numerous other details as recorded in SA Frazier's testimony before the Warren Commission.

It was apparent that the District Attorney was attempting to establish the possibility of a shot having been fired from the front of the limousine; however, SA Frazier testified there was no physical evidence of that and that all of the physical evidence indicated the shots were fired from the rear of the car.

After SA Frazier's testimony, he was excused by the Court and returned to Washington on the evening of February 22, 1969.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

1 - Office 7133
1 - Mr. Cunningham
2/25/69

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

DEFERRED

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. REURAIRTEL FEBRUARY
TWENTY, LAST.

SUBMITTED BULLET IS FORTYFIVE CALIBER STEEL-JACKETED
SOFT POINT WHICH HAS BEEN FIRED FROM BARREL HAVING SIX LANDS AND
GROOVES, LEFT TWIST. RIFLING SAME AS THAT PRODUCED BY COLT,
NORWEGIAN AND STAR AUTOMATIC PISTOLS AND COLT REVOLVERS. NOT
SUFFICIENT MICROSCOPIC MARKINGS FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES
REMAINING ON BULLET.

BULLET DIFFERENT FROM ANY AMMUNITION EXAMINED IN
ASSASSINATION CASE. AND COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FIRED FROM ASSASSINATION/
REPORT AND EVIDENCE FOLLOWING

MR. ROSEN (ATTENTION: MR. RAUPACH, ROOM 2256)

CC:mo

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 25 1969

TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 19 1969

TELETYPE

BI WASH DC

BI NEW ORLS

0:17PM URGENT 2/19/69 LLA 2P

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC.-INFORMATION CONCERNING. 00:DALLAS

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL FEBRUARY FIFTEEN LAST, WHICH INDICATED
THAT SA ROBERT FRAZIER OF THE FBI LAB HAD RECEIVED A SUBPOENA
FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY'S OF CLAY L. SHAW.

ON EVENING OF FEBRUARY NINETEEN INSTANT, AUSA HARRY F.
CONNICK, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED THIS DATE
BY SHAW'S ATTORNEY'S WHO REQUESTED CONNICK TO ADVISE SA ROBERT
FRAZIER THAT IT WAS ANTICIPATED SA FRAZIER WOULD BE CALLED TO
TESTIFY AT THE SHAW TRIAL FOR THE DEFENSE ON THE MORNING OF FEB.
TWENTYONE NEXT.

AUSA CONNICK REQUESTED THAT SA FRAZIER, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE,
ARRIVE IN NEW ORLEANS ON FEB. TWENTY NEXT, IN ORDER THAT HE COULD
CONFER WITH SA FRAZIER PRIOR TO HIS TESTIFYING.

END PAGE ONE

8 MAR - 41839

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 17 1973

11 CALLED N.O. 9:40A 2/20
ASAC SYLVESTER WILL KEEP
COMISIT ADVISED + WILL CALL
BUREAU IF DELAY OF FRAZIER
TESTIMONY ADV. N.O. FRAZIER TO 3:30
PM 2/20 & N.O. 4:45
PM 2/20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Frazier arriving
NO 4:30 PM 2/20/69
NO telephone call
Frazier advised 2:00 PM 2/19/69
F. and LHB is
handling intake
his arrival.
John

PAGE TWO

BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE NO WHEN SA FRAZIER WILL ARRIVE IN
NEW ORLEANS SO THAT AUSA CONNICK CAN BE ADVISED.

END.

MSE
FBI WASH DC

U

C

L

R

cc Mr. Conrad

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 22 1969

TELETYPE

REC 82

Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan ☒ _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

504

PM 2-22-69 URGENT JST SIX PAGES

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYSECOND, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO* DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES FEBRUARY TWENTYONE LAST.

THERE APPEARED IN THE FEBRUARY TWENTYSECOND INSTANT
ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER FOR
FEBRUARY TWENTYSECOND INSTANT AN ARTICLE SETTING FORTH THE
AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE SHAW TRIAL FOR FEBRUARY TWENTYONE
LAST.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE DEFENSE CALLED AS
ITS FIRST WITNESS LLOYD J. COBB, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS 1969
INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART. COBB TESTIFIED THAT DURING THE
MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
SHAW WAS OUT OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS ON ONLY ONE WORKING
DAY AND THIS WAS ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIFTH NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE
WHEN SHAW WENT TO HAMMOND, LOUISIANA. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE

END PAGE 1
8 MAR 4 1969

3/24/69
11:50 PM
J. J. [unclear]
[unclear]

62-109060

5-70

PAGE TWO

WAS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH SHAW IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENTS BY THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART AND HE WOULD HAVE BEEN AWARE IF SHAW HAD BEEN ABSENT ON ANY OTHER DAY DURING THIS PERIOD. HE TESTIFIED THAT BOTH HE AND MR. SHAW WERE ON A RECEPTION COMMITTEE FOR PRESIDENT KENNEDY WHEN THE PRESIDENT CAME TO NEW ORLEANS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO TO APPEAR AT A DEDICATION CEREMONY. HE TESTIFIED THAT SHAW'S POLITICAL VIEWS WERE LIBERAL AND NEVER CONSERVATIVE AND THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE SHAW DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. WHEN SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS OF DAVID FERRIE AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD COBB TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT RECOGNIZE THESE PEOPLE AND HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF OBSERVING THEM IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION COBB TESTIFIED THAT HE AND SHAW HAD VERY LITTLE SOCIAL CONTACTS AND THAT HE WAS NOT AWARE OF WHAT SHAW DID OUTSIDE OF WORKING HOURS.

END PAGE TWO

2

PAGE THREE

La THE DEFENSE THEN CALLED AS ITS NEXT WITNESS
GOLDIE NAOMI MOORE WHO TESTIFIED SHE WAS SHAW'S SECRETARY
FOR NINETEEN YEARS UNTIL SHAW RETIRED AND SHE RECALLED
SPEAKING TO SHAW BY TELEPHONE ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIFTH
NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AT THE TIME SHAW WAS OUT OF NEW ORLEANS.
UPON BEING SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS OF FERRIE AND OSWALD SHE
TESTIFIED SHE HAD NEVER SEEN THESE PERSONS IN THE COMPANY
OF SHAW. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE HANDLED THE CORRESPONDENCE
FOR SHAW'S TRIP TO THE WEST COAST AND THAT SHE INITIALLY
HANDLED ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS TRIP IN MAY NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
SHE TESTIFIED SHE COULD NOT RECALL SHAW BEING AWAY FROM WORK
DURING JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, OTHER
THAN ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIVE NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. SHE
TESTIFIED THAT SHE OPENED MAIL FOR SHAW AT HER EMPLOYMENT AND
THAT SHAW NEVER RECEIVED ANY MAIL ADDRESSED TO CLEM OR CLAY
BERTRAND AND SHE NEVER RECEIVED ANY TELEPHONE INQUIRIES FOR
ANYBODY BY THESE NAMES.

END PAGE THREE

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PAGE FOUR

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION,
MISS MOORE TESTIFIED THAT SHAW HAD DEPARTED ON HIS WEST
COAST TRIP ON NOVEMBER FIFTEEN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

THE NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS REX
L. KOMMER, A METEOROLOGIST WITH THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. HE
TESTIFIED AS TO HIS AGENCY'S HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURE FOR
THE TOWN OF CLINTON, LOUISIANA, DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER
NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HE TESTIFIED THE AVERAGE HIGH TEMPERATURE
IN CLINTON FOR AUGUST WAS NINE THREE POINT THREE DEGREES AND
FOR SEPTEMBER WAS EIGHT SEVEN POINT EIGHT DEGREES. HE
TESTIFIED THAT THE AVERAGE HIGH FOR THE FIRST FIFTEEN DAYS
IN SEPTEMBER WAS NINE THREE POINT ONE. HE TESTIFIED THE
AVERAGE DAILY LOW FOR AUGUST WAS SIX NINE POINT THREE DEGREES
AND THE AVERAGE LOW FOR SEPTEMBER WAS SIX FIVE POINT THREE
DEGREES.

END PAGE FOUR

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PAGE FIVE

THE NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS CALLED WAS IDENTIFIED
AS ROBERT A. FRAZIER, A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI, WHO ^{La}
TESTIFIED AT GREAT LENGTH ON TESTS HE CONDUCTED ON THE SIX ^{DC}
POINT FIVE RIFLE FOUND ON THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE TEXAS SCHOOL
BOOK DEPOSITORY. FRAZIER ALSO TESTIFIED ABOUT TESTS HE
CONDUCTED ON BULLET FRAGMENTS AS WELL AS THREE CARTRIDGES
AND HE SAID THE TESTS PROVED CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE BULLETS
WERE FIRED FROM THE RIFLE HE HAD EXAMINED AND THAT THE
SPENT CARTRIDGES HAD ALSO BEEN FIRED FROM THE SAME RIFLE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, SA FRAZIER WAS NOT
PERMITTED TO SAY ANYTHING FURTHER ABOUT THE RIFLE AND
CARTRIDGES.

SA FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT EARLY ON THE MORNING OF
NOVEMBER TWENTYTHIRD NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE HE HAD EXAMINED THE
PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE AND HAD EXAMINED THE WINDSHIELD AND
FOUND A DEPOSIT OF LEAD ON THE INSIDE SURFACE FORCED AGAINST
THE WINDSHIELD AND THAT THE WINDSHIELD APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN
STRUCK BY A PROJECTILE HITTING THE INSIDE SURFACE. IN
ADDITION, HE HAD EXAMINED THE OUTER SURFACE OF THE LIMOUSINE
END PAGE FIVE

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PAGE SIX

AND COULD LOCATE NO OTHER BULLET HOLES OR PROJECTILE MARKS. HE TESTIFIED IT WAS HIS CONCLUSION BASED ON HIS EXAMINATION OF THE WINDSHIELD THAT THE WINDSHIELD WAS STRUCK ON THE INSIDE. FRAZIER THEN TESTIFIED AT LENGTH REGARDING THE RE-ENACTMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION AND THEN DESCRIBED TESTS HE HAD PERFORMED ON THE RIFLE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL WAS RECESSED WITH SA FRAZIER TO BE RECALLED ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSECOND INSTANT TO CONTINUE HIS TESTIMONY. NOLHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CKG

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Conrad *6*

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 2/7/69

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

168

Dept. of Defense

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6775 (previous document)

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

168

Dept of Defense

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 24 1969

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

912PM URGENT 2/24/69 JDM

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69 8PAGES

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
ISC. INFO - CONCERNING - OO: DALLAS...

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE RED FLASH
EDITION OF THE FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR INSTANT ISSUE OF THE
NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER, THE MORNING SESSION OF
THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL COMMENCED ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR
INSTANT WITH THE DEFENSE CALLING AS IT'S WITNEWW COL. PIERRE A.
FINCK OF THE U. S. ARMY.

AFTER TESTIFYING AS TO HIS BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE,
HE WAS QUALIFIED AS AN EXPERT IN THE AREAS OF FORENSIC
MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

DR. FINCK TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS A MEMBER OF A THREE-
MAN TEAM WHICH PERFORMED THE AUTOPSY ON THE PRESIDENT
FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION. THIS AUTOPSY WAS CONDUCTED
AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL AT BETHESDA, MARYLAND, DR. FINCK
TESTIFIED HE IS ALSO ONE OF THE CO-AUTHORS OF THE PATHOLOGY
REPORT ON THE PRESIDENTS DEATH.

END PAGE ONE.

Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Brady

ITT FOR RABACH

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REC 82

62-109060-677

FEB 26 1969

[Handwritten signature]

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MAR - 11965

HE TESTIFIED THAT BY THE TIME HE REACHED THE AUTOPSY ROOM, THE PRESIDENTS BRAIN HAD ALREADY BEEN REMOVED. HE TESTIFIED THAT EXAMINING THE PRESIDENT'S BODY HE FOUND A SMALL WOUND ON THE RIGHT SIDE IN THE BACK OF THE NECK OF THE PRESIDENT. HE TESTIFIED THAT THE REGULAR EDGES OF THIS WOUND WERE PUSHED INWARD AND IN HIS OPINION THIS WAS A WOUND OF ENTRY. HE SAID THIS WOUND WAS CONSISTENT WITH THE TYPE OF WOUND CAUSED BY A BULLET AND THERE WAS NOTHING THAT WAS INCOMPATIBLE OR INCONSISTENT WITH THE WOUND MADE BY A BULLET.

HE TESTIFIED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE AUTOPSY HE OBSERVED IN THE FRONT OF THE NECK OF THE PRESIDENT A TRANSVERSAL INCISION OBVIOUSLY MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF A TRACHEOTOMY.

HE TESTIFIED THAT THE ENTIRE BODY OF THE PRESIDENT INCLUDING THE HEAD HAD BEEN X-RAYED AND NO BULLETS WERE FOUND. HE TESTIFIED THAT X-RAYS OF THE PRESIDENTS HEAD SHOWED ONLY FRAGMENTS OF MISSILE IN THE HEAD.

END PAGE TWO.

PAGE THREE

HE TESTIFIED THAT THE LOCATION OF THE TRACHEOTOMY INCISION AT THE FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT'S NECK WAS CONSISTENT MEDICALLY WITH ~~THE~~ WOUND IN THE FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT'S NECK. HE TESTIFIED HE HAD EXAMINED THE SHIRT THE PRESIDENT WAS WEARING AND FOUND THERE WAS A SMALL HOLE APPROXIMATELY AT THE LEVEL OF THE COLLAR BUTTON OF THE SHIRT WHICH IN HIS OPINION WAS THE EXIT. THE FIBERS AT THE EDGE OF THE HOLE IN THE SHIRT WERE TURNED OUTWARD INDICATING AN OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE PROJECTILE.

THEREAFTER THROUGH SKETCHES DR. FINCK EXHIBITED TO THE JURY THE DIRECTION OF THE PROJECTILE.

HE TESTIFIED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE AUTOPSY, IT COULD NOT BE DETERMINED THE SEQUENCE OF SHOTS WHICH HIT THE PRESIDENT. HOWEVER, AFTER STUDYING THE ZAPRUDER FILM, THE SEQUENCE OF MISSILES COULD BE DETERMINED. HE STATED THAT THE WOUND IN THE PRESIDENT'S NECK WAS DEFINATELY INFLICTED BY A SHOT FROM THE REAR.

END PAGE THREE...

PAGE FOUR

DR. FINCK THEN TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD CONDUCTED AN EXAMINATION OF THE HEAD WOUND OF THE PRESIDENT. HE DESCRIBED HOW HEAD WOUNDS ARE CLASSIFIED AS TO ENTRY OR EXIT OF BULLETS AND THEN DESCRIBED THE WOUND IN THE BACK OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD AS AN ENTRY WOUND. HE TESTIFIED HE EXAMINED THE ENTRY WOUND FROM THE OUTSIDE AND THEN FROM THE INSIDE OF THE SKULL AND FROM THE INSIDE OF THE SKULL SAW A DEFINITE CRATER. THIS CRATER WAS A CERTAIN FACTOR TO IDENTIFY POSITIVELY THE DIRECTION OF A PROJECTILE GOING THROUGH A FLAT BONE SUCH AS GOING THROUGH THE SKULL. HE TESTIFIED THAT IN ADDITION TO THE ENTRY WOUND HE OBSERVED A VERY LARGE WOUND IRREGULAR IN SHAPE APPROXIMATELY FIVE INCHES IN DIAMETER IN THE PRESIDENT'S SKULL. HE TESTIFIED THAT PORTIONS OF BONE RECEIVED FROM DALLAS HAD THE SAME APPEARANCE AS THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE REMAINING PARTS OF THE SKULL OF THE PRESIDENT. ONE OF THESE PORTIONS RECEIVED COULD BE MATCHED INSIDE THE HEAD WOUND. HE TESTIFIED THAT IN THE CASE OF A HIGH VELOCITY BULLET THERE CAN NEVER BE

END PAGE FOUR.

PAGE FIVE.

A COMPLETE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WOUND OF EXIT BECAUSE OF THE EXPLOSIVE AND SHATTERING FORCE OF THE WOUND OF EXIT SINCE THE WOUND OF EXIT NORMALLY IS VERY IRREGULAR. HE TESTIFIED THAT THERE WERE NO FRAGMENTS OF THE SKULL THAT WOULD BE INCOMPATIBLE WITH A DETERMINATION THAT THE BULLET WHICH HIT PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN THE HEAD WAS FIRED FROM THE REAR. HE TESTIFIED THAT BASED UPON HIS EXAMINATION, AS WELL AS X-RAYS OF THE SKULL, METALLIC FRAGMENTS ON THE X-RAY FILM OF THE HEAD OF THE PRESIDENT AS METALLIC FRAGMENTS ON THE BONE FRAGMENTS RECEIVED FROM DALLAS.

HE WAS OF THE FIRM OPINION THAT THE BULLET WHICH STRUCK THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD ENTERED FROM THE BACK OF THE HEAD AND EXITED ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE TOP OF THE HEAD PRODUCING A LARGE WOUND. HE TESTIFIED BASED ON HIS EXAMINATION, HE WAS OF THE FIRM OPINION THAT THE BULLET WHICH STRUCK THE PRESIDENT IN THE BACK OF THE HEAD DISINTEGRATED, WHICH IS OFTEN THE CASE WHEN A HIGH VELOCITY BULLET GOES THROUGH BONE AND THUS PRODUCED NUMEROUS

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

METALLIC FRAGMENTS WHICH WERE OBSERVED ON THE X-RAYS. HE TESTIFIED THAT THREERE WERE NO OTHER WOUNDS IN THE BODY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

DR. FINCK THEN WITH SKETCHES EXPLAINED TO THE JURY THE DIRECTION OF THE BULLET WHICH HAD HIT THE PRESIDENT IN THE SKULL. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD FORMED AN OPINION AS TO THE DIRECTION THAT THE PROJECTILES THAT HIT THE PRESIDENT WERE TRAVELING AT THE TIME HE SIGNED THE AUTOPSY REPORT. HE TESIFIED HE DID NOT KNOW THE SEQUENCE OF SHOTS AT THIS TIME BUT HAD A FIRM OPINION THAT BOTH BULLETS HAD STRUCK THE PRESIDENT FROM THE REAR. HE TESTIFIED THAT HIS OPINIONS WERE "HONEST, PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS."

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION, DR. FINCK TESTIFIED THAT HE AND THE OTHER MEMBERS WHO HAD CONDUCTED THE AUTOPSY OF THE PRESIDENT WERE IN AGREEMENT REGARDING THEIR FINDINGS.

THE PROSECUTION THEN ASKED DR. FINCK AS TO WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE AUTOPSY AND DR. FINCK REPLIED THAT DR. . .
END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

HUME WAS IN CHARGE. DR. FINCK TESTIFIED THAT THERE WERE NUMEROUS PERSONS PRESENT DURING THE AUTOPSY INCLUDING MILITARY OFFICIALS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

THE PROSECUTION THEN ASKED NUMEROUS QUESTION REGARDING THE AUTOPSY.

DR. FINCK TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS NOT TO DISCUSS THE AUTOPSY WITHOUT COORDINATING WITH THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

DR. FINCK TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NOT OBSERVED AUTOPSY PHOTOGRAPHS PRIOR TO WRITING THE AUTOPSY REPORT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW IF THE THE AUTOPSY PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS WERE EVER DISPLAYED TO THE WARREN COMMISSION. HE TESTIFIED THAT WHEN HE APPEARED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION MARCH, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, THE X-RAY AND AUTOPSY PHOTOS WERE NOT AVAILABLE IN THE PREPARATION OF HIS TESTIMONY. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHY THIS MATERIAL WAS NOT AVAILABLE BUT IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS MATERIAL NOT BE MADE

END PAGE SEVEN

PAGE EIGHT

PUBLIC BY THE LATE ROBERT KENNEDY. DR. FINCK WAS THEN
FURTHER QUESTIONED RE SKETCHES WHICH HAD BEEN INTRODUCED
BY THE DEFENSE.

THE TRIAL WAS THEN RECESSED FOR LUNCH.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

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FBI WASH DC

TUCLRP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 21 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

918PM URGENT 2/21/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISC - INFO. CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE FEB. TWENTYONE INSTANT.

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE FINAL EDITION
OF THE FEBRUARY TWENTYONE INSTANT ISSUED OF THE NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER AFTER JUDGE HAGGERTY HAD DENIED A
DEFENSE MOTION FOR A DIRECTED VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL IN
THE SHAW TRIAL DURING THE MORNING SESSION ON FEB. TWENTYONE
INSTANT. THE DEFENSE THEN CALLED AS ITS WITNESS MRS. MARINA
OSWALD PORTER OF RICHARDSON, TEXAS, THE WIFE OF THE LATE
LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

IN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS BY THE DEFENSE MRS. PORTER TESTIFIED
AS FOLLOWS: SHE AND OSWALD MOVED TO NEW ORLEANS FROM DALLAS
TEXAS IN MAY NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HOWEVER, PRIOR TO HER
TO NEW ORLEANS, OSWALD HAD PRECEDED HER AND HAD FOUND A
PLACE TO LIVE ON MAGAZINE STREET.

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

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PAGE TWO

DURING PART OF THE TIME THEY LIVED IN NEW ORLEANS OSWALD WAS EMPLOYED BY THE REILY COFFEE COMPANY AND WENT BACK AND FORTH TO WORK ON THE BUS AND SHE NEVER OBSERVED OSWALD DRIVING AN AUTOMOBILE.

SHE NEVER KNEW HER HUSBAND TO WEAR A BEARD AND OSWALD NEVER WORE LONG HAIR AND TO HER KNOWLEDGE OSWALD NEVER TRAVELLED TO CLINTON, LOUISIANA NOR DID SHE OR THEIR YOUNG BABY EVER TRAVEL TO CLINTON.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT HER HUSBAND ORDINARILY WORE CLEAN CLOTHES ESPECIALLY WHEN HE WAS GOING OUT INTO PUBLIC AND THAT IF HE WENT ANYPLACE OTHER THAN A NEIGHBORHOOD GROCERY STORE, HE ALWAYS WORE A CLEAN SHIRT.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD LEFT NEW ORLEANS ABOUT A WEEK OR TEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE TIME THAT SHE DID AND THE NEXT TIME SHE SAW HIM WAS AT THE RESIDENCE OF RUTH PAINE IN IRVING, TEXAS.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER OSWALD LOST HIS JOB AT THE COFFEE COMPANY IN NEW ORLEANS HE WOULD STAY AROUND THEIR HOUSE MOST OF THE TIME AND OCCASIONALLY GO TO THE LIBRARY OR LOOK FOR A JOB. SHE TESTIFIED THAT WHILE IN NEW ORLEANS OSWALD SPENT HIS EVENINGS AT THEIR RESIDENCE ON MAGAZINE STREET AND THAT SHE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH ANYONE BY THE NAME OF CLAY SHAW, CLAY BERTRAND, DAVID FERRIE, PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO DURING THE TIME SHE RESIDED IN NEW ORLEANS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. SHE SAID THAT TO HER KNOWLEDGE OSWALD NEVER KNEW ANY OF THESE PEOPLE.

END PAGE TWO

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PAGE THREE

SHE WAS SHOWN THREE PHOTOGRAPHS OF FERRIE AND SAID THAT NONE OF THESE LOOKED FAMILIAR. THE DEFENSE ALSO MENTIONED NUMEROUS OTHER NAMES ~~WHICH~~ WHICH IT HAS INDICATED ~~THAT THEY~~ WERE FRIENDS OR ACQUAINTANCES OF RUSSO AND FERRIE AND SHE TESTIFIED THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS WERE UNKNOWN TO HER.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT THE ONLY OTHER NAME SHE KNEW OSWALD TO USE WAS THE NAME OF HEIDEL AND TO HER KNOWLEDGE OSWALD NEVER USED THE NAME OF LEON OSWALD. SHE TESTIFIED THAT TO HER KNOWLEDGE OSWALD WHILE IN NEW ORLEANS DID NOT LIVE AT ANY ~~OTHER~~ ADDRESS OTHER THAN THEIR RESIDENCE ON MAGAZINE STREET. SHE TESTIFIED THAT WHILE IN NEW ORLEANS THE ONLY PEOPLE THAT CAME BY THEIR RESIDENCE TO PICK THEM UP FOR A RIDE WERE RELATIVES OF OSWALD WHO LIVED IN NEW ORLEANS.

SHE TESTIFIED WHILE IN NEW ORLEANS OSWALD OWNED A RIFLE AND THAT SHE HAD OBSERVED HIM CLEANING THIS RIFLE ON OCCASIONS AND HE KEPT THE RIFLE IN A CLOTHES CLOSET. SHE DID NOT OBSERVE HIM PACK THIS RIFLE AT THE TIME HE LEFT NEW ORLEANS, BUT LATER SAW THIS SAME RIFLE AT MRS. PAINES HOUSE IN IRVING, TEXAS. SHE TESTIFIED THAT THE NEXT TIME SHE SAW THE RIFLE WAS WHEN THE POLICE ARRIVED AT THE PAINE RESIDENCE AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

SHE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD DID NOT TALK ABOUT POLITICS IN HER PRESENCE AND THAT SHE LEFT NEW ORLEANS AND WENT TO IRVING, TEXAS WITH MRS. PAINE IN MRS. PAINE'S LIGHT COLORED STATION WAGON EITHER ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY, TWENTYTHREE, OR TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

SHE LEFT NEW ORLEANS OWING TWO WEEKS RENT AND TO HER KNOWLEDGE OSWALD NEVER HAD A BANK ACCOUNT AND THE MOST MONEY OSWALD EVER GAVE HER WAS ONE DOLLAR.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE SHE WAS AT PAINE'S RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION AND LEARNED ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION ON TELEVISION AND TO HER KNOWLEDGE MRS. PAINE'S CAR WAS AT THE RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER OSWALD ARRIVED IN IRVING, TEXAS HE LIVED DURING THE WEEK IN DALLAS AND VISITED HER IN IRVING ON THE WEEKEND AND THAT SHE NEVER SAW HIS APARTMENT IN DALLAS.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE HAD NEVER SEEN CLAY L. SHAW BEFORE THIS DATE AND THAT WHILE SHE RESIDED IN NEW ORLEANS SHE NEVER RECEIVED ANY MAIL AT HER ADDRESS FOR CLAY L. SHAW OR ANY TELEGRAMS OR TELEPHONE CALLS FROM SHAW.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION MRS. PORTER TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION OSWALD CAME TO SEE HER IN IRVING, TEXAS AND THIS WAS UNUSUAL BECAUSE OSWALD NORMALLY CAME

END PAGE FOUR

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PAGE FIVE

ON THE WEEKENDS AND THAT ON THIS EVENING OSWALD DID NOT LEAVE THE RESIDENCE. SHE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD DID NOT ASK HER ON THIS OCCASION ABOUT ANY CURTAIN RODS AND SHE COULD NOT RECALL WHAT HE DID ON THE EVENING PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD KEPT HIS RIFLE IN THE PAINE GARAGE BUT SHE DID OBSERVE HIM GO INTO THE GARAGE THE NIGHT BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, BUT DID NOT OBSERVE OSWALD BRING ANYTHING OUT OF GARAGE.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION SHE ACCOMPANIED POLICE OFFICERS INTO THE PAINE GARAGE WHILE THEY WERE LOOKING FOR OSWALD'S RIFLE, BUT THEY DID NOT LOCATE IT.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION SHE SPOKE TO OSWALD AT THE DALLAS, PD AT WHICH TIME OSWALD TOLD HER NOT TO WORRY AS EVERYTHING WOULD BE ALRIGHT. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE DID NOT ASK OSWALD ANYTHING ABOUT THE SHOOTING OF THE PRESIDENT AND THAT SHE NEVER SAW OSWALD AGAIN.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE VISIT TO THE POLICE STATION SHE WENT TO "SIX FLAGS" IN DALLAS WHERE SHE WAS QUESTIONED BY THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI.

SHE TESTIFIED SHE DISCUSSED WITH THE FBI OSWALD'S TRIP TO MEXICO, BUT SHE COULD NOT REMEMBER WHETHER SHE DISCUSSED WITH THE FBI ~~AS TO~~ THE TIME ~~WHEN~~ SHE FIRST LEARNED OF OSWALD'S INTENTIONS TO GO TO MEXICO.

END PAGE FIVE

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SHE TESTIFIED SHE FIRST LEARNED THAT OSWALD INTENDED TO GO TO MEXICO ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE SHE LEFT NEW ORLEANS. SHE TESTIFIED THAT WHILE IN NEW ORLEANS OSWALD DID NOT TELL HER FOR A PERIOD OF THREE DAYS AFTER HE LOST HIS JOB AT THE COFFEE COMPANY THAT HE HAD LOST THIS JOB. SHE SAID OSWALD HAD FEW FRIENDS NEVER TALKED MUCH AND LIKE TO BE ALONE AND READ A LOT. SHE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD RARELY TOLD HER ANYTHING HE DID BUT THAT ON ONE OCCASION SHE WAS AWARE HE WAS HANDING OUT LEAFLETS AND OSWALD WAS "QUITE EXCITED" ABOUT THIS ACTIVITY.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW WHAT OSWALD WAS DOING DURING THE TIME OSWALD PRETENDED TO BE WORKING AND THAT SHE DID NOT CONSIDER OSWALD TO BE A COMMUNIST.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT USUALLY THE FBI CHECKED ON OSWALD AND THAT TO HER KNOWLEDGE OSWALD HAD NOT CONTACTED AN ATTORNEY IN NEW ORLEANS ABOUT HIS DISCHARGE FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

SHE DENIED EVER TELLING THE WARREN COMMISSION THAT SHE HAD LIED TO THE FBI ABOUT OSWALD'S TRIP TO MEXICO, AND THAT SHE HAD APPEARED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION ON THREE OR FOUR OCCASIONS AND TOLD THE COMMISSION EVERYTHING SHE KNEW.

MRS. PORTER WAS SUBSEQUENTLY EXCUSED AS A WITNESS BY BOTH THE PROSECUTION AND THE DEFENSE.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE AFTER JUDGE HAGGERTY HAD ANNOUNCED HIS RULING REGARDING A DIRECTED VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL BY THE DEFENSE DA JIM GARRISON IS QUOTED AS SAYING WHEN ASK TO COMMENT ABOUT HIS REACTION "I HAVE NO REACTION, I HAVE NO NERVOUS SYSTEM ANYMORE".

memo
NO ~~LHM~~ BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MSE

FBI WASH DC

6

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/21/69

Attached relates to trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans. Defense is presenting its witnesses. Attached reports highlights of testimony. For information case being closely followed.

No further action necessary as information has been given wide dissemination in news media.

TNG:ish

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Be...
D. Remon
C. H.
2/19/69
O

Ralph...
TAYLOR
Bridgman

Notes on... Pres John F. Kennedy

SOVIET REPORTER COMMENTS ON U.S. ASSASSINATIONS

[Teletype report from New York by Genrikh Borovik; Moscow, Literaturnaya Gazeta, Russian, No 3, 15 January 1969, p 14]

JUNE 5-7

The trial of the man who killed Senator Robert Kennedy began in Los Angeles on the 7-th of January. For seven months, Sirhan Bishari Sirhan, whose name became notorious on 5 July 1968 after the shot in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel, has been awaiting trial in a small (2 by 2.5 meters) windowless cell on the 13-th floor of the "Hall of Justice" in Los Angeles.

The newspaper-men wrote that no person in America had ever been so closely guarded. Incidentally, journalists from Tennessee maintain that "their guy," who is accused of murdering Martin Luther King is guarded even more strictly.

At 9:40 A.M. of 7 January, Sirhan Sirhan was led out of his cell, and a few minutes later, he was led into the court-room in which the windows were tightly battened down with armored shutters.

Sirhan behaved outwardly calm. His alarm was given away only by the fingers of his hands -- he was constantly touching his upper lip involuntarily. That is how it was on the first day. On the second, even these indications of nervousness disappeared. He smiled several times at his mother and younger brother, who were present among the public.

There were no more than one or two seats in the court-room for the public. No journalists were allowed in there, they follow the proceedings from a special room on another floor, where a TV screen is set up for local closed-circuit court-room viewing; the camera is concealed behind the air-conditioning inlet screen.

At the door, every person admitted to the court-room is thoroughly searched by the sheriff's men...

At the very first session, the murderer's lawyer demanded a one month delay of the trial. This demand was denied, however, and the trial began. It promises to be a long one: at least two months. There are

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over 200 witnesses alone (for the prosecution and defense). The first two days were devoted to selecting the jury.

Sirhan has three attorneys, one of whom is named Emile Zola Behrman by an irony of fate. But the great writer's namesake acquired a dismal fame for himself by defending a sergeant who had driven soldiers into a swamp and watched how they perished there.

As always, when a major trial is beginning, the pages of newspapers are alive with sketches from the court-room. No photographs are permitted. It is not even permitted to photograph the TV screen. The TV reporters make up their enforced absence from the court-room by activity in the streets of Los Angeles. They ask passers-by this question: can Sirhan hope for a fair trial after the "publicity" that has been received by "this case"?

Although the most skillful among the numerous visitors to the "Ambassador" are still stealing tea-spoons with the hotel's emblem, "publicity" is not a very fitting word for the tragedy that occurred on June 5-th. One should rather speak of a deliberate effort to impose a certain version of the murder upon American public opinion. When the investigation was only making its first small steps, the Mayor of Los Angeles appeared on television and announced that Sirhan Sirhan is an "agent of the communists" and that Robert Kennedy was a victim of a "communist conspiracy."

A similar rumor was circulated immediately following the shot that struck down Martin Luther King in April, and even earlier -- after the tragic death of President Kennedy in Dallas in November 1963.

The monotony of the "scenarios" foisted off on the public cannot fail to put those on guard who follow the events connected with these three murders.

During a recent trip through the United States, I spent two days in New Orleans. I naturally wanted to meet the district attorney Jim Garrison. I wanted to find out whether Jim Garrison saw any connection between the three crimes. And if so, then how?

Unfortunately, Garrison turned out to be out of town. He had gone somewhere on business. It was senseless to ask his secretary, Mrs. Shuler where he went or for how long. But I was still in luck. In New Orleans I found out that shortly before my arrival, Jim Garrison had given an interview to a small Los Angeles newspaper, the "Free Press." I managed to get a text of this interview. It turned out that the reporter had asked the district attorney many of the same questions that I had intended to ask. This is why I am quoting several excerpts from this talk, which seems interesting to me; I only want to add that as far as I know, this interview was not published by a single one of the major American newspapers (the American press has recently written almost nothing about Jim Garrison; it is as if a deal had been made to hush up everything concerning the activities of this person). Why this

is so -- the reader will understand for himself, after reading the replies given by Garrison to questions of the "Free Press" reporter.

Reporter: What parallels, if there are any, do you see between the murders of John Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy?

Garrison: There is nothing "mysterious" in what is happening. I think that the majority of the people in the country feel this, although the clever news services pretend that the word "mystery" explains everything and there is nothing further to be said. The "counter-revolution" that started on 22 November 1963 murdered John Kennedy with the help of an operation organized by the Central Intelligence Agency. This "counter-revolution" is continuing, and that is all...

They are destroying one public figure who opposes the system of military rule in the U.S.A. after another, or any sufficiently frank person who stands between them and the plans for the war in Asia. John Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy have been killed... At the basis is always the same technique... A "lone killer" is always on hand. The differences are minor, details only.

Reporter: A "lone killer"...

Garrison: In quotes, of course. In reality, if you look closely at the "lone killer," you will discover his direct connection with the C.I.A. -- it was so in the case of Oswald. Or you will discover a professional killer -- this was the case with Martin Luther King, although it is not clear: did James Ray do the shooting? I personally doubt that he was the killer. It looks like he was used as a decoy. But this is not important. These are details.

Reporter: And what about Sirhan Sirhan? If he had any connections with the C.I.A., they were apparently very thoroughly covered up, or as they say there, "isolated." Do you know anything about Sirhan?

Garrison: I do not want to go into it, because the district attorney and the Los Angeles authorities may decide that I am interfering in their affairs. I will speak generally. The C.I.A. acts under the cover of many facades. The characteristic feature of this case seems to consist of the following: The killer did not realize very clearly that he was used by the C.I.A. Perhaps he thought that he was acting in the interests of some organization of which he was a member. The Central Intelligence Agency has over 500 "fronts." Is it difficult to find "motives" for any act by an individual person?

There is no doubt that no matter which path Robert Kennedy would have taken after his victory in California (in the primary elections, which were held there on June 4 -- G. U.), a killer was ready and waiting everywhere, a member of some organization perhaps, and one who did not realize that he was a tool of the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA.

When Robert Kennedy won in California, this meant that he was on the way to the President's chair. Had Robert Kennedy lost in California, he would be alive now. But having won, he was doomed to die. He won, and his chances of survival were few.

John Kennedy was murdered because he had once said that he "would break the C.I.A. into ten thousand small pieces." The C.I.A. did not wish to be broken up. This machine is like a living organism -- it does not tolerate anyone standing in its way.

Reporter: Is it true that Robert Kennedy, after becoming President, intended to begin prosecution of the people responsible for his brother's murder? What can you say about this?

Garrison: I had several friends, who were close to him. After meeting with them here, in New Orleans, it became clear to me -- he understood what had occurred, but apparently decided not to undertake anything until he occupied a post that would permit him to do something. He would have done something, if he could. But they killed him...

The C.I.A. is now so omnipotent that it is to a considerable degree autonomous. The C.I.A. is a global force. It is so powerful that as a secret participant in military-industrial operations, it has in a sense greater power than all other ruling bodies in the United States of America.

Such is the opinion of Jim Garrison, the district attorney of New Orleans. I think that neither he nor the reporter who asked him the questions harbor the slightest doubts that this opinion -- be it correct or not -- will be corroborated at the trial in Los Angeles.

This trial will hardly be the major event of the next two months. On January 21, a trial -- if it is not postponed -- will begin in New Orleans, in which Jim Garrison accuses Clay Shaw of taking part in a conspiracy for the purpose of killing John Kennedy. And in March -- again if it is not postponed once more -- the trial of James Ray in Memphis, who is accused of murdering Martin Luther King... There are many sensations in the courts ahead. Americans are stocking up on patience. But meanwhile their attention to the Sirhan trial is distracted by the brutal murder of a girl student from Harvard, which occurred on the first day of the trial in Los Angeles...

2338

CSO: 1875-D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 23 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1153PM URGENT 2/22/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISK-INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TWO TWENTYTWO SIXTYNINE.

ACCORDING TO THE FEB. TWENTYTWO INSTANT ISSUE OF THE
FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER THE
MORNING SESSION OF THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL COMMENCED ON FEB.
TWENTYTWO INSTANT WITH SPECIAL AGENT ROBERT A. FRAZIER OF
THE FBI RETURNING TO THE STAND.

UPON DIRECT EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE FRAZIER TESTIFIED
THAT THE METALLIC COMPOSITIONN OF THE INTACT BULLET FOUND ON
A STRETCHER AT THE PARKLAND HOSPITAL IN DALLAS WAS THE SAME AS
THAT OF THE BULLET FRAGMENTS FOUND IN THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE.

FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT THE ASSASSIN'S SHOT WAS AN EASY ONE
BECAUSE THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR WAS MOVING IN A DIRECT LINE AWAY FROM
THE ASSASSIN AT TWELVE MILES AN HOUR MAKING THE DISTANCE THE
ASSASSIN HAD TO "LEAD" HIS TARGET ALMOST NEGLIGIBLE.

END PAGE ONE

59 MAR 4 - 1969

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

REC 14

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "Frazier" and "W. J. ..."

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "W. J. ...", "Shaw", "Frazier", and a large "K".

REC 14

62-6779

25 FEB 26 1969

Handwritten signature "5-PT"

PAGE TWO

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE SA FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT HAD THE TARGET BEEN MOVING Laterally across the assassin's field of vision at the same speed it would have required ~~that~~ a lead of about two feet. ~~would have been necessary.~~

HE TESTIFIED THAT IN HIS OPINION AS AN EXPERT FIREARMS WITNESS HE FOUND NO EVIDENCE AT THE SCENE THAT SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM ANYWHERE EXCEPT THE SIXTH FLOOR WINDOW OF THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT AN EXAMINATION OF THE CLOTHING WORN BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION INDICATED A BULLET HAD ENTERED THE PRESIDENT'S BODY THROUGH THE BACK.

HE TESTIFIED THAT FIBERS FROM THE BACK OF THE COAT WHICH WAS WORN BY THE PRESIDENT WERE PUSHED INWARD INDICATING THIS WAS THE ENTRANCE HOLE OF THE BULLET.

HE TESTIFIED THAT THE CONDITION OF THE FIBERS OF THE SHIRT THE PRESIDENT WAS WEARING GAVE THE SAME INDICATION AND THAT A SHORT SLIT IN THE FRONT OF THE SHIRT IS AN EXIT SPLIT FROM PRESSURE FROM INSIDE.

SA FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT EXAMINATION OF THE CLOTHING INDICATED THAT THE BULLET CAME FROM THE REAR, BUT ADDED THE ACTUAL DIRECTION WOULD DEPEND ON THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT'S BODY.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

WHEN ASKED BY THE DEFENSE IF HE HAD FOUND ANYTHING INCONSISTENT ABOUT THE THEORY THAT A SINGLE BULLET HAD STRUCK THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR CONNALLY, FRAZIER SAID HE DID NOT.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE HE TESTIFIED HE HAD EXAMINED THE ZAPRUDER FILM AND SAW NOTHING IN THE FILM INCONSISTENT WITH THE HOLES BEING MADE BY THE SAME PROJECTILE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE SA FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT IF A BULLET HAD BEEN FIRED FROM THE FRONT AND HAD MADE HOLES IN GOVERNOR CONNALLY'S TROUSERS IT WOULD HAVE HAD TO PENETRATE THE WINDSHIELD AND NONE DID.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD BEEN AN AGENT OF THE FBI FOR TWENTYSIX YEARS. HE TESTIFIED THAT IN HIS EXAMINATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE HE HAD BEEN ASSISTED BY TWO OTHER FBI AGENTS. HE TESTIFIED AT LENGTH REGARDING THE RE-ENACTMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION IN MAY NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, AND SAID THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE HAD NOT BEEN USED IN RE-ENACTMENT AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVM

FBI WASH DC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6780

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

168

U S Secret Service

REFERRAL

FBI NEW ORLS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 21 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

645PM URGENT 2/21/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISC-
INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

SA R. A. ~~FRAZIER~~, FBI LABORATORY, TESTIFIED FOR DEFENSE
REGARDING HIS FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION EXAMINATIONS IN CONNECTION
WITH ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. TESTIMONY ALSO
GIVEN CONCERNING SEARCH OF PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE AND RE-
CONSTRUCTION OF ASSASSINATION SCENE BY WARREN COMMISSION AT
DALLAS MAY NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR. FRAZIER WILL RESUME TESTIFYING
NINE A.M. FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO NEXT WITH CROSS-EXAMINATION BY
STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE TO FOLLOW.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED UPON COMPLETION OF TESTIMONY.

END

\MSE

FBI WASH DC

REC-96

62-109060-6781

10 FEB 20 1969

5-MS.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FOR
RABACH

C
cc-
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56 MAR 1 1969

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 22 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

600\\PM DEFERRED 2/22/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. -
INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

SA ROBERT A. FRAZIER, FBI LAB CONTINUED HIS DIRECT
EXAMINATION TESTIMONY AT THE CLAY SHAW TRIAL AT NINE A.M., ON
FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO INSTANT. FRAZIER WAS TESTIFYING FOR DEFENSE
AS A RESULT OF SUBPOENA ISSUED BY COURT. CROSS - EXAMINATION
LASTED APPROXIMATELY FOUR HOURS AND WAS CONDUCTED BY ASSISTANT
DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALVIN OSER WHO INQUIRED PRIMARILY CONCERNING
DETAILS OF REENACTMENT SCENE AT DALLAS AS CONDUCTED BY WARREN
COMMISSION IN AN EFFORT TO INDICATE SHOTS MAY HAVE BEEN FIRED
AT PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE FROM A DIRECTION OTHER THAN THE REAR.
OSER SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME ON CHARACTERISTICS OF BULLET HOLE
IN PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S CLOTHING AND GOVERNOR CONNOLEY'S CLOTHING
BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL ON CROSS - EXAMINATION IN SHOWING ANY
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE TO INDICATE SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM A POSITION
OTHER THAN ABOVE AND TO THE REAR OF PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE.

END PAGE ONE

56 MAR 1 1969

SEP 8

PAGE TWO

AUSA'S WERE PRESENT IN COURT DURING SA FRAZIER'S TESTIMONY;
HOWEVER, NO QUESTION WERE ASKED EITHER BY THE DEFENSE OR THE
PROSECUTION WHICH WERE BEYOND THE SCOPE OF SA FRAZIER'S TESTIMONY
AND LAB EXAMINATIONS.

SA FRAZIER WAS EXCUSED AND IS RETURNING TO WASHINGTON ON
FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO INSTANT.

END

CKG

FBI WASH DC

cc / Mr. Conrad

FBI WASH DC

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

11625 1339

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

9:30PM URGENT 2/25/69 JDM

TO: DIRECTOR 62-106090 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69 8PAGES

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

O ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO. - CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS

THERE APPEARED IN THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE INSTANT ISSUE OF NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM AN ARTICLE REPORTING THE RESULTS OF THE MORNING SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE INSTANT. ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE MORNING SESSION BEGAN WITH ARMY PATHOLOGIST COL. PIERRE A. FINCK BEING RECALLED TO THE STAND FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION. Lox Lo

THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED ITS ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT THE AUTOPSY REPORT FINDINGS THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT FROM BEHIND. THE PROSECUTION THEN ASKED DR. FINCK DETAILED QUESTIONS AS TO WHO WAS IN CHARGE IN THE ROOM WHERE THE AUTOPSY WAS CONDUCTED, AND AT ONE POINT ATTEMPTED TO INFER THAT DR. FINCK HAD BEEN GIVEN AN ORDER AS TO THE OPINIONS HE WAS TO WRITE IN RELATIONSHIP TO HIS AUTOPSY FINDINGS. DR. FINCK DENIED THAT ANY SUCH ORDERS HAD BEEN GIVEN AND HE WOULD NOT HAVE ACCEPTED SUCH AN ORDER IF IT HAD BEEN ISSUED.

END PAGE ONE.

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FEB 27 1969

NO. 89-69

PAGE TWO

THE PROSECUTION THEN QUESTIONED DR. FINCK REGARDING HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

UPON REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, DR. FINCK TESTIFIED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY IT WAS HIS FIRM OPINION THAT THE WOUND OF ENTRY WAS AT THE BACK OF THE NECK AND THE WOUND OF EXIT IN THE FRONT OF THE NECK WHERE THE TRACHEOTOMY INCISION HAD BEEN MADE. HE FURTHER TESTIFIED THAT IT WAS HIS FIRM OPINION THAT THE SECOND WOUND WAS AT THE BACK OF THE HEAD OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE EXIT TO THIS WOUND THE RIGHT TOP SIDE OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD. HE TESTIFIED THAT THE HEAD WOUND WAS THE FATAL WOUND WHICH CAUSED THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT, AND THAT AS OF THIS DATE, THERE IS NOTHING THAT WOULD CHANGE HIS OPINION.

UPON RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION, DR. FINCK TESTIFIED THAT SOME OF THE X-RAYS OF THE PRESIDENT DID NOT COME OUT. HE FURTHER TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT RECALL THE DETAILS OF BEING TOLD NOT TO DISECT THE AREA OF THE PRESIDENTS

END PAGE TWO.

2

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

THROAT. THE PROSECUTION AGAIN ATTEMPTED TO DETERMINE WHO WAS GIVING THE ORDERS DURING THE AUTOPSY TO WHICH THE DEFENSE'S OBJECTIONS WERE SUSTAINED AND DR. FINCK WAS EXCUSED AS A WITNESS.

ACCORDING TO TH ARTICLE, THE, THE DEFENSE THEN CALLED DEAN ~~A. ANDREWS~~, A NEW ORLEANS ATTORNEY, AS ^{Lia} ITS NEXT WITNESS.

ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS HOSPITALIZED IN THE HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS. HE TESTIFIED HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL WHICH WAS LOCAL IN NATURE AND THAT THIS TELEPHONE CALL HE RECEIVED WAS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HE TESTIFIED THAT THIS CALL WAS NOT FROM CLAY SHAW AND THAT HE NEVER RECEIVED ANY TELEPHONE CALLS FROM CLAY SHAW. HE TESTIFIED HE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH SHAW AND THAT THE FIRST TIME HE EVER SAW SHAW WAS WHEN SHAW'S PICTURE APPEARED IN A NEWSPAPER IN CONNECTION WITH DA GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION.

HE TESTIFIED THAT AS A RESULT OF THIS TELEPHONE CALL, HE CONTACTED HIS SECRETARY AND REQUESTED SHE LOCATE A FILE

END PAGE THREE

3

PAGE FOUR

ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD. HE TESTIFIED OSWALD HAD BEEN INTO HIS OFFICE ON FOUR OR FIVE OCCASIONS IN EARLY MAY OR JUNE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

HE TESTIFIED THAT EITHER ON THE SAME DAY OR THE NEXT DAY AFTER THIS CALL, HE CONTACTED LOCAL ATTORNEY SAM MONK ZELDEN AND ASKED ZELDEN IF HE WOULD BE INTERESTED IN GOING TO DALLAS TO REPRESENT OSWALD.

HE TESTIFIED THAT SUBSEQUENTLY HE TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED REGIS KENNEDY OF THE FBI AND INFORMED KENNEDY THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN IN NEW ORLEANS^S EITHER THE SUMMER OR SPRING OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HE TESTIFIED HE ALSO CONTACTED THE LOCAL SECRET SERVICE AND GAVE THEM THE SAME INFO BUT THE SECRET SERVICE DID NOT SEEM TO BE TOO INTERESTED.

ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT SUBSEQUENTLY REGIS KENNEDY INTERVIEWED HIM AT THE HOSPITAL WHERE ANDREWS WAS UNDER SEDATION. HE TESTIFIED THAT DURING THE COURSE OF HIS CONVERSATION WITH KENNEDY, HE USED THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND.

END PAGE FOUR

4

PAGE FIVE

HE TESTIFIED THAT CLAY L. SHAW IS OR WAS NOT THE CLAY BERTRAND HE REFERRED TO. ANDREWS TESTIFIED HE BELIEVES HE KNOWS WHO BERTRAND IS. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE KNEW DAVID FERRIE SLIGHTLY AND THAT HE NEVER SAW FERRIE WITH SHAW OR WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND NEVER HEARD OSWALD OR FERRIE EVER MENTION SHAW'S NAME.

ANDREWS WAS THEN CROSS-EXAMINED BY THE PROSECUTION AND TESTIFIED HE FIRST MET OSWALD IN LATE MAY OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND THEREAFTER OSWALD CAME TO HIS OFFICE FOUR OR FIVE TIMES ACCOMPANIED BY A MEXICAN APPEARING PERSON.

HE TESTIFIED HE GAVE OSWALD LEGAL ADVICE BUT RECEIVED NO PAY ON THE FIRST VISIT. LATER ON OSWALD AGAIN RETURNED TO HIS OFFICE ACCOMPANIED BY A MEXICAN-APPEARING INDIVIDUAL AND THE APPEARANCES OF OSWALD IN HIS OFFICE WERE IN THREE DAY INTERVALS.

END PAGE FIVE

5

PAGE SIX

ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT LATER ON HE SAW OSWALD HANDING OUT LEAFLETS ON THE STREET STILL IN THE COMPANY OF THE MEXICAN. TO HIS KNOWLEDGE, HE DID NOT KNOW IF OSWALD WAS A HOMOSEXUAL AND HE DID NOT KNOW IF ANYONE HAD SENT OSWALD TO SEE HIM.

HE TESTIFIED THAT HE RECOGNIZED THE VOICE ON THE TELEPHONE DURING THE CALL WHICH HE RECEIVED ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND HE RECOGNIZED THIS VOICE FROM HIS LEGAL PRACTICE.

ADREWS TESTIFIED HE WAS INTRODUCED TO CLAY BERTRAND IN THE NINETEEN FIFTIES AT A BAR. HE WAS INTRODUCED BY AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED HELEN GIRT WHOM HE HAD DEFENDED ON A NARCOTICS CHARGE. ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT BERTRAND WAS NOT THE MAN'S REAL NAME AND HE REFUSED TO IDENTIFY THIS PERSON ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WOULD INTERFERE WITH HIS APPEAL IN CONNECTION WITH HIS PERJURY CASE. HE TESTIFIED BERTRAND REFERRED CLIENTS TO HIS OFFICE.

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

IN EXPLAINING HIS CONVERSATION WITH REGIS KENNEDY OF THE FBI, ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT HE GAVE KENNEDY THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND AS A FALSE NAME IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE PERSON WHO HAD SENT CLIENTS.

HE TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT THINK HE LIED TO THE FBI WHEN HE TOLD KENNEDY THAT THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON THAT HAD CALLED HIM WAS CLAY BERTRAND. HE TESTIFIED HE USED THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND MERELY AS A COVER NAME. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE COULD NOT RECALL WHETHER HE TOLD THE WARREN COMMISSION THAT "BERTRAND" CALLED HIM AT THE HOSPITAL.

THE MORNING SESSION OF THE TRIAL WAS THEN RECESSED.



END PAGE SEVEN

7

PAGE EIGHT



NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

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FBI WASH DC

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FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 25 1969

TELETYPE

REC-96

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW ORLS

11:18AM 2-25-69 URGENT 6 PGS. LAB

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

CASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE NEW ORLEANS
TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER FOR FEBURARY TWENTYFIVE INSTANT,
THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL FOR FEBRUARY
TWENTYFOUR LAST COMMENCED WITH COL. PIERRE A. FINCK CONTINUING
TO BE CROSS-EXAMINED BY THE PROSECUTION. FINCK IS ONE OF
THREE MILITARY PATHOLOGISTS WHO CONDUCTED THE AUTOPSY ON THE
PRESIDENT.

DURING HIS TESTIMONY, DR. FINCK STATED THAT AS LATE AS
JANUARY, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, THE AUTOPSY REPORT MAY HAVE NOT
BEEN COMPLETE. MUCH OF THE QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE PROSECUTION
RELATED TO DR. FINCK'S PART DURING THE AUTOPSY.

DR. FINCK TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NOT EXAMINED ANY OF THE
LEFT SIDE OF THE PRESIDENT'S BRAIN AND IT WOULD HAVE BEEN
FEASIBLE TO EXAMINE THIS AREA BUT THE BRAIN HAD BEEN REMOVED
END PAGE ONE

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62-109060-6787

FEB 27 1969

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NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

AND WAS BEING PRESERVED FOR FURTHER SECTIONING.

HE TESTIFIED HE DID NOT KNOW IF METAL FRAGMENTS HAD BEEN FOUND IN THE LEFT SIDE OF THE BRAIN BECAUSE HE HAD NOT SEEN X-RAYS TAKEN.

HE TESTIFIED THAT THE WORK PERFORMED BY ^{HIM} HE AND THE OTHER TWO PATHOLOGISTS ON THE NIGHT OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE DID NOT REPRESENT A COMPLETE AUTOPSY AND THAT THE AUTOPSY REPORT WAS NOT COMPLETE ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHEN THEY HAD SUBMITTED THEIR INITIAL REPORT.

DR. FINCK STATED THAT THERE WAS A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY ONE OF THE OTHER PATHOLOGISTS THAT INCLUDED ADDITIONAL STUDIES AND THEN IN JANUARY, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, ANOTHER AUTOPSY REPORT WAS SUBMITTED. HE TESTIFIED THE PURPOSE OF THE JANUARY, SIXTYSEVEN, REPORT WAS TO CORRELATE THE AUTOPSY REPORT WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE AUTOPSY.

END PAGE TWO

2

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

DURING MOST OF THE AFTERNOON SESSION, THE PROSECUTION IN GREAT DETAIL ASKED DR. FINCK REGARDING HIS EXAMINATION OF THE NECK WOUND OF THE PRESIDENT. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT REMOVE THE ORGANS FROM THE NECK OF THE PRESIDENT BECAUSE HE WAS TOLD NOT TO DO SO BUT HE COULD NOT RECALL WHO HAD ISSUED THIS INSTRUCTION TO HIM. HE TESTIFIED HE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY METALLIC FRAGMENTS IN THE NECK WOUND AND THAT THE ONLY WOUND IN THE FRONT OF THE NECK HE HAD OBSERVED WAS ^THE SURGICAL INCISION MADE IN DALLAS FOR THE TRACHEOTOMY. HE SAID IN AN EXAMINATION OF THE INCISION IN THE FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT'S NECK HE DID NOT SEE THE SMALL WOUND DESCRIBED BY THE DOCTORS IN DALLAS AS THE BULLET WOUND. HE TESTIFIED HOWEVER HE SAW THE EXIT HOLE IN THE SHIRT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS WEARING THAT DAY.

HE TESTIFIED THAT THE NECK WOUND LOCATION ON THE AUTOPSY DESCRIPTIVE SHEET MADE THE WOUND APPEAR LOWER THAN IT ACTUALLY WAS. HE TESTIFIED HE DID NOT OBSERVE THIS DISCREPANCY UNTIL

END PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

PAGE FOUR

JANUARY, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, WHEN HE COMPARED THE AUTOPSY'S
DESCRIPTIVE SHEET AND THE DIAGRAM SUBMITTED TO THE WARREN
COMMISSION.

DR. FINCK TESTIFIED HE WOULD APPROXIMATE THE ANGLE OF
ENTRY OF THE BULLET ENTERING THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD TO BE WITHIN
FORTYFIVE DEGREES, BUT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO PINPOINT THE
ACTUAL DEGREES BECAUSE THE EXIT WOUND IN THE HEAD WAS VERY
LARGE.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE DURING THE AFTERNOON SESSION,
DR. FINCK WAS QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY AS TO WHO TOOK NOTES
DURING THE AUTOPSY AND TO WHO HAD PREPARED THE AUTOPSY
WORKSHEET. HE WAS ALSO QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY REGARDING HIS
TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

IN REGARDS TO FURTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NECK WOUND,
DR. FINCK TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT TRACE THE TRACK OF THIS
WOUND BECAUSE HE WAS TOLD NOT TO DO SO. HE TESTIFIED HE
ATTEMPTED TO PROBE THE WOUND IN THE BACK OF THE NECK^X BUT WAS
END PAGE FOUR

4

NO 89-69

PAGE FIVE

NOT SUCCESSFUL PROBABLY BECAUSE OF THE CONTRACTION OF THE NECK MUSCLES. HE TESTIFIED THAT FROM X-RAYS IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE BULLET WHICH ENTERED THE BACK OF THE PRESIDENT'S NECK AND CAME OUT THE FRONT HAD NOT STRUCK ANY MAJOR BONES.

HE TESTIFIED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE AUTOPSY HE WAS PUZZLED THAT ALTHOUGH HE COULD FIND ANY ENTRY WOUND IN THE BACK OF NECK HE COULD FIND NO EXIT WOUND, BUT THAT ^THIS WAS CLEARED UP IN A CONVERSATION WITH DOCTORS AT PARKLAND HOSPITAL, DALLAS, WHO INDICATED THAT THERE HAD BEEN A SMALL WOUND IN THE FRONT OF THE NECK OF ^{THE} PRESIDENT PRIOR TO THE TRACHEOTOMY.

DR. FINCK WAS ALSO QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER HE BELIEVED THAT THE NEARLY INTACT BULLET, WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBIT THREE NINE NINE COULD HAVE CAUSED ^ETHE DAMAGE TO THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD. DR. FINCK REPLIED IT COULD NOT HAVE BECAUSE ^THE BULLET THAT STRUCK THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD DISINTEGRATED INTO NUMEROUS

END PAGE FIVE

NO 89-69

PAGE SIX

FRAGMENTS UPON CONTACT.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF THE TRIAL ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR INSTANT, MARKED ANOTHER DAY WHEN THE NAME OF CLAY L. SHAW WAS NOT MENTIONED IN THE COURTROOM DURING QUESTIONING.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION WAS RECESSED AND IT WAS INDICATED THAT DR. FINCK WOULD RETURN TO THE STAND ON THE MORNING OF FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE INSTANT FOR FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

6

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 19 1969

TELETYPE

REC-7

157

WCS

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

7:30PM URGENT 2/19/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 11P

Bohling

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

100-441114

Frdgier

K

Line

ACCORDING TO THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER FOR FEBRUARY NINETEEN INSTANT,
THE MORNING SESSION OF THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL FOR FEBRUARY
NINETEEN INSTANT STARTED WITH THE PROSECUTION CONTINUING TO
QUESTION THEIR WITNESS IDENTIFIED AS DR. JOHN M. NICHOLS
OF KANSAS UNIVERSITY. DR. NICHOLS HAD BEEN TESTIFYING WHEN
THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL WAS RECESSED ON FEBRUARY
SEVENTEEN LAST.

*2/20/69 memo to file
BET: JHG*

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, DR. NICHOLS ~~HAD~~ TESTIFIED
ON FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN LAST THAT IT IS HIS OPINION THAT THE
FATAL BULLET WHICH STRUCK PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS FIRED FROM
THE FRONT AND HE BASED THIS OPINION ON HIS STUDY OF COLOR
SLIDES TAKEN FROM THE ZAPRUDER FILM. HE HAD ALSO PREVIOUSLY
TESTIFIED THAT BASED ON HIS STUDY OF THE SLIDES IT WAS HIS
END PAGE ONE

6785

5-7th

58 MAR - 4 1969

PAGE TWO

OPINION THAT HE BELIEVED THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR CONNALLY SHOWED PAIN REACTION FROM DIFFERENT BULLETS.

DR. NICHOLS SAID HE HOLDS THE POSITION OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. HE HAD PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED AS TO HIS EXAMINATIONS OF THE COLOR SLIDES OF THE ASSASSINATION AND CONTINUOUSLY DURING THIS TESTIMONY THE DEFENSE HAD OBJECTED BUT WAS OVERRULED ON EACH OCCASION.

THIS ARTICLE REVEALED THAT NICHOLS TESTIFIED ON FEBRUARY NINETEEN INSTANT THAT IF THE FATAL SHOT HAD HIT THE PRESIDENT FROM THE REAR THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD WOULD HAVE MOVED FORWARD.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, DR. NICHOLS TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD LITTLE FORMAL TRAINING IN THE FIELDS OF PATHOLOGY OR FORENSIC MEDICINE BUT IS LARGELY SELF-TAUGHT. THE DEFENSE THEN SOUGHT TO WEAKEN DR. NICHOLS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY QUALIFIED AS AN EXPERT WITNESS. UPON FURTHER QUESTIONING, NICHOLS STATED HE WAS NOT IN DALLAS ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION. HE WAS ALSO QUESTIONED IN DETAIL BY

END PAGE TWO

2

PAGE THREE

THE DEFENSE AS TO HOW HE WOULD CONDUCT AN AUTOPSY. AMONG OTHER THINGS DR. NICHOLS SAID HE WOULD TAKE X-RAYS OF THE BODY AND EXAMINE THEM CAREFULLY AND ADMITTED THAT HE HAD NEVER EXAMINED ANY EX-RAYS OF THE PRESIDENT'S BODY.

HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD SENT COMMUNICATIONS TO APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES REQUESTING THAT HE BE ALLOWED TO EXAMINE THE X-RAYS OF THE PRESIDENT.

NICHOLS SAID HE HAD "A DEGREE OF KNOWLEDGE" IN THE FIELD OF BALLISTICS; HOWEVER, ADMITTED HIS FORMAL TRAINING IN THIS FIELD CONSISTED OF A ONE-HOUR LECTURE IN MEDICAL SCHOOL, RECOVERING BULLETS, TESTIFYING IN COURT AND CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTS.

WHEN ASKED BY THE DEFENSE ABOUT HIS TRAINING IN PHOTOGRAPHY, NICHOLS TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT HAVE A MINUTE'S FORMAL TRAINING BUT THAT HE HAD BEEN USING CAMERAS SINCE THE AGE OF TEN TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF BODIES FOR AUTOPSIES.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

NICHOLS TESTIFIED THAT HE IS PRESENTLY SUING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN AN ATTEMPT TO EXAMINE THE CLOTHING WORN BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

HE FURTHER TESTIFIED HE IS ALSO SUING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO LOOK AT THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRESIDENT TO SEE FOR HIMSELF THE ENTRANCE OF THE BULLET. HE TESTIFIED THAT THE BEST WAY TO DETERMINE DIRECTION OF A BULLET WOULD BE THAT "THE SOFT TISSUE IS SMALLER THAN THE TRACK THE BULLET WOULD MAKE. THE SPEED OF THE BULLET WOULD MAKE A BURN ON THE SKIN. WHEN YOU STUDY THE BULLETHOLE IN THE MICROSCOPE YOU CAN SEE A LITTLE RIM OF BURN."

DR. NICHOLS TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THE SPEED OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE AT THE TIME THE SHOT WAS FIRED AND THAT IN HIS OPINION A POSSIBLE SUDDEN ACCELERATION OF THE VEHICLE DID NOT CAUSE THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD TO BE THROWN IN A BACKWARD POSITION.

END PAGE FOUR

4/

HE SAID IN HIS OPINION THAT THE SPEED AND DIRECTION OF THE WIND WOULD BE IN INSIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD MOVING IN A BACKWARD DIRECTION.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED MRS. ~~JESSE PARKER OF NEW~~
ORLEANS TO THE STAND.

MRS. PARKER TESTIFIED THAT ON DECEMBER, FOURTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, SHE WAS EMPLOYED AS A HOSTESS AT THE EASTERN AIRLINES VIP ROOM AT THE NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SOMETIME BETWEEN TEN A.M. AND NOON SHE SAW A MAN, WHOM SHE IDENTIFIED IN THE COURTROOM AS SHAW, ENTER THE VIP ROOM WITH ANOTHER MAN. SHE TESTIFIED SHE OBSERVED SHAW GO OVER AND SIGN THE GUEST REGISTER BUT THE OTHER MAN DID NOT SIGN. THERE WERE NO OTHER INDIVIDUALS IN THE VIP ROOM AND SHAW AND THIS OTHER MAN THEN LEFT AFTER A FEW MINUTES AND SHE THEN WENT OVER TO LOOK AT THE REGISTER.

SHE TESTIFIED SHE OBSERVED THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND HAD BEEN WRITTEN THEREON AND THE DATE WAS DECEMBER FOURTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSIX.

END PAGE FIVE

5

PAGE SIX

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, SHE TESTIFIED SHE WAS CONTACTED BY THE DA'S OFFICE AFTER THE PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR SHAW IN MARCH, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. SHE SAID THAT WHEN SHE OBSERVED SHAW AT THE VIP ROOM IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, SHE DID NOT KNOW HIS NAME BUT THAT SHE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE SIZE AND THE "PRETTY GRAY HAIR" OF THE INDIVIDUAL. SHE TESTIFIED THAT LATER ON SHE OBSERVED SHAW ON TELEVISION AND ALSO HEARD THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND AND THAT IS HOW SHE WAS ABLE TO ATTACH BOTH NAMES. SHE TESTIFIED SHE COULD NOT RECALL JUST WHEN SHE FIRST SAW SHAW'S PICTURE ON TELEVISION AND THE REASON THAT SHE DID NOT GO TO THE FBI WAS BECAUSE "SHE DID NOT WANT TO GET INVOLVED."

SHE TESTIFIED THE NEXT TIME SHE OBSERVED SHAW AFTER THE VIP ROOM WAS ON JANUARY TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE DURING THE FIRST DAY OF THE JURY SELECTION OF THE TRIAL.

SHE DENIED EVER MAKING ANY STATEMENTS THAT SHAW WAS NOT THE SAME PERSON SHE HAD SEEN AT THE VIP ROOM OR THAT SHE WAS EVER THREATENED TO TAKE A POLYGRAPH TEST, BUT WAS ASKED

END PAGE SIX

6

PAGE SEVEN

TO TAKE A POLYGRAPH TEST WHICH SHE DID.

THE PROSECUTION THEN ASKED THAT CAPTAIN JAMES KRUBBE,
A POLYGRAPH EXPERT WITH THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT,
BE SUBPOENAED TO TESTIFY REGARDING THE POLYGRAPH TEST GIVEN
MRS. PARKER. THE DEFENSE OBJECT BUT WAS OVERRULED. La

KRUBBE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD GIVEN THE POLYGRAPH
EXAMINATION TO MRS. PARKER WHO HAD SUBMITTED TO THIS TEST
VOLUNTARILY AND WAS IN NO WAY THREATENED.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED AS ITS NEXT WITNESS RICHARD
RANDOLPH CARR OF DALLAS, TEXAS. CARR TESTIFIED THAT ON
THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION HE WAS ON THE SEVENTH FLOOR
OF THE NEW COURTHOUSE BUILDING LOCATED AT HOUSTON AND COMMERCE
STREETS, DALLAS, WHICH BUILDING FACES DEALEY PLAZA. HE
COULD NOT RECALL EXACTLY WHAT TIME IT WAS BUT HE COULD SEE
THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE. HE TESTIFIED THAT AS THE
MOTORCADE PROCEEDED TOWARDS THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY, HE
SAW A MAN IN THE THIRD WINDOW ON THE FIFTH FLOOR OF THAT
END PAGE SEVEN

*PAGE EIGHT

BUILDING. HE DESCRIBED THIS INDIVIDUAL AS WEARING A LIGHT HAT, HEAVY RIMMED GLASSES, EAR MUFFS AND A LIGHT SHIRT AND A TAN SPORTCOAT.

THEREAFTER HE HEARD WHAT HE BELIEVED AS A SMALL ARMS SHOT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY THREE SHOTS FROM A HIGH POWERED RIFLE. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE BELIEVED THE SHOTS CAME FROM BEHIND THE PICKET FENCE FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE GRASSY KNOLL AND BASED THIS ON THE MOVEMENT OF THE GRASS FROM HIS VIEWING POINT.

HE FURTHER TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE SHOTS HE OBSERVED THREE MEN EMERGE FROM BEHIND THE BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING AND ONE OF THESE THREE MEN APPEARED TO BE A LATIN. HE SAID THE MEN GOT INTO A LIGHT BROWN STATION WAGON PARKED ON THE WRONG SIDE OF ELM STREET FACING NORTH TOWARD THE RAILROAD TRACKS AND THE CAR THEN DROVE NORTH ON HOUSTON ST.

THEREAFTER, HE SAW A MAN HE HAD PREVIOUSLY SEEN IN THE WINDOW OF THE BOOK DEPOSITORY CROSS THE STREET AND APPEARED TO BE IN A BIG HURRY AND TURN TOWARDS HOUSTON AND COMMERCE

END PAGE EIGHT

8

JPAGE NINE

STREETS LOOKING BACK OVER HIS SHOULDER AS IF HE WERE BEING FOLLOWED.

CARR THEN TESTIFIED HE HAD TOLD THE FBI WHAT HE HAD SEEN BUT HAD BEEN TOLD BY THE FBI TO "KEEP HIS MOUTH SHUT."

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, CARR TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT LEARN THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED UNTIL ABOUT AN HOUR AND FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER IT HAPPENED. HE FURTHER TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT TELL IF THE FOUR MEN CAME FROM BEHIND THE DEPOSITORY BUILDING OR OUT A SIDE DOOR. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE DID OBSERVE THE MOTORCADE GATHER SPEED. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD SEEN ONE OF THE SHOTS HIT IN DEALEY PLAZA BUT HE DID NOT ATTEMPT TO RECOVER THE BULLET.

THE COURT THEN RECESSED FOR LUNCH.

FOR THE INFO OF THE BUREAU, RICHARD RANDOLPH CARR WAS INTERVIEWED ON JANUARY FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR AT DALLAS AND THIS INTERVIEW IS CONTAINED ON PAGE TWENTYEIGHT AND TWENTYNINE OF THE REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED JANUARY TWENTYTWO, SIXTYFOUR, BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE - EIGHT TWO
END PAGE NINE.

9

NO 89-69

PAGE TEN

FIVE FIVE FIVE, IN THE CASE CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD".
CARR WAS INTERVIEWED WHEN INFO HAD BEEN RECEIVED THAT HE
ALLEGEDLY HAD MADE A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE FACT THAT
OSWALD DID NOT ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

THERE IS ALSO SET FORTH IN THE FEBRUARY ELEVEN, NINETEEN
SIXTYFOUR REPORT OF SA GEMBERLING CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY
OSWALD", ON PAGES TWENTYFOUR, THROUGH TWENTYSEVEN A SIGNED
STATEMENT OBTAINED FROM CARR REGARDING ALLEGED STATEMENTS
HE MADE THAT OSWALD DID NOT ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

THE DALLAS OFFICE ADVISED TODAY THAT NONE OF THE
REFERENCES IN THE DALLAS OFFICE TO RICHARD RANDOLPH CARR
REFLECT ANY INDICATION THAT A STATEMENT SUCH AS "KEEP YOUR
MOUTH SHUT" WAS MADE TO CARR BY AGENTS.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO INFO IDENTIFIABLE WITH
MRS. JESSE PARKER MENTIONED IN PREVIOUS PAGES OF THIS
TELETYPE.

THE ONLY REFERENCE IN NEW ORLEANS FILES REGARDING DR.
NICHOLS IS CONTAINED ON PAGE EIGHT OF NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE
END PAGE TEN.

10

NO 89-69

PAGE ELEVEN

DATED FEBRUARY SIX, LAST IN CAPTIONED MATTER IN WHICH
ACCORDING TONEW ORLEANS NEWSPAPERS DA JIM GARRISON IN HIS
OPENING STATEMENT ON FEBRUARY SIX LAST INDICATED THAT THE
STATE WOULD OFFER TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN NICHOLS, A MEDICAL
EXPERT IN THE FIELD OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM
FOR FEBRUARY NINETEEN INSTANT INDICTES THAT THE DEFENSE
HAS REQUESTED SUBPOENAES FOR MARY E. BLEDSOE, DALLAS;
COL. PIERRE FINCK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., AND CAPT. J. W. FRITZ
OF THE DALLAS PD.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO INFO IDENTIFIABLE WITH
BLEDSOE OR FINCK, BUT REVEAL THAT CAPT. J. W. FRITZ MENTIONED
ABOVE IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL TO CAPT. WILL FRITZ OF THE DALLAS
PD WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION FOR
THE DALLAS PD IN NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END...

CAB

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRO

11

F B I

Date: 2/20/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) Attention: FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS "LAB REPORT"

2-27-69
C C:ljm

PC-B 4970

Enclosed for the Bureau is one spent bullet found at
Commerce Street and Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas, by REX M.
OLIVER, 5810 Phoenix Drive, Dallas, telephone EMerson 8-2130,
during the period October or November, 1968.

On 2/15/69, REX M. OLIVER, supra, telephonically
contacted the Dallas FBI Office and advised he is currently
employed by the Texas Highway Department and was so employed
during October and November, 1968. He advised that during this
period while he was working in the vicinity of Commerce and
Stemmons Freeway, "at the Commerce Street entrance to North
Stemmons Freeway" he found a bullet "which appeared to have
ricocheted off of something."

OLIVER advised SA ALFRED C. ELLINGTON that he picked up
this bullet and put it in his pocket and had retained same in
his possession since that time. He stated the bullet was some-
what corroded as it had the appearance of having been in the
weather for a long time. He stated he mentioned finding this
bullet to his engineer who suggested it may be the "third bullet"
which he had heard about in connection with the assassination of
President KENNEDY since the bullet was found in "just about the
right spot."

OLIVER stated he had been trying to contact District
Attorney JAMES GARRISON in New Orleans for the past two or
three weeks without success and desired to furnish this bullet
to the FBI "if you want it."

Bureau (encl-1)(RM)

5-60 Dallas 1209 ENCLOSURE

RPG: JEG Special Agent in Charge

(6)

COPIES DESTROYED

Sent _____ M Per _____

21 JAN 17 1973

2-24-69
Copy & spec retained in Lab
for Lab action & report

5A-JH
Wike
Mc

REC-7
FEB 22 1969
6786

ST-10

SEVEN

Rott

DL 89-43

Mr. OLIVER did not know the caliber of the Bullet and stated he was currently working on Highway 114 near Highway 183, and could be reached through the Texas Highway Department field office, telephone BL4-3556.

On 2/18/69, the enclosed bullet was obtained from L. D. WYLIE, 10505 Coleridge, Dallas, who stated OLIVER had left same with him to turn over to the FBI. This bullet was obtained from Mr. WYLIE by SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to examine the enclosed bullet to determine the caliber and any other pertinent information with respect to captioned matter and after the examination is completed to advise the Dallas Office and furnish Dallas results of such examination.

In the event the Bureau has no need for such bullet, same will be returned to Mr. OLIVER in the event it has no value to captioned investigation.



1 - Office, 7133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: February 27, 1969

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. PC-B4970 JH

Examination requested by: Dallas

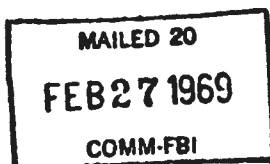
Reference: Airtel 2/20/69

Examination requested: Firearms

Remarks:

This report confirms the teletype report furnished
your office on February 25, 1969.

Specimen Q629-C329 is being returned to your office
herewith.



REC-12 62-109060-6787

19 FEB 28 1969

Enclosures (3) (2 Lab report, Q629-C329)

CC:ljw (4)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

67 MAR 5 1969

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Recorded
2/24/69
rat

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WIRE ANSWER

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

File #
Lab. #

62-109060 6787
PC-B4970 JH

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas (89-43) Atl. 2/20

Examination requested: Firearms (G&A)

Date received: 2/24

Result of Examination:

hw
Examination by: CUNNINGHAM

Specimens submitted for examination

-Q629-C329

Bullet found at Commerce Street and Stemmons Freeway,
Dallas, Texas

See attached

*Lab
2-24-69
C. J. H.*

Q629 - C329 Bullet (mild trace)



226 3/4 gr

.45 cal steel pointed soft pt.

Leads -.07

gunp -.16

6L

Not enough to be
for ident.

Not good enough
set up for but
could be Norma.

Rifling ~ Colt news & auto
Star auto
Norma gear auto

Diff from any ammo examined in
as a result of the case

REPORT
of the

1 - Office, 7133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Date: February 27, 1969
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. PC-B4970 JH

Specimens received 2/24/69

Q629-C329 Bullet found at Commerce Street and Stemmons Freeway,
Dallas, Texas

Results of examination:

Specimen Q629-C329 is a .45 caliber steel-jacketed soft point bullet which has been fired from a barrel having six lands and grooves, left twist. The rifling impressions in this bullet are the same as those produced by Colt, Norwegian and Star automatic pistols and Colt revolvers. There are not sufficient microscopic marks remaining on this bullet for identification purposes. It was not possible to determine the length of time that this bullet has been exposed to the weather.

It is to be noted that this bullet is different from any ammunition examined in the assassination case and could not have been fired from the assassination rifle.

CC:ljw (4)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 2/14/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans
are xerox copies of a self-explanatory letter received by
the Franklin Press, Miami, Fla., and made available
2/10/69, by W. M. ALLEN of that company.

ALLEN advised that the Franklin Press does not
want to become involved in such matters as this and will
refuse to print Mrs. PATTERSON's book.

Miami indices contain no references that can be
identified with ANNIE R. PATTERSON.

Request of the Bureau

If PATTERSON is unknown to the Bureau and Dallas
it is requested that an indices search be made and the
results furnished the New Orleans, Dallas and Miami Offices.

- 10 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Miami
JJM/rgl
(8)

REC-52

62-109060-6788

2 J
Patterson
Franklin Press
no action

6-14-69

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

P.O. Box 1039 Main Office
Miami, Florida.
February 3, 1969

Mr. W.M. Allen, Ass. Sec.
FRANKLIN PRESS
928 S.W. 10 th. Street
Miami, Florida.

Dear Mr. Allen,

I am interested in having a considerable amount of printing done. I feel safe in saying that to serialize my book in magazine form means that we are talking about at least three million copies of the magazine for the first edition and in excess of that number for the following two editions--- my book will be serialized in three editions totaling the complete book. The first edition should be ready for the retail market not more than thirty five days from the time that you receive the order---in keeping with the terms and contingencies of the payments as per a prior contract concerning the performance of same; this to be determined when we are ready to talk business. The second editions will follow in consecutive time of thirty days each from the time you receive the order---- I desire a contract price for the printing because due to the little risk to any publisher, it will be impossible for a publisher to take the risk.

I am the lady who spoke on the radio station WKAT on January 20th--- "TALK OF MIAMI" the Bill Smith Show---- at which time I declared that LBJ paid for the John F. Kennedy assassination as per my records and word of mouth from Lee Harvey Oswald when I was in his company in Mexico in both March and April 1963--- after I had seen him in San Antonio on the first Friday night in January 1963 and later in Dal Rio, Texas where I copied the license number of the car in which he and what turned out to be one of the assassians were riding. His wife was with him--- Lee Harvey Oswald had refused to kill any one. It was I who brought to the United States the story of the Communist take over last summer in Washington at which time Congress was to be forced to draft the services of ROBERT KENNEDY, president and William F. Buckley as Vice pres. and announce to the nation there would be no elections--- this was after they had kidnapped the grandson and daughter of LBJ so as to force LBJ and H.R. to resign office----- All of which is of report with the F.B.I as of May 10th at which time I sent a telegram to LBJ---- All is of record. The material of Garrison in New Orleans originated from me after he confiscated what I had sent to the Senator Mr. Russell Long----- Garrison has used this for self aggrandizement while I supposedly rotted in a Mexican prison. Can you imagine an American gentleman doing a thing like that to a lady? I mention these things so that you may know the nature of the book so as to ascertain your interest in doing the printing. I have my own financing out of Zurich.

My residence is at 1823 Biscayne Blvd. until what time I can get an apartment. This is a good workshop and is zoned for business---- I plan to set up my own publishing company. I am on the 3rd. floor---apt. 29 --- the last one on the right in the event you might need to visit me. I hope to have a telephone next week. I have a telephone answering service--- 377-1728-ext. 601--- so that you may call and leave word if necessary.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Annie R. Patterson



14-11-11



Mrs. Arthur R. Jackson
Box 2059
Miami, Florida

See.
Mr. W. H. Allen, Ass.
Franklin Press Street
Franklin 10th Street
928 SW. Florida
Miami, Fla.

FBI

Date: 2/21/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION

OO:DL

Enclosed to the Bureau are 5, to DL and
NO 2 copies each of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

The Bureau's attention is called to Cincinnati
airtel to Bureau dated 1/30/69 captioned, "ROBERT
ALEXANDER; FNU BURNHAM; JAMES SHORR, IOC."

PRENTICE originally contacted Mr. ROBERT
MAMPEL, Special Agent in Charge of the Secret Service
Office, Columbus, Ohio, who then contacted the FBI
in Columbus and an appointment was made to talk with
PRENTICE.

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 5)
1-Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43) (Info)
1-New Orleans (Enc. 2) (89-69) (Info)
2-Cincinnati
(1-62-2758)
(1-139-43)

RTT/ble
(7)

REC-52

AGENCY AAG's Yeagley, Wilson & Ruckelshaus
Secret Service (62-27-69)
DATE 2-26-69
HOW-TO R/S (0-6-2-5-134)
BY JNG:ak

62-109060-6789
14 FEB 25 1969

59 MAR 4 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
February 21, 1969

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 11, 1969, Mr. Jack Prentice, 470 Beaver Avenue, Whitehall, Columbus, Ohio, advised that he is the owner of the Columbus Antenna Company and is a close friend of Gordon Novel.

He said that he first met Gordon Novel about five or six months ago when he met him at the Buckeye Electronics Company, Columbus, Ohio, and since they were both interested in electronic devices, they became friends and have worked closely together.

He said that during the time that he has known Novel, Novel has indicated that he is acquainted with Allen Dulles, the late former director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Walter Sheridan, who, according to Novel, is a close associate of the Kennedy family; with Clay Shaw, the defendant in the conspiracy trial now going on in New Orleans; with a man by the name of Ferrie, who is involved with Shaw; and with District Attorney Garrison of New Orleans. He said that from what Novel has told him, he is convinced that Novel was involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy and also as the trial of Shaw drew closer, he became more panicky. He said that Novel had not told him that he was involved in such a conspiracy and his opinion is based on his own interpretation of what Novel told him. He could not cite an example.

Prentice said that according to information Novel has given to him, Novel was involved in a night club in New Orleans at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion. Prior to the invasion, the French government had agreed to provide ten fighter planes which were to provide air coverage for the invasion. These planes were to leave the United States, fly south, and then return and approach Cuba from the south so that if they were detected by radar,

62-10960-6777
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

it would appear that they were coming from South America. When the United States decided to call off the air cover for the invasion, many people in the New Orleans area were disgruntled.

Prentice said that Novel is supposed to have been involved, along with Shaw and Ferrie, in prostitution in New Orleans and also Jack Ruby is supposed to have been involved in some manner.

Prentice said that Novel claims to have been the Chief Security Officer for District Attorney Garrison, and that Novel's first wife is now the mistress of Garrison. Novel claims to be the illegitimate son of Billy Rose, and claims that there is a \$52,000,000 trust fund set up for Novel from the estate of Billy Rose.

Prentice claimed that Novel has spent vast amounts of money to confuse District Attorney Garrison and he feels that Novel must be getting the money from people in New Orleans. He said that Novel has received \$1,350.00 from a man by the name of Robinson, of the International Sales and Service, 4200 Michoud Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana. This money was sent to Novel on the basis of a fictitious invoice from the Columbus Antenna Company. He also claimed that Novel was to receive \$1,000.00 on February 11, 1969, from a Richard McCoy, 36 Chittenden Street, Columbus, Ohio, which he believes actually originated with Robinson.

Prentice further advised that Novel has drawn up a law suit against the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Columbus, Ohio, charging that company with

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Invasion of Privacy in that they have tapped his telephone line. Prentice said that Novel does not have a telephone in his own name, but that the telephone which is installed in the apartment of Novel at 115 Shumaker Lane, Whitehall, Columbus, Ohio, is in his, Prentice's, name.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY. IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

FBI

Date: 2/24/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: NEW ORLEANS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
1 - Miami (Enc. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

REC-52

62-109060-6790
FEB 26 1969

58 MAR - 4 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

State Rests; Judge Will Rule On Shaw Acquittal Request High Court Refuses to Intervene

The state rested its case today in the trial of Clay L. Shaw and the judge promised a ruling at 9 a.m. tomorrow on a defense motion for a directed verdict of not guilty.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-20-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-10000 6710

THE STATE RESTED TODAY after Louisiana Supreme Court refused to intervene in the case and reverse a ruling by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. The judge yesterday barred testimony by a key state witness, New Orleans police Ptn. Aloysius J. Habighorst.

Chief prosecutor James L. Alcock filed an appeal with the high court last night, but was turned down. Today, he asked Judge Haggerty to reverse his ruling, but was again turned down.

IF JUDGE HAGGERTY GRANTS the motion for a directed verdict, the trial is over and Shaw goes free. If he denies it, the defense will begin presenting its case.

This morning, the defense issued subpoenas for two new witnesses, former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas and Lt. T. L. Baker of the Dallas Police Department.

Gov. Connally originally was subpoenaed by the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison, but was not called on schedule last Monday. Garrison aides explained then that trial was behind schedule and indicated he might be called later. But today, the state rested without calling Connally or several other witnesses under subpoena.

JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID HE WILL RULE tomorrow on the motion for a directed verdict after studying the testimony of the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, who said he heard Shaw discussing the assassination here in September, 1963, with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie. The defense contended today the alleged conversation does not constitute a conspiracy.

The state rested today after 10 days of testimony. The trial started Jan. 21, the jury was completed Feb. 5, opening statements were made Feb. 6, and the state began calling witnesses Feb. 7.

Judge Haggerty convened court at 9:30 this morning and announced the state's appeal to the Supreme Court was turned down.

"I have received word that the application has been denied. The ruling was signed by six of the seven justices of the Supreme Court. The only judge who did not sign was Justice (E. Howard) McCaleb," the judge said.

ALCOCK THEN MOVED THAT Judge Haggerty reconsider his ruling, on grounds there was a conflict in testimony on whether Shaw was deprived of his constitutional rights the night of his arrest, March 1, 1967.

Ptn. Habighorst contends that Shaw signed a fingerprint card that night which included the information that Shaw used as an alias "Clay Bertrand." Shaw, taking the stand in his own defense for the first time yesterday, testified the card was blank when he signed it.

JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID YESTERDAY he did not believe the policeman's story, and even if it were true, it could not be admitted in evidence because Shaw's constitutional rights were violated.

Alcock said it should be up to the jury to decide who is telling the truth about the fingerprint card.

Judge Haggerty disagreed, saying, as he reads the law, "It is a question for this court to decide . . . It's not up to Mr. Shaw or his counsel to state that the defendant's constitutional rights are violated, it's up to me to decide."

HE SAID THE POLICE DEPARTMENT had no right to keep Shaw's attorney out of the room while the defendant was being fingerprinted.

After the judge turned down his plea, Alcock announced the state was resting its case. Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond rose and announced he was making a motion

for a directed verdict. The judge sent out of the room while the motion was argued.

Dymond cited the state conspiracy statute and said under it a conspiracy must include an agreement of a combination of two or more persons for the specific purpose of committing a crime and an overt act in furtherance of that agreement.

HE CITED RUSSO'S TESTIMONY and said it contained no showing of such an agreement. He quoted Russo as saying:

" . . . I never said anything about a conspiracy. I didn't sit in on any conspiracy."

Dymond quoted Russo further as saying he heard neither Shaw nor Oswald agree to kill Kennedy. "We submit in that matter that, without an agreement to do anything, you cannot have a conspiracy."

HE SAID RUSSO BELIEVED the meeting was only a "bull session" and added: "At a time when Kennedy was unpopular, there were many loose bull sessions remarks made by many who disagreed with his policies. It would be ludicrous to claim these constituted a conspiracy."

Dymond termed the state's showing of a conspiracy as "an absolute void."

Going into the alleged "overt acts" the state attempted to show, Dymond said Shaw's trip to the West Coast and Ferrie's trip to Houston the day of the assassination had no connection with any conspiracy.

DYMOND SAID THE STATE failed to show Oswald ever took a gun to the Texas School Book Depository the day Kennedy was slain.

"All this adds up to the fact that the state has not made a prima facie case and we urge the court to use the powers invested by the Legislature and direct a verdict of not guilty," Dymond said.

Answering Dymond, Alcock said the conspiracy statute is "very broad." He said Russo is not qualified to legally define a conspiracy.

WHAT MAKES THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY meeting important, Alcock argued, is that Oswald "wound up in the Texas Book Depository."

Alcock said the trip by Shaw to San Francisco is important because Russo heard the "conspirators" say the trip would be used as an alibi.

Dymond contended Russo was never sure of his identification of Shaw.

The judge called a brief recess and returned to announce he intends to read the Russo testimony. He said the transcript will not be available until 5 p. m. today.

"AFTER READING THE TRANSCRIPT I will make my decision on the request for a directed verdict at 9 a. m. tomorrow," the judge said, then recessed court.

The legal hassle late yesterday over Habighorst's testimony brought out the most dramatic moment so far in the trial when Alcock angrily demanded a mistrial.

But the appeal he filed last night made no mention of a mistrial. Instead, it sought to have the high court reverse Judge Haggerty and permit Habighorst's testimony to go before the jury.

Shaw testified yesterday as a traverse witness in a lengthy hearing on the admissibility of Habighorst's testimony. The hearing was held with the jury not present. Afterwards, the judge ruled

...tion was not ...

The ruling came at the end of the four-hour hearing on prosecution evidence involving Habighorst's claim that when he fingerprinted Shaw on March 1, 1967, he asked Shaw if he used any alias and Shaw replied: "Clay Bertrand."

BERTRAND IS THE name Garrison contends Shaw used in plotting with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder Kennedy.

Judge Haggerty based his ruling on testimony that Shaw's attorney, Edward Wegmann, was barred from the Bureau of Identification room at the Central Lockup while Shaw was being fingerprinted.

This, the judge said, violates the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Escobedo case "because no police officer has the right to tell an attorney he cannot be with his client."

THE JUDGE ADDED that "if Ptn. Habighorst's testimony is correct," he also violated the Miranda Supreme Court decision because he did not forewarn Shaw of his right to remain silent when he told him to sign the fingerprint card.

The judge said:

"Officer Habighorst did not forewarn Shaw of his right to remain silent. Even if officer Habighorst did question him—and from what I've heard I seriously doubt it."

"Your honor!" Alcock shouted. "Are you ruling on the credibility of Habighorst?"

THE JUDGE PEERED at Alcock over his spectacles. "No jurors are present," he said.

"But you are passing on the credibility of a witness before the press and the world," cried Alcock.

"I don't care," said Judge Haggerty. "The whole world can hear that I do not believe officer Habighorst. I do not believe officer Habighorst."

Alcock said. "A judge's unsolicited comment on evidence..."

"Denied," said Judge Haggerty. "I rule this evidence is inadmissible before the jury."

The jury was sent out of the courtroom as yesterday afternoon's session began with Garrison investigator Louis Ivon on the stand. Ivon handled the arrest of Shaw March 1, 1967.

It soon became apparent that Ivon was not present when Habighorst filled out the fingerprint card. He was excused and Habighorst took the stand.

Habighorst testified he fingerprinted and photographed Shaw about 8 p. m. on that date and that Edward Wegmann was "in and out" during the process.

THE POLICEMAN said that as a matter of routine a suspect is asked his vital statistics. He said he asked Shaw no questions except routine information needed for the fingerprint card.

Shaw, he said, read the card over and then signed it. He said Wegmann was present at the time.

Then the defense began calling traverse witnesses. The first was Capt. Louis J. Curole, who said he was on duty at the Central Lockup when Shaw was delivered for booking.

HE TESTIFIED to the routine of booking procedure, and said Ptn. Habighorst should have had the arrest form with all the information he needed at his disposal.

Sgt. Jonas J. Butzman testified he heard Habighorst question Shaw in the B of I room about the correct spelling of a name, but said the name was not Bertrand.

He said he did not remember seeing Wegmann in the B of I room, but said he saw him near the booking door about 27 feet away.

EDWARD WEGMANN was then called to the stand. He testified he was given a copy of the arrest record before Shaw was fingerprinted and it had no mention of any aliases on it.

Wegmann said he was given an opportunity to confer with his client, but did not do much talking because he feared the room in the DA's office was bugged.

Another Shaw attorney, Salvatore Panzeca, took the stand briefly and said he was the first of Shaw's attorneys on the scene after the arrest.

HE SAID HE advised Shaw not "to speak to anyone at all about anything; not even to say hello or goodbye. I told him not to answer questions from anyone."

Then Shaw took the stand, wearing a blue suit and red tie. He spoke calmly, making his replies in a crisp tone.

He said he was in the DA's office when Assistant DA Andrew J. Sciambra told him he was to be charged "with conspiring to murder the presi-

dent of the United States."

Shaw said he asked for an attorney, and was permitted to call Panzeca. He said Panzeca told him not to talk to anyone.

ASKED IF HE followed Panzeca's advice, Shaw replied, "I did."

Shaw said that by the time he was taken to the Central Lockup for booking, Wegmann had arrived. He said he wanted "my lawyer with me at every stage," but was told he had to go into the B of I alone.

He said the fingerprint card was blank when he signed it. Asked why he signed, Shaw said, "I was told it was necessary for getting bail."

Shaw said he was not asked about any alias.

CHIEF DEFENSE counsel F. Irvin Dymond pressed him:

"Did you ever tell anyone at Central Lockup you used an alias?"

"I did not," said Shaw.

Under questioning by Alcock, Shaw said he was not abused and not offered any reward for answering questions.

When Panzeca arrived, Shaw said, he communicated with him mostly by writing because of the fear the room was bugged.

Shaw said Habighorst did not ask him any questions of any kind.

mony, both sides filed exhibits and Dymond objected Alcock's introduction of the fingerprint card.

It was then Judge Haggerty said he would sustain the objections of the defense to the entire Habighorst testimony, gave his reasons, and interjected he did not believe the policeman's story.

Ptn. Habighorst originally revealed his version of the story in July, 1968, saying that he had kept a copy of the fingerprint card with Shaw's signature and the Bertrand alias on it.

He said at the time that Shaw freely admitted using the Bertrand alias. Shaw has consistently denied this.

AFTER THE MATTER came to light, Alcock released on July 29 a copy of a signed statement given by Habighorst on Jan. 28, 1968. The statement did not make it clear whether Shaw signed his name to the cards before or after the information was filled in.

Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso said the records were locked up by Garrison as evidence after Shaw was booked and no one remembered the alias matter until Habighorst released an "extra" copy he had retained.

AFTER AN INVESTIGATION, Giarrusso on Aug. 6 said he could find no evidence of misconduct on the part of Habighorst in the matter. He said disclosure of the incident was precipitated by a local television reporter and not by the policeman.

Giarrusso said the report revealed Habighorst cleared his TV appearance through Alcock as well as the police department. He said it is not unusual for police officers to retain copies of a report for reference in case he has to testify in court.

A large share of Garrison's case against Shaw hangs on the Bertrand name. New Orleans attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr. told the Warren Commission a mysterious figure named Clay Bertrand called him the day after the assassination and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, then accused of the slaying.

ANDREWS WAS convicted of perjury in August 1967, after allegedly giving conflicting stories on the Bertrand matter under oath.

Garrison contends Shaw and Bertrand are one and the same, and the state's star witness, testified earlier in the trial he was introduced to Shaw as Clem Bertrand at the party at which Russo says the assassination was discussed.

In yesterday morning's session, the state put on three witnesses. They were:

—Dr. John M. Nichols of the University of Kansas.

—Mrs. Jessee Parker, a former hostess at the Eastern Air Lines VIP Room at New Orleans International Airport.

—Richard R. Carr of Dallas. Dr. Nichols had testified Monday that his opinion as an expert on pathology and forensic medicine is that Kennedy was shot from the front and that separate bullets hit Kennedy and former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas.

He based his opinion on his study of the Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination, which took place Nov. 22, 1963, in Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

ON CROSS-EXAMINATION yesterday, Dr. Nichols said the proper way to conduct an autopsy was to carefully study X-rays and photos. He said he is suing the U.S. government for access to the Kennedy autopsy reports and photos.

Dymond attacked Dr. Nichols' credentials as an expert and elicited an acknowledgement from the witness that he is largely self-taught in the fields in which he qualified as an expert.

Mrs. Parker testified that she saw Shaw sign the guest register at the VIP room as "Clay Bertrand" in December, 1966. A copy of the register was introduced in evidence.

SHE SAID SHE particularly remembered Shaw because of his "gray hair." She pointed out the defendant in the courtroom as the man she saw.

She testified she took a lie detector test on the matter, and a police department polygraph expert testified he administered the test. The results were not revealed.

Carr said he was watching the presidential motorcade in Dallas the day of the assassination from a seventh-floor window overlooking Dealey Plaza directly across from the Texas School Book Depository from where the Warren Commission says the shots were fired.

HE SAID HE saw a man in a fifth-floor window of the depository before the shots were fired. After the shots, Carr said, he saw four men flee the depository, three of them in a station wagon. The man he saw on the fifth floor, Carr said, left on foot.

Carr said he thought the shots came from the direction of the grassy knoll in front of the motorcade. He based this on a movement he saw in the grass in the Plaza seven floors below.

The witness said he was told by the FBI to "keep his mouth shut" about what he saw.

quote."

He praised the performance of the individual reservists, saying "they demonstrated patience with seemingly insurmountable obstacles" and ultimately prevailed.



—States-Item sketch by Ralph Vingo.

ALOYSIUS J. HABIGHORST, police officer who fingerprinted Clay L. Shaw, testifies at trial yesterday. Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. refused to allow Habighorst's testimony to go before the jury.



Ralph Vinson
NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM

SCENES DURING YESTERDAY'S COURT sessions include DR. JOHN M. NICHOLS of Kansas University (upper left sketches), who testified that he believes the bullet that killed President Kennedy was fired from the front; Defendant CLAY L. SIFAW (upper right); RICHARD RANDOLPH

CARR of Dallas (lower) who testified that four men fled the Texas School Depository minutes after the assassination, and MRS. JESSE PARKER, who said she saw Shaw sign a guest register at the New Orleans International Airport as "Clay Bertrand."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

District Attorney Appeals Against Haggerty Ruling

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock last night filed an appeal in the Louisiana Supreme Court against Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s rulings in the Clay L. Shaw trial.

Supreme Court Clerk Harold Moise said the court had not considered the appeal early this morning. But, he said, any of the seven justices could stay today's proceedings of the trial pending a hearing of the appeal.

JUDGE HAGGERTY said he would confer with high court officials by telephone in Alcock's presence before starting today's trial session. Moise said the documents filed by Alcock would not be made public until the justices saw them, but Alcock said yesterday he would appeal Judge Haggerty's denial of a mistrial and his refusal to permit the Shaw jury to hear testimony by New Orleans policeman Aloysius J. Habighorst.

Shaw, 55, is on trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

IT WAS NOT clear whether

Alcock was asking the high court to declare a mistrial or to permit Habighorst to testify. He asked Judge Haggerty for the mistrial yesterday after the judge said in court—with the jury absent—that he did not believe Habighorst's story.

Alcock's angry request for a mistrial climaxed an eventful day in which Shaw took the stand for the first time in his own defense.

The defense had promised to put Shaw on the stand after the state rested its case, but he went on early as a transverse witness in a lengthy hearing on the admissibility of Habighorst's testimony.

Afterwards, the judge ruled out Ptn. Habighorst's testimony on constitutional grounds, and interjected he did not believe the witness' story. This provoked an angry reaction from Alcock.

The ruling came at the end of a four-hour hearing—during which the jury was out of the courtroom—on prosecution evidence involving Habighorst's claim that when he fingerprinted Shaw on March 1, 1967, he asked Shaw if he used any alias and Shaw replied: "Clay Bertrand."

District Attorney Jim Garrison contends Shaw used in plotting with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder Kennedy.

Judge Haggerty based his ruling on testimony that Shaw's attorney, Edward Wegmann, was barred from the Bureau of Identification room at the Central Lockup while Shaw was being fingerprinted.

This, the judge said, violates the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Escobedo case "because no police officer has the right to tell an attorney he cannot be with his client."

THE JUDGE ADDED that "if Ptn. Habighorst's testimony is correct," he also violated the Miranda Supreme Court decision because he did not forewarn Shaw of his right to remain silent when he told him to sign the fingerprint card.

The judge said:

"Officer Habighorst did not forewarn Shaw of his right to remain silent. Even if officer Habighorst did question him—and from what I've heard I seriously doubt it..."

"Your honor!" Alcock shouted. "Are you ruling on the credibility of Habighorst?"

THE JUDGE PEERED at Alcock over his spectacles. "No jurors are present," he said.

"But you are passing on the credibility of a witness before the press and the world," cried Alcock.

"I don't care," said Judge Haggerty. "The whole world can hear that I do not believe officer Habighorst. I do not believe officer Habighorst."

"I DEMAND A mistrial," Alcock sputtered. "A judge's unsolicited comment on evidence..."

"Denied," said Judge Haggerty. "I rule this evidence is inadmissible before the jury."

Alcock announced his intention to appeal, and the judge said that unless he heard from the high court by the time court was due to open today, he would go ahead with the trial.

The jury was sent out of the courtroom as yesterday afternoon's session began with Gar-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

ST/ TES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-20-69
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62 117 111 6790

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He said he was barred from the B of I room by Curole.

Wegmann said he was given an opportunity to confer with his client, but did not do much talking because he feared the room in the DA's office was bugged.

Another Shaw attorney, Salvatore Panzeca, took the stand briefly and said he was the first of Shaw's attorneys on the scene after the arrest.

HE SAID HE advised Shaw not "to speak to anyone at

all about anything not even to say hello or goodbye. I told him not to answer questions from anyone."

Then Shaw took the stand, wearing a blue suit and red tie. He spoke calmly, making his replies in a crisp tone.

He said he was in the DA's office when Assistant DA Andrew J. Sciambra told him he was to be charged "with conspiring to murder the president of the United States."

Shaw said he asked for an attorney, and was permitted to call Panzeca. He said Panzeca told him not to talk to anyone.

ASKED IF HE followed Panzeca's advice, Shaw replied, "I did."

Shaw said that by the time he was taken to the Central Lockup for booking, Wegmann had arrived. He said he wanted "my lawyer with me at every stage," but was told he had to go into the B of I alone.

He said the fingerprint card was blank when he signed it. Asked why he signed, Shaw said, "I was told it was necessary for getting bail."

Shaw said he was not asked about any alias.

CHIEF DEFENSE counsel F. Irvin Dymond pressed him: "Did you ever tell anyone at Central Lockup you used an alias?"

"I did not," said Shaw.

Under questioning by Alcock, Shaw said he was not abused and not offered any reward for answering questions.

When Panzeca arrived, Shaw said, he communicated with him mostly by writing because of the fear the room was bugged.

Shaw said Habighorst did not ask him any questions of any kind.

AT THE CLOSE of the testimony, both sides filed exhibits and Dymond objected to Alcock's introduction of the fingerprint card.

It was then Judge Haggerty said he would sustain the objections of the defense to the entire Habighorst testimony, gave his reasons, and interjected he did not believe the policeman's story.

In yesterday morning's session, the state put on three witnesses. They were:

—Dr. John M. Nichols of the

University of Kansas.

—Mr. J. Lee Potts, a former hotel manager at the Eastern Air Lines VIP Room at New Orleans International Airport.

—Richard R. Carr of Dallas. Dr. Nichols had testified Monday that his opinion as an expert on pathology and forensic medicine is that Kennedy was shot from the front and that separate bullets hit Kennedy and former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas.

He based his opinion on his study of the Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination, which took place Nov. 22, 1963, in Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

ON CROSS-EXAMINATION yesterday, Dr. Nichols said the proper way to conduct an autopsy was to carefully study X-rays and photos. He said he is suing the U.S. government for access to the Kennedy autopsy reports and photos.

Dymond attacked Dr. Nichols' credentials as an expert and elicited an acknowledgment from the witness that he is largely self-taught in the fields in which he qualified as an expert.

Mrs. Parker testified that she saw Shaw sign the guest register at the VIP room as "Clay Bertrand" in December, 1966. A copy of the register was introduced in evidence.

SHE SAID SHE particularly remembered Shaw because of his "pretty gray hair." She pointed out the defendant in the courtroom as the man she saw.

She testified she took a lie detector test on the matter, and a police department polygraph expert testified he administered the test. The results were not revealed.

Carr said he was watching the presidential motorcade in Dallas the day of the assassination from a seventh-floor window overlooking Dealey Plaza directly across from the Texas School Book Depository from where the Warren Commission says the shots were fired.

STATE IS STUNNED BY JUDGE'S RULING

Card, Officer's Testimony Held Inadmissible

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. stunned the prosecution in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw Wednesday by refusing to admit a New Orleans policeman's testimony about an alleged Shaw alias.

Judge Haggerty ruled the testimony was inadmissible along with a fingerprint card, signed by Shaw, because two New Orleans policemen violated Shaw's constitutional rights on the night he was arrested, March 1, 1967.

Shaw, 55, is charged with conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The decision, along with an accompanying remark by Judge Haggerty that he "doubted seriously" the testimony of Ptn. Aloysius J. Habighorst, came after Shaw personally took the witness stand to refute Habighorst's testimony.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock sprang to his feet when Judge Haggerty announced his decision and expressed disbelief when the judge said he doubted the policeman's testimony.

He said he would file for writs of review with the Louisiana Supreme Court immediately, and Judge Haggerty indicated that unless the Supreme Court grants the writs he will proceed with the trial at 9 a. m. Thursday.

Haggerty Says Rights Violated

Judge Haggerty, in remarks leading up to his ruling, said Shaw's constitutional rights were violated in his not being allowed to have his attorney with him during the fingerprinting and in Habighorst's alleged questioning.

Habighorst "violated" Shaw's rights if he asked the question about an alias, said the judge.

"Even if he did," continued Judge Haggerty, "it is not admissible. If Officer Habighorst is telling the truth—and I seriously doubt it . . ."

Alcock leaped up, his face red in anger and his voice trembling, and he said: "Are you passing on the credibility of a state witness in front of the press and the whole world?"

"It's outside the presence of the jury," Judge Haggerty replied. "I do not care. The whole world can hear that I do not believe Officer Habighorst. I do not believe Officer Habighorst."

Alcock then moved for a mistrial, and the judge denied it.

Then Alcock said he would appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court to reverse Judge Haggerty's ruling.

Immediate Request for Review Planned

He said he would file for the review by the state's highest court immediately, and Haggerty said that if no word is received from the Supreme Court by 8:45 a. m. Thursday, he will then telephone the court him-

self in Alcock's presence. If the review is not granted by 9 a. m., Judge Haggerty said, the trial will resume.

The rapid fire conclusion of events Wednesday afternoon came out of the presence of the jury and saw Shaw and two of his attorneys, Edward F. Wegmann and Salvatore Panzeca, take the witness stand.

Shaw, called as a witness for the limited purpose of the admissibility of the oral statement of Ptn. Habighorst, said he signed a blank fingerprint card at the Bureau of Identification office in Central Lockup the night of March 1, 1967, because Ptn. Habighorst said "this was necessary to getting bail."

He said that his attorney, Edward F. Wegmann, was not permitted to go into the B of I room with him when he was fingerprinted, and that while he was in the room he was not asked any questions at all.

Shaw said all he could remember saying was, "In that case I'll sign it," after being told his signature on the blank fingerprint card was necessary if he wanted to obtain bail.

Ptn. Habighorst testified early in the afternoon that he asked Shaw questions to fill in blanks on the fingerprint card including "other names he may use or may be known by."

The card carries the notation that Shaw uses the alias "Clay Bertrand" and the state contends that Shaw signed it after reading its contents.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date:

Edition: 2-20-69

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

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N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107-1-1710

Judge Haggerty said, after hearing arguments over oral testimony of Ptn. Habighorst, that he felt Capt. Louis J. Cu-... violated the Supreme Court decision in the Escobedo case because no police officer has the right to tell an attorney he cannot be with his client," and that Habighorst violated in spirit "the effect of the Miranda decision" in that he "did not warn Mr. Shaw of his right to remain silent."

It was after this statement that the judge said "although I doubt it (Habighorst's testimony) seriously from what I have heard."

The only Shaw attorneys who did not take the stand were F. Dymond and William Wegmann.

District Attorney Jim Garrison made another courtroom appearance Wednesday and that was to question a Dallas, Tex., man, who said he saw four men run from the area of the Texas School Book Depository after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

In other testimony Wednesday:

Dr. John M. Nichols of the University of Kansas underwent cross-examination; Mrs. Jesse Parker, a former hostess at the Eastern Air Lines VIP Room at New Orleans International Airport, testified that she saw Shaw sign the name Clay Bertrand in the guest register at the room on Dec. 14, 1966.

Also, Sgt. Jonas J. Butzman and Officer John N. Perkins testified in connection with the admissibility of the Habighorst testimony.

Shaw was the last witness called by the defense while the judge heard testimony regarding the admissibility of the Habighorst testimony.

Shaw Appears Relaxed on Stand

Answering questions rapidly, Shaw appeared relaxed and he spoke in a strong voice.

Shaw acknowledged that on March 1, 1967, he was arrested in the DA's office, and he explained that during the afternoon he was able to contact Panzeca by telephone. Edward Wegmann was temporarily out of the state.

"Did he give you any legal advice?" asked Dymond.

"He said to speak to no one except himself."

"Did I follow it?"
"I did."
Dymond: Shaw if after he went to Central Lockup following his arrest he was with an attorney. He said that Edward Wegmann was with him. (Wegmann testified he arrived back in the city during the afternoon and shortly thereafter went directly to the DA's office.) Shaw said that at the Central Lockup he wanted "my lawyer with me at every stage," but

he was told he had to go into the B of I alone.

He was shown a copy of the fingerprint card bearing his signature and he said he recognized the signature as his own. "What material was filled in on it when you signed it?" asked Dymond.

"Nothing," he answered. "You signed a blank fingerprint card?"

"I was told this was a necessity to getting bail."

Shaw Says Clerk Filled Out Sheet

Dymond asked him if he recalled being booked. Shaw said he did and he identified the booking sheet as being "filled out by the booking clerk who asked me questions."

Shaw said he was not asked about an alias or any names he uses.

"Did you ever tell anyone at Central Lockup you used an alias?"

"I didn't."

He was then shown the copy of the booking sheet given to him and he said there was nothing on the copy concerning an alias.

On cross-examination by Alcock, the prosecutor asked Shaw if it was not a fact that his telephone call to his attorney was made at the suggestion of Assistant DA Andrew M. Sciambra.

Shaw said it was not exactly correct. "I said I wanted an attorney and he said I'd better call one."

Shaw said he was not physically abused nor promised any reward for answering questions in the DA's office.

He said all statements he gave to the DA's office he gave freely and voluntarily. Shaw said he first wanted an attorney "at the time Mr. Sciambra said they were going to charge me."

attempted to question him in the DA's office between time of the telephone call and the arrival of Panzeca.

He was asked if after Panzeca arrived, he was permitted to talk with his attorney.

"We communicated, largely by writing," Shaw said. He said he was with Panzeca alone for about 20 to 25 minutes.

As Alcock touched upon each phase, the period between Panzeca's arrival and leaving the DA's office, and the trip from the Criminal District Court Building to Central Lockup he asked Shaw if anyone in the DA's office physically abused him or promised him a reward for answering questions.

Each time Shaw said no.

Alias Not Mentioned, Shaw Testifies

Shaw repeated that at the arrest register at Central Lockup no mention of an alias was made, and he said that as he answered questions, the officer typed.

Shaw said the policeman asked him several questions.

"Did he ever type when you were not responding to a question?" asked Alcock. "I think not," answered Shaw.

He said his attorney, Edward Wegmann, was standing next to him during this period. When this questioning was over, Shaw said he was taken to B of I, and his attorney was not permitted to accompany him.

He said he was asked no questions at all, and he repeated that he had signed a blank fingerprint card. He said he did not know when Habighorst signed the card because he did not see him sign it.

"And the officer did not ask you anything?" asked Alcock.

"That's my testimony," said Shaw.

"He didn't ask you for the correct spelling of your name?"

"No."

"Did he ask you how to spell your name?"

"To my recollection, no."

"You are fairly certain?"

"Yes."

Shaw said he recalled being instructed to wash his hands prior to being fingerprinted, and he said he also believes he was photographed.

Enrico Caid
The sparks began flying as the side introduced exhibits in connection with the afternoon testimony. The defense entered several and then Alcock attempted to enter some. When Alcock presented the fingerprint card, Dymond objected, saying it was a self-serving declaration for the state and Shaw had signed it when it was blank. Alcock maintained that the signature had been placed on it only after the defendant had read the card.

Alcock maintained that the incident in the B of I was merely a booking procedure" and not in violation of Shaw's constitutional rights.

This is when Judge Haggerty said he was sustaining the defense's objection to the introduction of the fingerprint card as well as Habighorst's testimony. However, he said that in the matter of interrogation the DA's office "skirts are very clean."

Panzeca testified briefly before Shaw took the stand. He said that Shaw called him about 3 p. m. on March 1, 1967, and he arrived at the DA's office about 15 to 20 minutes later.

He said Shaw was in Sciambra's office and he told him not "to speak to anyone at all about anything; not even to say 'hello' or 'good-by.' I told him not to answer questions from anyone."

"Did you make this known to any members of the district attorney's staff?"

Panzeca said he did to Sciambra and two other aides of the DA who were "guarding" Mr. Shaw.

Attorney Was Able to Meet with Shaw

Alcock asked Panzeca if any member of the DA's staff denied him the right to meet with Shaw, and he said no, "but I didn't think I could question him freely."

"Did you advise him of his constitutional rights?"

"I told him he didn't have to make a statement."

Panzeca said that when he and Shaw finally were alone he was "afraid the room and area we were in were bugged."

He said their original communication was conducted on a note pad. He said he would write a question to Shaw on the pad and Shaw would answer in writing.

Alcock asked Panzeca if he observed any evidence that the room was bugged. "I really didn't make a search, it was just a feeling."

Panzeca said that when Shaw was taken to Central Lockup he went with Alcock and others to Shaw's French Quarter apartment for which the DA's office had obtained a search warrant.

Capt. Curole took the witness stand at 3:30 p. m., following a short mid-afternoon recess. Curole said he was the Central Lockup platoon commander on duty when Shaw was delivered for booking March 1, 1967.

Curole said he assigned Sgt. Butzman to guard Shaw until the processing was completed. He also said Shaw's attorney, Edward Wegmann, was not admitted to the Bureau of Identification room on his instructions.

He said, however, that Wegmann expressed no desire to enter the room; and therefore, Curole said, he did not tell the attorney he could or could not enter the room.

Curole said he told Wegmann he could see his client as soon as the fingerprinting was finished. Asked to leave the booking area, Wegmann then went to the lobby.

Curole explained that the field arrest form is a five-part sheet which gives Central Lockup necessary information to book an individual. He said it is

normally sent at the time of arrest.

Asked by Dymond about copies of the arrest form, Curole replied that several copies are made and distributed to proper departments.

Dymond then wanted to know where these copies go. This triggered an objection by Alcock, who claimed the question was "totally irrelevant" to the issue of whether Shaw gave a voluntary statement.

Judge Haggerty then conversed with Curole and learned that the copy in his possession was the ninth copy of the original report. At this time, Curole noted that the date of the report indicated "February 30" and should have read "March 1."

The judge overruled Alcock's objection and permitted Dymond to ask his question.

Curole Says Copy Is Sent to Officer

Curole then testified that a copy of the arrest form, including parts two and three which contain information about aliases, is sent to the Bureau of Identification officer. He said that, at the time Shaw was being fingerprinted, there should have been a copy of the arrest form at the officer's disposal.

Dymond asserted that the credibility of Habighorst's testimony was now in doubt because of Curole's testimony. Dymond pointed out that Habighorst testified he did not have the arrest information available.

Alcock objected to this but was overruled again by Judge Haggerty.

Dymond tendered the witness to the state; and under questioning by Alcock, Curole said he did not know for certain whether Habighorst had a copy of the arrest form.

Following Curole to the stand, Sgt. Butzman testified that he was assigned to guard Shaw at Central Lockup and stayed within five to 10 feet of Shaw at all times.

Butzman said he heard Habighorst question Shaw in the B of I room about the correct spelling of a name, although he could not remember the name. Asked by Dymond if the name mentioned was Clay Bertrand, Butzman replied "No."

Alcock continued his objections to Dymond's question, but was overruled once more by Judge Haggerty.

Butzman said he did not know if Habighorst had a copy of the arrest form while in the B of I room. Asked if Wegmann was in the B of I room, Butzman said he did not know although he did remember seeing Wegmann by the booking room door about 27 feet away.

Questioned by Alcock, Butzman said he and Shaw were in the B of I room for about 30 minutes. Asked by the state if anyone physically abused Shaw or promised him a reward or immunity from prosecution if he made a statement, Butzman replied, "No."

Butzman said he was close enough to Shaw at all times to hear any conversation between

Shaw and Habighorst.

Butzman was excused from the stand, and Dymond then called police officer Perkins to the witness chair.

Officer Questioned About Procedure

Alcock objected to Perkins' presence on the stand because the officer was not on duty when Shaw was brought to Central Lockup that March 1. But Dymond said he wanted to question Perkins about standard operating procedure at Central Lockup, and Judge Haggerty overruled the state's objection.

Perkins testified that he is assigned to the B of I division and his duties include fingerprinting and typing up of FBI cards. When an arrested individual is being fingerprinted, Perkins said, a copy of the record division sheet (arrest form) is in his (Perkins) possession.

Perkins said he usually looks over the document and verifies information on it with the arrested individual. He said he does this to make sure there are no typographical errors and that "everything is correct."

He said the desk sergeant sometimes makes a typographical error on the original form which must be corrected before the information is typed onto the FBI cards. Perkins said he orally questions arrested persons and specifically asks them if they have a previous record.

On the matter of aliases, Perkins said not all arrested

aliases are typed on a room. "Some you use, some you don't," he explained.

Perkins emphasized that he would not start the fingerprinting processing without the record division arrest paper.

Questioned by Alcock, Perkins said that, if the officer did not have access to the record division paper, it would be possible to fill out the paper by asking the arrested person the necessary information.

The state tendered the witness, and Perkins was excused.

Wegmann then took the stand, noting that he has been Shaw's attorney since 1949.

Under questioning by Dymond, Wegmann related he accompanied Shaw to Central Lockup. Wegmann said he escorted Shaw to the booking window where Shaw was asked to surrender his personal possessions. After the arrest record was completed at the booking office, Wegmann said Shaw was handed a blue copy of the arrest report.

Attorney States No Alias on Card

Asked if there were any aliases listed on it, Wegmann replied:

"I have examined it many times. There is no alias on the copy."

Wegmann said he was then advised by Curole that Shaw would be taken to the B of I room and that Wegmann would have to leave the booking area. Wegmann said he was escorted to a point completely outside the booking area room.

"At no time did I enter or go close to the B of I room," he stated, adding that he has never been in or near the B of I room, and, indeed, did not even know its location.

Questioned by Alcock, Wegmann said he had just arrived in New Orleans March 1, 1967, from an Atlanta assignment when he learned about Shaw's arrest. He said he met Shaw in the offices of the District Attorney that day and that he had already been placed under arrest when he arrived.

Attorney Was Warned That Room Was Bugged

Wegmann said he and Shaw were alone for a time in one of the district attorney's offices but that there was little conversation between them because

Shaw Fingerprinted, Photograph Taken at Night

had been warned that the room was "bugged."

Asked by Alcock if he knew for certain that the room was bugged or if he saw any bugging equipment, Wegman answered, "I didn't have time to ascertain whether it was."

Wegmann said Shaw was taken to Central Lockup in handcuffs. The attorney said there was no questioning of Shaw at Central Lockup, adding that "very little" was said at the booking area.

As the afternoon session opened, Alcock moved that the Eastern Airlines lounge register be entered into evidence of the trial. Judge Haggerty agreed.

The jury was allowed to look at the register, then Alcock said he would like for the jury to be excused for some arguments before Judge Haggerty only. The jury was sent up stairs by the judge.

It was during this 80-minute period that testimony was taken from Louis W. Ivon, who handled the arrest of Shaw March 1, 1967, and policeman Aloysius J. Habighorst, who oversaw the fingerprinting and photographing at Central Lockup of Shaw after his arrest.

The State was attempting to enter a fingerprint card on which Shaw allegedly signed his name, even though it allegedly contained the name of "Clay Bertrand." Ivon was called first but when it became established that Ivon heard none of the questioning of Shaw by Habighorst, Judge Haggerty asked the State why he was even called as a witness.

Alcock told Judge Haggerty that he was attempting to give the court the whole picture, that Shaw was advised of his constitutional rights to remain silent and that he gave the information freely.

A little later, Alcock called Habighorst. The policeman testified he had been with the New Orleans Police Department for 15 years and March 1, 1967, was assigned to fingerprinting and photographing at the Central Lockup's Bureau of Identification.

"Did you on March 1, 1967, fingerprint and photograph the defendant, Clay Shaw?" Alcock asked.

"Yes," said Habighorst. "It was about 8 p. m. inside the Bureau of Identification."

Habighorst said police officer Lynn Loisel, Ivon, Ed Wegmann—who was "in and out"—assistant district attorney Alvin Oser and other police personnel were present.

Alcock asked, "Prior to fingerprinting Mr. Shaw, did you look at his arrest record?"

"No," replied Habighorst.

"Tell us your procedure in fingerprinting a person," said Alcock.

"I ask him his age, full name, place of birth, height, weight, and other names he may use or may be known by," explained Habighorst.

"Is this routinely done?" continued Alcock.

"It is for someone who has committed an offense that would necessitate his fingerprinting," replied Habighorst. "It is not done for minor municipal offenses."

"Are the questions the same?" Alcock asked.

"Yes," replied Habighorst.

Habighorst, in response to an Alcock question, said he obtained some information on the fingerprint card from Shaw while he was by a wash basin and other parts of it in front of his (Habighorst's) desk.

"Did you abuse him physically?" asked Alcock.

"No," was Habighorst's answer.

"Did you make him promises of any nature?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Habighorst.

"How long was Mr. Shaw in the Bureau of Identification?" continued Alcock.

"Approximately 30 minutes," he answered.

"Did you have occasion to question him during this time?" said Alcock.

"Other than the information for the fingerprint card," Habighorst answered, "no, there were no other conversations."

Alcock got up and went over to Habighorst on the witness stand. He asked Habighorst if he recognized the document, labeled State Exhibit No. 60.

Officer Identifies

Card Signed by Shaw

Habighorst looked at it. "This was one of the first cards we made out," he said. "It was discarded because of the lightness of the ink."

"Is this your signature?" asked Alcock.

"Yes," said Habighorst.

"Is this the defendant's signature?" Alcock continued.

"Yes," said Habighorst.

"Did the defendant make any corrections or deletions on it?" asked Alcock.

"No," replied Habighorst.

"Was he requested to read it?" queried Alcock.

"The defendant requested to read it," answered Habighorst.

The State surrendered Habighorst to the defense. William Wegmann took up the questioning.

"Isn't it a fact that Mr. Shaw's attorney was excluded from the Bureau of Identification?" asked Wegmann.

"He was there for a time," said Habighorst. "If he was excluded, I don't know why."

"Was Mr. Shaw's attorney present when he signed the fingerprint card?" questioned Wegmann.

"Yes, sir," replied Habighorst.

"Are you sure?" pressed Wegmann.

"I recall he was inside the door," said Habighorst. "I would say he was more inside the Bureau of Identification than

outside the door in the booking area."

"Did you see the field arrest record of Mr. Shaw?" continued Wegmann.

"Yes, after fingerprinting him," said Habighorst.

"Isn't it a fact that attorneys are excluded from the Bureau of Identification?" probed Wegmann.

"Yes, sir," answered Habighorst.

"Then if he was in there, wasn't this a direct violation of regulations?" asked Wegmann.

"It wasn't my responsibility to screen people coming in and out of the Lockup," said Habighorst. "I don't know how he got in."

"Isn't it a fact that you saw the arrest register on Mr. Shaw before he was fingerprinted?" asked Wegmann.

made out," said Habighorst.

"From whom did you get the original information on the card?" Wegmann asked.

"From Mr. Shaw himself," answered Habighorst.

"Was his attorney there when you got the information?" continued Wegmann.

"I couldn't say," answered Habighorst.

Witness Not Sure

Attorney Was Present

"Was Mr. Shaw's attorney there when you got an alias?" asked Wegmann.

"He could have been," said Habighorst. "I don't know."

Judge Haggerty asked Habighorst how far the defendant was from his attorney at the time of the questioning for fingerprinting.

"I would say 20 feet," said Habighorst. "As far as I am from Mr. Alcock."

"That's about 30 feet," said Judge Haggerty.

"Were you speaking in a loud voice or a normal voice to Mr. Shaw?" asked the judge.

"I was speaking in a normal voice to him," said Habighorst.

"I couldn't honestly say the attorney did or did not hear us."

"Did Ivon tell you that Mr. Shaw was not to be questioned?" asked Wegmann.

"I don't recall," answered Habighorst.

"Did you advise him of his constitutional rights?" probed Wegmann.

"No," said Habighorst. "I explained the booking procedure to him."

"Did you tell Mr. Shaw this (booking procedure) had to be done before he was released?" asked Wegmann.

"Yes," said Habighorst.

Alcock resumed questioning of Habighorst.

"Did you know that the district attorney's office was investigating Mr. Shaw?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Habighorst.

"Was the defendant reluctant in his answers to your questions?" Alcock asked.

"No," said Habighorst, "he was most cooperative."

"Did he ask for his attorney?" said Alcock.

"No," answered Habighorst.

"Did you participate in the district attorney's investigation?" concluded Alcock.

"No," Habighorst said.

With that, the state said it had finished its arguments, and Judge Haggerty recessed the arguments for a short while before the defense came back for some traversing.

During questioning of Ivon, the state asked about circumstances surrounding the arrest of Shaw.

Ivon Says Lawyers Conferred with Shaw

Ivon said that Salvatore Panzeca, an attorney in the law office of Wegmann and Wegmann, and Edward Wegmann conferred with Shaw during the afternoon of March 1, 1967.

"Did Mr. Shaw ask for counsel during your questioning?" asked Alcock.

"Yes," said Ivon. "And I asked him to get one. He attempted to locate Mr. Wegmann first and as a last resort called Mr. Panzeca."

"Did you have occasion to place Mr. Shaw under arrest?" continued Alcock.

"Yes, in the small office from the investigators' office," Ivon replied.

"Was either Mr. Wegmann or Mr. Panzeca there?" asked Alcock.

"I believe both were there," Ivon answered.

"Did you advise Mr. Shaw of his constitutional rights?" Alcock asked.

"Yes," said Ivon.

Ivon said he told the defendant that he had a right to remain silent, that anything he might say could be used against him. Ivon said the attorneys were present.

Ivon testified that on the trip to the Central Lockup, he (Ivon) drove the car, Oser was in front with him, and on the back seat were Shaw, Loisel and Edward Wegmann.

"Were there any questions of

the defendant on the ride to the Lockup?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Ivon.

"Did you have occasion to question him any more?" asked Alcock.

"I didn't," Ivon replied.

Defense Centers on Arrest Records

Ivon was cross-examined by Dymond. The defense centered on arrest records.

He showed the original arrest record of Shaw and asked Ivon if he had seen it before. "I have," said Ivon.

"Did you examine the original arrest record?" asked Dymond.

"I don't know if I did," said Ivon.

"I show you the field arrest report and ask you if this is your handwriting?" questioned Dymond.

"It is," agreed Ivon.

During ensuing arguments, Alcock told the court that the State was saying the alleged statement (fingerprint card) was made during fingerprinting of the defendant, and it was not made to Ivon but to Habighorst. Later, Alcock said the State was attempting to prove that it was the free and voluntary signing of "an inculpatory statement."

Dymond asked Ivon, "Was Edward Wegmann present in the Bureau of Identification?"

"I saw him by the door," said Ivon, "but I don't know if he was in there."

"Do you know if Mr. Panzeca was there?" asked Dymond.

"No, he wasn't," replied Ivon.

"Do you know if any of Mr. Shaw's attorneys was there?" continued Dymond.

"I don't know," answered Ivon.

That brought on Habighorst. Mrs. Parker was the second witness called during the morning.

She said she is now employed by Rubenstein Bros. clothing store, but she said that in December, 1966, she was employed by Eastern Air Lines as a hostess in the VIP Room at New Orleans International Airport.

Asked specifically about Dec. 14, 1966, she said she worked the 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. shift and she said that sometime between 10 a.m. and noon Shaw came in with another man.

Alcock had just walked behind Shaw and asked Mrs. Parker if she ever saw him in the VIP Room. "Yes, sir, I have," she replied.

She said no one else was in the room except the two men and herself. She said they walked into the room and up to the guest register. She said each VIP Room visitor was supposed to sign the register when he was about to leave.

Mrs. Parker said that, after Shaw and the other man walked to the table holding the register, they stood there "and passed a few words." She said one of the two then picked up a pen and signed the book. The witness said she was only two or three feet from the men at the time.

She said she could not remember the man with Shaw signing. She said that after signing the book, Shaw looked back over his shoulders at her twice.

Mrs. Parker said that after the men left she looked at the signature, adding "It's customary."

Witness Identifies Signature in Book

She was then asked to identify the Eastern VIP guest book and pointed out a signature on the last line of a page as the one Shaw had signed.

Alcock asked her what the name was.

"Clay Bertrand," she answered.

"And this name was signed in your presence?"

"Yes, it was," she replied.

Mrs. Parker said she worked in the VIP Room from Nov. 11, 1966 until April 21, 1967 and has been with Rubenstein's since then.

Under cross-examination, Mrs. Parker said she was a fulltime employee of Eastern and that her only duties were to serve as hostess in the VIP Room.

She said that when she went to work for the airline the room had not been opened too long and that some entire days would pass without anyone using the room. She said the most people who visited the room on one of her shifts was four or five with the exception of one party that was held in the room.

Mrs. Parker told Dymond that entrance to the room was gained through the use of a key. She said there may have been as many as 12 keys to the room available, but usually only four persons a shift had one.

She said she had a key, but that they never let anyone use it.

When Shaw and the other man entered, said Mrs. Parker, she was sitting in the back of the room and was unable to see who let them in, and when she walked toward the front she saw only the two men.

She said she did not know who would have been on duty during the 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. shift Dec. 14, 1966, but she believed Eastern records would indicate this. Dymond asked her this as he attempted to learn the names of the four persons who would have had keys to the room and would have been on duty at the time the witness said Shaw and the other man were in the room.

She also told Dymond she had given the names of persons who had keys to the District attorney's office.

Mrs. Parker said she was first contacted by the office in 1967, but she does not remember the date or the month.

Dymond asked if she was contacted by the office before or after the preliminary hearing (March 14-17, 1967), and she said she did not recall, but remembered it as being "late in the summer" of 1967.

Mrs. Parker Says She Admired Gray Hair

She told Dymond that both men who came into the room were tall and dressed in business suits. She said he remembers Shaw "because I admired his pretty gray hair" and because of his size ("You don't see many men that big.") The second man, she said, did not interest her. Neither man wore a hat, she testified. She said Shaw was wearing a grey suit. Asked about the color shoes he wore, she said: "His feet didn't interest me."

Dymond asked if she knew that several months after the assassination of President Kennedy, the name Clay Bertrand came into the news. She told Dymond that when she saw "his" picture on television, she told her son-in-law seen that

man before.

At this point it became apparent that the witness was talking about having seen Shaw's picture on television in 1967 and Dymond was still questioning her about the name Clay Bertrand coming into the news within months after the assassination.

Dymond asked if she recalled when this occurred, or if it was six months after the assassination. She said she could not remember.

Pressing to find out when she told her son she recognized Shaw's picture, Dymond asked if it was within four years of the assassination.

"I don't remember the date," she said.

"A year?"

"I don't think it was a year."

"Two years after?"

"I can't be certain."

"Would you deny it was as much as four years?"

"I would not deny that; I talk to my son daily."

Dymond asked her why, when she recognized the man, she did not go to the FBI.

She said it was not her business, and she could see no reason for getting involved.

She said that when she was contacted by the district attorney's office, it "frightened me to death; I didn't know what he wanted."

Mrs. Parker said she never saw Clay Shaw before Dec. 14, 1966.

Dymond then selected dates in December, 1966, and asked Mrs. Parker to remember who might have signed the guest register on that particular day. She said she could not.

Dymond then asked if she remembers anyone who had signed, and she said she remembers John Mecom, owner of the New Orleans Saints, and David F. Dixon, executive secretary of the Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District.

Dymond asked when, after Dec. 14, 1966, was the next time she saw Shaw. She answered that was Jan. 21, 1969, when jury selection began.

"Isn't it a fact that when you looked at him in the courtroom, you said that is not the man?"

Mrs. Parker denied this, and Dymond continued: "Isn't it a fact that only when they threatened to give you a lie detector test . . . you said, 'Yes, that's the man?'"

"I was not threatened, I was asked," she said.

Argument Develops Over Test Transcript

Alcock immediately asked for a subpoena of Capt. James Kreubbe, a lie detector expert for the New Orleans Police Department, and for the transcript of the lie detector test taken by Mrs. Parker. Judge Haggerty called a recess.

When the trial resumed Dymond and Alcock engaged in a legal argument regarding whether the defense had opened the door regarding Mrs. Parker's test. Dymond maintained that lie detector tests and their results are not admissible as evidence, and the state argued that the defense tried to show that the witness was threatened.

Judge Haggerty ruled that if the defense had not used the word "threatened," there would be no basis for an argument, but since it had he would permit additional questions.

Alcock then asked Mrs. Parker if she took such a test and she said she did. She said she was not threatened with the test.

Alcock asked her if she was ever shown any pictures to identify. "Yes," she answered, and said she was shown "about 35 to 40 pictures."

"Did you identify any?" asked Alcock.

"I did. . . Mr. Bertrand."

She was asked who was in the room with her when she took the lie detector test. She said one man, but she did not know who he was.

The next witness called was Capt. Kreubbe. He was questioned in relation to his being qualified to give testimony as an expert on lie detector tests; but after several questions, Judge Haggerty told Alcock that, if he ruled on Kreubbe's expertise, he still would not permit him to give questions and answers about the test he administered to Mrs. Parker. He said he would only allow him to testify that he administered such a test "and that's all."

He said he would not permit the state to use his testimony to "try to bolster the testimony of the previous witness."

Capt. Kreubbe Tells of Giving Lie Test

Under Alcock's questioning, Kreubbe said he did administer the test to Mrs. Parker the night of Monday, Jan. 27, between 9:05 and 10:10 p.m. He said there was no one else in the room and that she was brought to his office by Numa F. Bertel, an assistant District attorney.

"Did Mrs. Parker ever indicate she did not want to take the test?"

Dymond objected that the question was irrelevant, but the judge permitted the question.

"No, sir, she was very willing; very cooperative," said Kreubbe.

Richard Carr, sitting in a wheel chair, was the last state witness called during the morning. He remained in his wheel chair on the floor in front of the jury and between the state and defense attorneys.

He said that the day of the assassination he was on the floor of the new courthouse in Dallas at Houston and Commerce sts., facing Dealey Plaza.

He testified that, as the parade was going towards the Texas School Book Depository, he noticed a man in a 5th floor window, wearing a light hat. He said he saw him later "turning toward town on Commerce."

Carr said he heard a single shot, and then after a slight pause, three rifle shots fired from a high-powered rifle.

The defense objected, and the state then attempted to qualify Carr as an expert on the sounds of shots.

Garrison brought out Carr's wartime record, and Judge Haggerty said he would permit the witness to testify that he heard rifle shots.

Garrison asked him to continue with his story.

Carr said that the man he saw in the fifth floor window was wearing a felt hat, heavy rim glasses with heavy ear pieces, a tie, white shirt and tan sport coat.

He said the first shot he heard sounded like small arm fire, and then he heard three shots in succession. Garrison asked if he could tell where they sounded as though they were coming from, and Carr indicated the grassy knoll.

Garrison asked if after he heard the shots he noticed any unusual movements.

Three Men Were Seen Getting Into Automobile

Carr said he was able to observe three men coming from the area of the book depository building and getting in a Rambler station wagon. The vehicle he said was parked on the wrong side of a one-way street. One of the three men appeared to be a Latin, and Carr later explained he could not tell if the men came from the building or from behind it.

The three entered the car and it took off almost immediately. The fourth man, he continued, came across the street on Houston and appeared to be in a "very big hurry" turning frequently to look over his shoulder "as though he was being followed."

Carr said he gave this statement to the FBI, and the district attorney what he did as a result of his conversation with the FBI.

"I done as I was instructed," he answered. "I shut my mouth." He told Garrison he was never called before the Warren Commission.

On cross-examination, Carr told Dymond it was about an hour and 15 minutes after the assassination before he knew what had happened. He said he was aware after it happened "that something was wrong, but I didn't know what."

"I heard gunshots," he said to Dymond. "I didn't think, I knew."

Dymond asked if he had drawn any conclusions from this.

"I had conclusions, yes, I did. I concluded that someone was shot or shot at."

Carr also said he detected the presidential limousine "gathering speed and moving on" and this he considered "very unusual."

Attention Drawn to Dealey Plaza

He said his attention was first drawn to the commotion in Dealey Plaza "and the people running to the area that I identified."

Regarding the men leaving the book depository building area, Carr said he couldn't tell whether they were leaving from the side entrance or from an entrance behind the building.

He said there was not too much traffic on Elm st. at the time of the shooting because the police had blocked it off to traffic for the motorcade.

Carr said that as he watched the commotion down below his vantage point, he saw the three men running for the car and a fourth man running also.

Carr also claimed that upon hearing the three successive shots he saw one hit the grass, but he said he did not examine the area later.

The morning session began with Dr. Nichols on the witness stand for conclusion of direct questioning by the state which started Monday.

Assistant DA Alvin V. Oser opened his brief questioning with the same question he started to ask Monday, and that was a hypothetical question. He asked Dr. Nichols if the same stimulus caused Gov. Connally to react as caused President Kennedy to react, how fast would this stimulus cause Connally to react.

Dr. Nichols said it was his opinion that Connally would have reacted almost simultaneously with the President.

Before tendering Dr. Nichols to the state, Oser asked him to compare some photographs, made from frames of the Zapruder film, and comment on the reaction of President Kennedy depicted in the film.

He was shown pictures of the President after he was struck in the head, and Dr. Nichols said his comparison indicated that the President's head and shoulders had moved to the rear.

Oser then asked, based on his examination of the film, photographs and slides, what the effect would have been of a stimulus applied to the rear of the President's head. Dr. Nichols said that, if the stimulus was of the same magnitude as that of the exhibits, the head and body would have moved to the front.

Witness Believes JFK Hit in Front

Dr. Nichols' replies backed up the opinion he expressed in his Monday testimony, that the shot which hit President Kennedy was fired from the front.

On cross-examination, Nichols told Dymond he was not in Dallas the day of the assassination, and he then explained in detail the procedure he would follow in performance of an autopsy of a person who died of a head wound.

He said this would include study of X-rays of the body, photographs of the body and wound, measurements, and the affected area and vital organs.

He indicated a month might be required before he would be able to issue a final diagnosis, although a provisional diagnosis would be possible in much less time.

Dymond also asked him how he determined the point of entry and the point of exit of a bullet wound.

Dr. Nichols said this "depends an awful lot on the nature of the gunshot wound," and he said that if motion pictures of the shooting were available he would study them as well as obtain eyewitness testimony. He added that every situation is different.

"Ordinarily you wouldn't examine the victim?" asked Dymond.

"Oh, no," answered Dr. Nichols, "we'd do a complete, total autopsy."

Dymond asked again for the procedure he would follow, and Dr. Nichols repeated, this time with a little more detail, how he would go about the autopsy.

He said he would dissect all parts of tissue involved in the wound, treat them chemically so they would harden, and then study them under a microscope.

He said the brain would have to be treated chemically and then studied.

Requests to View X-Rays Are Denied

Dymond then asked Dr. Nichols if he saw X-rays of President Kennedy; and Dr. Nichols said he requested to see them, but his requests were denied.

He then said that the first time he saw the Zapruder film was about two weeks ago, in Kansas City, and that the first time he saw the slides — made from the film — was last Monday morning.

Dymond asked Dr. Nichols if he expressed the same opinions he expressed during the trial in the journal of Archive of Pathology in 1967. Dr. Nichols asked Dymond if he might see the article, and Dymond said he did not have it.

"It doesn't exist," said Dr. Nichols, adding he never wrote an article pertaining to President Kennedy.

Dymond then asked if he considers himself a ballistics expert.

Dr. Nichols then said that, in connection with the assassination, he has conducted experiments in the laboratory using a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle; and he has fired the rifle into ribs and wrists and examined the bullets. "Yes, I proclaim a degree of proficiency in ballistics to this extent," he added.

He also told Dymond he attended a one-hour lecture on the subject of ballistics, conferred with ballistics experts and removed bullets from shooting victims' bodies and testified in court.

He said of his own experiments, bullets fired into human wrists and ribs have been mutilated, and those fired into a mattress have remained pristine.

Dr. Nichols then attempted to make a presentation of his studies which he said he had copyrighted, but Dymond said that if the state wanted him to go into it, "That's their right."

Alcock argued that Dr. Nichols was attempting to make the presentation in answer to Dymond's question.

Dymond countered that "anyone can copyright anything that is unique and original," and he said the "article wouldn't be evidence of his training" in ballistics.

Dr. Nichols Again Asked of Training

Dymond asked again if his sole training was a one-hour lecture, conversations with police officers and an experiment in the laboratory.

"Were you ever qualified as a ballistics expert?" asked Dymond.

"To the extent that I would identify missiles removed from a body," he answered.

Dymond then questioned him about his expertise in photography, as Dymond has maintained that Dr. Nichols' testimony was more that of a photographic expert than an expert in forensic pathology.

Dr. Nichols said he has used cameras since he was 10 years old, that as a professor of pathology he has access to a far range of cameras, and that he uses them and instructs students in the use of them.

He said he had no formal training in the area of photography.

During the next series of questions, Dr. Nichols told Dymond that he is suing the federal government to obtain possession of clothing that President Kennedy was wearing when he was assassinated.

Dymond asked him if he knew the President was wearing a back brace on the day of the assassination, and Dr. Nichols said he did; and he said this was the reason the President's body remained upright.

"Do you know that as the shot in Frame 313 was fired, the President's limousine accelerated sharply?" asked Dymond.

Dr. Nichols said he did not know the speed of the limousine but he "assumed the speed of the limousine was practically constant" in Frames 313-314-315 of the Zapruder film. (The President received the shot in the head in Frame 313.)

Dymond asked more questions about the speed of the limousine ("Nowhere did I know how fast the limousine was going," said Dr. Nichols), and then asked if sudden acceleration might throw an occupant backwards.

"It did not throw the other occupants back," said Dr. Nichols.

Dymond asked if he made any other assumption or took into account the speed and direction of the wind. "The speed and direction of wind are inconsequential as to the direction of the bullet," asserted Dr. Nichols.

Witness Is Asked of Delayed Reactions

Dymond's next series of questions related to delayed

reactions, and he asked if the doctor had heard of persons being stabbed or shot and not realizing at the time that it had happened.

Dr. Nichols said this is possible, but not to a person riding in an automobile who is waving to the crowd; and he added that President Kennedy was normal and that his doctor had examined him and found him fit and well.

Dymond asked him if he ever met Gov. Connally.

"I've tried many times to get an appointment with Gov. Connally, but he has not answered my letters."

Dymond then asked him if he ever attempted to determine the direction of a shot from a photograph. Dr. Nichols said this was very "tricky and very misleading," but he said if the bullet enters and emerges, it is possible to determine a possible angle from which the bullet was fired.

He then explained entry and exit wounds. In most cases, the entry wound is smaller than the bullet itself; and the exit hole is larger.

The doctor then said he is suing the federal government for permission to see the photographs and X-rays of President Kennedy also.

Dymond then asked if, in

fact, it was not very important for the witness to be given access to photographs and X-rays to learn if his opinion is right or wrong.

Dymond asked if he would dispute the point of entry and exit on the basis of photographs, and Dr. Nichols said it would depend on who examined the body.

Dymond asked if he would question the man's ability or honesty, and Dr. Nichols said he would have to consider his ability, qualifications and previous experience; and he suggested that the person with the same ability, qualifications and experience as himself might overlook something.

He told Dymond he wants to see the autopsy pictures and X-rays "to know the truth."

Dymond then asked if he wants to see them mainly to find out if his own opinion is right or wrong, and Dr. Nichols said he wants to see them because he would like to confirm his opinion.

Dymond said he was finished; and on re-direct Oser asked Dr. Nichols to identify a Mannlicher-Carcano that was used as an exhibit in the case. The

doctor said it is a rifle he purchased Oct. 10, 1968, and he said he used six similar rifles in his experiments.

On re-cross examination, Dymond asked only one question and that was whether all Mannlicher-Carcano rifles are 6.5 millimeters. Dr. Nichols said they are not, and he said there are some 7.2 and 7.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifles.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
HEADING TOWARDS the Criminal District Court Bldg. Wednesday is Police Officer Aloysius J. Habighorst who was called by the state to testify concerning an alleged alias he said Clay Shaw mentioned to him the night Shaw was arrested on March 1, 1967. Judge Edward A. Haggerty ruled Habighorst's testimony was inadmissible in Shaw's conspiracy trial.



—Photo by The Associated Press.
JESSIE PARKER, prosecution witness in the Clay Shaw
trial, uses her coat to cover up as she arrived to testify in
the trial Wednesday.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

4 FILED BOOK DEPOSITION, WITNESS TESTIFIES

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-19-69

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☐ Being Investigated

62-10904-790

Four men fled the Texas School Depository minutes after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, a witness testified at the Clay L. Shaw trial today.

Richard Randolph Carr of Dallas testified that three men, one a "Latin", left the building and drove away in a station wagon while a fourth fled on foot. He said the FBI told him to "keep his mouth shut" about what he saw.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

In other highlights of today's testimony:

—A hostess at the VIP Room at New Orleans International Airport testified she saw Shaw sign the room's guest register as "Clay Bertrand" in December, 1966.

—Carr testified he believes the shots fired at Kennedy came from the front, but said he based this on a movement of the grass he saw from a building seven floors up.

—Carr said he did not know the president was assassinated until an hour and 15 minutes after it happened.

The VIP room hostess, Mrs. Jesse Parker, said Shaw came into the room with another man, whom she could not

identify, and signed the book, then pointed out Shaw in the courtroom as the man who signed it.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON charges that Shaw used the alias Clay or Clem Bertrand, and the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, testified he was introduced to Shaw by this name at a party at which Russo says the assassination of Kennedy was discussed.

Shaw has denied ever using the alias.

Also this morning, there was further testimony by Dr. John M. Nichols of Kansas University, who testified Monday that he believes, on the basis of his study of color slides taken from the Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination, the fatal bullet was fired from the front.

Nichols also testified he believes Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas showed pain reaction from different bullets.

Under cross-examination, Dr. Nichols acknowledged he has had little formal training in the fields of pathology and forensic medicine—the areas in which he earlier qualified as an expert witness—but is largely self-taught.

Also today, the defense requested subpoenas for three out-of-state witnesses. They

Mary E. Bledsoe, of Dallas

Capt. J. W. Fritz, of the Dallas Police Department.

Col. Pierre Finck, of Washington, D.C.

An attorney for Connally, who has been subpoenaed by the state, said today he had had no word on when Garrison's office wants the former governor to testify.

The governor and his wife had been subpoenaed for Monday, but their appearance was postponed indefinitely by the state. The attorney said a representative of the DA's office promised to call him and work out a mutually satisfactory time for the Connallys to testify.

The state's questioning this morning was handled by chief prosecutor James L. Alcock and assistant DA Alvin V. Oser. The defense was handled by chief counsel F. Irvin Dymond. The trial is before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

MRS. PARKER'S TESTIMONY REPRESENTED a return of the focus of the trial to events in New Orleans. For nearly a week, Shaw's name had not been mentioned as testimony centered around events in Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

Dr. Nichols still was under direct examination by the state when this morning's session got under way.

Oser asked him how fast Connally would have reacted if he had been hit by the same shot that hit Kennedy.

"... I WOULD SAY THAT THE governor would have reacted seven one-thousandths of a second later," Dr. Nichols said.

The witness said if the fatal shot had hit the president from the rear, his head would have moved to the front.

On cross-examination, Dymond attacked Dr. Nichols' credentials as an expert. He questioned in detail how the witness would conduct an autopsy.

Dr. Nichols said, among other things, he would take X-rays of the body and examine them carefully. Dymond asked him if he ever examined X-rays of Kennedy's body. The witness said he had not.

ASKED IF HE IS AN EXPERT on ballistics, Dr. Nichols said he claims "a degree of knowledge" in the field.

Dymond asked him his formal training in the field. The witness said it consisted of a one-hour lecture in medical school, recovering bullets, testifying in court and conducting experiments. This way, he said, he created his own expertise.

Dr. Nichols offered to show Dymond the results of his work, but the attorney declined.

The witness said he has appeared in court many times in connection with autopsies in which he identified bullets taken from bodies.

ASKED ABOUT HIS TRAINING in photography, Dr. Nichols said he has been using cameras since the age of 10 and has used them many times to take pictures of bodies for autopsies.

He said he had "not a minute's formal training, but my results speak for themselves."

Asked if he has seen the clothing worn by Kennedy the day of the assassination, Dr. Nichols replied:

"I am suing the federal government for that now."

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, Dr. Nichols said he did not know the speed of the presidential vehicle at the time the shots were fired.

A sudden acceleration of the vehicle, the witness said, did not cause the president's head to be thrown back. He said the speed and direction of the wind would be an "insignificant" factor.

Asked if it is possible for a man to be "stabbed or shot and not know that it happened and not show any immediate reaction," Dr. Nichols replied:

"Not a normal person."

DR. NICHOLS SAID THE PRESIDENT was normal at the time of the shooting. Asked if he had ever met Kennedy, he said he met him once. Asked if he ever met Connally, he said:

"I have tried, but he rejects me. He doesn't answer my letters."

He said good health and intoxication are the only two factors necessary to be taken into account when discussing the threshold of pain.

Dr. Nichols said he attempted to determine the direction of the shot. He said he could make a better estimate if he could see the autopsy photos, for which he is suing the government.

"ISN'T IT A FACT THAT YOU are curious to see these photos to determine if your opinion is correct?" Dymond asked.

"All I want is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but I would also like to confirm my opinion," Dr. Nichols said.

On redirect examination, Oser showed the witness a rifle. Dr. Nichols said he purchased one like it to conduct his experiments.

The state then called Mrs. Parker. She said in December, 1966, she was employed by Eastern Air Lines as a VIP room hostess. She said she was on duty at the VIP room at New Orleans International Airport on Dec. 14, 1966, between 8 a. m. and 2 p. m.

SHE POINTED OUT SHAW as a man she saw enter the room between 10 a. m. and noon, accompanied by another man.

She said she saw Shaw sign the guest register, pass a few words with the other man and leave. The other man, she said, did not sign the book.

Alcock showed her the register book and asked her to point out the signature. She said:

"The name is Clay Bertrand."

Under cross-examination, Mrs. Parker said she was contacted by the DA's office after the preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, 1967.

She said Shaw's "pretty gray hair" was what made her remember him.

MRS. PARKER SAID SHE SAW SHAW'S picture on television and remembered him from the VIP room. She was unable to say just when this was.

She said she didn't go to the FBI or other authorities at that time because she "didn't want to get involved."

Mrs. Parker said she had never seen Shaw before Dec. 14, 1966. Asked if she could identify anyone else who signed the VIP register in that period, she said "Mr. John Mecom." (Mecom is owner of the New Orleans Saints, Professional football club.

She also mentioned to Dave F. secretary of the Louisiana Stadium and district.

Mrs. Parker said she never saw Shaw at saw him in the courtroom.

Dymond asked, "Isn't it a fact that when at him in the courtroom, you said that is not

MRS. PARKER DENIED THIS. Dymond it a fact that only when they threatened to give detector test . . . you said, 'yes, that's the man' "I was not threatened, I was asked," the witness said.

At this point, Alcock asked for a subpe James Krubbe, a lie detector expert for the government, and for the lie detector test taken by Judge Haggerty called a recess.

There was a discussion of whether the testimony would be admissible. It usually is not

but Alcock contended Dymond ~~conceded~~ the during cross-examination by asking Mrs. Parker a test.

After a discussion, Judge Haggerty overruled objections and Alcock asked Mrs. Parker if she lie detector test.

She said she did and that no one threatened her in connection with it.

During the test, she said, she identified a Shaw.

CAPT. JAMES W. KRUEBBE of the police was called and qualified as an expert in giving tests.

He testified he gave such a test to Mrs. Parker 27 of this year. He said she took it willingly.

The next witness was Carr, who was que Garrison. He came into court in a wheelchair. Nov. 22, 1963, he was on the seventh floor of courthouse building at Houston and Commerce streets, Dealey Plaza.

He said he saw the parade coming when he man on a fifth-floor window of the book depository street. He said he later saw the man come down in the direction of Houston and Commerce.

"Before that I heard a report like a pistol shot that I heard three rifle shots from a high power Carr said.

Dymond objected that the witness couldn't tell difference between the shots but Carr testified that rifle expert.

Carr said he believed the shots came from the direction of the grassy knoll.

THE WITNESS SAID AFTER THE SHOTS, a light brown station wagon parked on the wrong Elm st. facing north toward the railroad tracks.

"Immediately after the shooting, three men from behind the depository. One was a Latin. I can't say if he was Spanish—and two other men," Carr said.

He said the men drove north on Houston. "The car was in motion before the rear door closed."

Carr said the man he saw in the window came the street in a very big hurry "looking back over his shoulder as if he were being followed."

He said he "kept his mouth shut" about what he after talking to an FBI agent about it.

ON CROSS-EXAMINATION, CARR SAID he did not know Kennedy was assassinated until an hour and 15 minutes after it happened. He said he could not tell if the four men came from behind the depository or out of a side door.

He said he looked closely at the man he had seen in the fifth-floor window and "I would know him again if I saw his hide hanging in a tannery."

Carr said he estimated the direction of the shot because from his seventh-floor window he "saw the grass go up" in the plaza below.

Judge Haggerty then recessed court for lunch.

Dr. Nichols' testimony Monday struck at two key points in the Warren Commission's version of the assassination—that all the shots fired at the presidential car came from the rear, and that the first bullet ripped through the bodies of both Kennedy and Connally.

Dr. Nichols' testimony was cut short Monday when some of the grisly details apparently were too much for one juror, who suffered an upset stomach. More direct examination of the witness by the state was the first order of business this morning, to be followed by cross-examination.

THE JURORS watched the Rex parade yesterday from a balcony of a private home in the uptown section, then went back to their hotel where they are sequestered for the duration of the trial.

Shaw, free on bond, spent a quiet holiday with friends.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Justice Department filed notice of appeal of a decision by Washington, D. C., General Sessions Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. that the 45 photographs and 24 X-rays of the Kennedy autopsy report, along with Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle and other items, be removed from the National Archives and taken to New Orleans for the Shaw trial.

THE AUTOPSY records and photos are concealed in the Archives till 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

The key to the state's case against the Warren Commission thus far has been the film taken in Dealey Plaza by Zapruder, a Dallas dress manufacturer. It appears to show Kennedy's body moving backwards after the fatal shot hit him.

Garrison contends this backs up his assertion that shots were fired from more than one direction, thus destroying the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald fired them all.

ZAPRUDER, INTERVIEWED yesterday in Dallas by Associated Press writer Ruth Ann Vaughn, said he doesn't have a print of the movie.

"That film is with Time and Life," said Zapruder, who sold the movie to the magazine corporation for \$25,000.

"I'm glad I don't have it. I believe we should respect it and let it go for a while," he said.

Zapruder, who had just returned after testifying at the Shaw trial, said his part in history doesn't affect him much any more.

"I'M GOING ON about my business," he said. "It affected me emotionally at the beginning, but as things go on you learn to live."

He gave the \$25,000 he received for the films to the family of Policeman J. D. Tippit.

Tippit was killed, said in-



—States-Horn photo.

MRS. JESSE PARKER
Leaves Shaw trial.

vestigators, as he stopped Oswald shortly after the President was slain. The gunfire involving Tippit led to the arrest of Oswald.

ZAPRUDER SAID he is not as avid a picture buff as he was prior to the assassination.

"I kind of lost my spirit after that tragedy," he said.

Has he taken any other important pictures?

"I've taken pictures of my five grandchildren," he said. "They're important to me."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: February 20, 1969

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

News media report following pertinent highlights in trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans on 2/19/69.

Richard Randolph Carr, Dallas, testified that on 11/22/63, at about the time of the assassination, he was on the seventh floor of a building facing Dealey Plaza, Dallas, from where he could see the Texas School Book Depository Building. He said he saw a man on the fifth floor of the school book building. Shortly thereafter he heard one small arms shot and three rifle shots which he believed came from the so-called grassy knoll. He said he later saw three men leaving the area in a station wagon and the man he had previously seen in the school book building hurrying from the area. He said he gave this information to the FBI and was told to "keep his mouth shut."

Analysis:

We first interviewed Carr on 1/4/64, after receiving a report that Carr had stated he saw the individual who fired the gun at President Kennedy and it was not Oswald. Carr told us he was in a building under construction on Dealey Plaza on 11/22/63 and saw a man looking out the top floor window (seventh floor) of the Texas School Book Depository Building. A few minutes later he heard sounds he believed automobile backfire. Looking toward the tripple underpass he saw persons falling to the ground. He immediately walked to the street and saw individual he believed to be same person he saw earlier in the school book building. He then went home. He denied saying he saw an individual firing a gun from the Texas School Book Depository Building on 11/22/63. On 2/3/64 Carr furnished a signed statement wherein he repeated information he previously furnished. In this signed statement he said he did not see anyone in the school book building with a gun and did not see the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated he did not have any information concerning the assassination.

62-109060
TNG:BST:as

(7)

FEB 19

62-109060-6791

CONTINUED - OVER
24 FEB 28 1969

53 MAR - 61952

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

New Orleans Office advised it was informed by our Dallas Office that none of the references in the Dallas Office to Richard Randolph Carr contain any information that a statement such as "keep your mouth shut" was made to Carr by Bureau Agents.

News media also highlight fact that Judge Haggerty would not permit New Orleans Policeman Aloysius Habighorst to testify that Shaw, while being booked for conspiracy in 1967, admitted using the name "Clay Bertrand." Prosecution accused Judge Haggerty of passing on credibility of the officer in the presence of the press and the world. The Judge replied without raising his voice "the world can hear that I do not believe Officer Habighorst."

Another witness, Dr. John M. Nichols of Kansas University, testified that in his opinion the fatal bullet which struck President Kennedy was fired from the front. His opinion is based on his study of color slides from the Zapruder film. Defense on cross-examination brought out that Dr. Nichols had little formal training in the fields of pathology or forensic medicine, but is largely self-taught. He also admitted his formal training in the field of ballistics consisted of a one-hour lecture in medical school, recovering bullets, testifying in court and conducting experiments. He also testified he did not have a minute's formal training in photography. He further testified he is suing the federal government to be permitted to examine the photographs of the President to see for himself where the bullet entered the President's body.

Analysis:

Bureau files reveal Dr. Nichols has written number of letters Bureau seeking information concerning scientific tests made on evidence. We did not answer his last two letters written in 1968. He has been unwilling to put any information in documentary form and apparently hopes to obtain from us information to use in a book. A well-recognized Army pathologist has confidentially advised Nichols is extremely arrogant, loud mouthed and likes to impress others with his own importance.

ACTION:

For information. Case being closely followed.

1551
W.C. Sullivan
✓
h.

Truett

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 169

COPY 2

FBI

Date: 2/25/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: *Ray* SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

2-17-69

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

K

- K*
ENCLOSURE
- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 5)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 5)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 5)
 - 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

CC RUSER

REC-19

6792
FEB 26 1969

1-5-69
SIX

AR
Approved: _____
58 MAR - 6 1969 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

6TH DAY

Conspiracy Trial Court Proceedings

Court proceedings in the 26th day of the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw follow: Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. convened the court at 9:30 a.m. He immediately announced that the state's "application for a writ of certiorari, was filed with the Supreme Court last night by the district attorney's office. "I have received word that the application has been denied. The ruling was signed by six of the seven justices of the Supreme Court. The only judge who did not sign was Justice (E. Howard) McCaleb."

ASSISTANT District Attorney James L. Alcock, then said, "The state moves that the court reconsider its ruling. The defendant had the presence of counsel, he conferred with counsel in private on two different occasions."

Alcock said there was a conflict in testimony "as to whether the defendant was deprived of his constitutional rights. I respectfully call to the court's attention the testimony of the defendant himself. He said he made no statement." Alcock said the testimony of Ptn. Aloysius Habighorst, who filled out the fingerprint card in question, was "diametrically opposed" to that of the defendant in that he did ask the defendant routine questions.

ALCOCK SAID Shaw's testimony that he was not coerced, that his constitutional rights were not violated "has obviated the need for the state to lay a predicate. "The defendant said he made no statements. He said

under oath that ~~none~~ of his constitutional rights were abridged.

"It is my position that none of the defendant's constitutional rights were abridged. We respectfully ask the court to reverse its decision."

CHIEF DEFENSE counsel F. Irvin Dymond then answered Alcock. Dymond said the alias Clay Bertrand was recorded on the fingerprint card in either one of two ways, either of which would make it inadmissible as evidence.

"... The result of a question from Habighorst in which case it would be inadmissible or else it was placed on the card by Officer Habighorst after the card was signed."

Shaw has testified that he signed a blank card.

Dymond then speculated as to how the alias got on the card.

"**FIRST WE** have a search warrant in which the search warrant alleged that Shaw had an alias Clay Bertrand. Then we have a field arrest sheet, then we have the original arrest register which was taken from the field arrest record.

"No matter which way the information got on there it is inadmissible," Dymond said.

Alcock contended there was no reason to believe Habighorst had a copy of the arrest record. He contended it is up to the jury to decide whether Habighorst is correct in saying he received the information in answer to questions to Shaw or whether Shaw made no statement during the course of filling out the fingerprint card.

DYMOND THEN contended testimony by Habighorst "that he got the information by questioning runs squarely into the ruling in the Escobedo case. Your honor has ruled on that and the Supreme Court has upheld your ruling."

Dymond contended "this evidence cannot be and may not be the product of the imagination of the investigating officer."

Alcock contended again that the veracity of the testimony is "for the jury to decide. That's my whole point. That's for the jury to decide."

Judge Haggerty disagreed with this, saying that the way he reads the law, "It is a question for the court to decide."

HE CONTENDED that the state must affirmatively show information from the defendant was freely given.

"It's not up to Mr. Shaw or his counsel to state that the defendant's constitutional rights are not violated. It's up to me to decide."

Judge Haggerty contended that "either Mr. Habighorst put the information on there (the fingerprint card) himself without questioning Mr. Shaw, or he did question him and did get the information himself."

THE JUDGE said that if Shaw did admit the alias orally to Habighorst, which "I seriously doubt, then the procedure violated the Miranda decision."

Judge Haggerty then commented on a regulation which keeps attorneys out of the police Bureau of Identification.

"Capt. (Louis J. Carole had no right, irrespective of regulations, to say that the defendant's attorney could not be with his client," the judge said.

"**IN BOTH** instances it (information on the fingerprint card) was illegally obtained and so it cannot be considered and I will not reconsider."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-20-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89.

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

ing his case. Immediately after the state asked, Dymond rose and announced he was making a motion for a directed verdict and asked for the exclusion of the jury during the argument.

JUDGE HAGGERTY ordered

the jury out of the room and then asked Dymond for

specific authority for which to argue the motion out of the presence of the jury. Dymond replied that to argue a motion for a directed verdict and have it denied by the judge before the jury could imply that the state had actually presented a prima facie case against the defendant.

The judge then permitted Dymond to proceed with his arguments.

DYMOND SAID Louisiana Revised Statute 14:26, the conspiracy article, states the crime of conspiracy must include an agreement of a combination of two or more persons for the specific purpose of committing a crime, and an overt act in furtherance of that agreement.

"According to the state's own witness, Perry Raymond Russo, there has been no showing of the existence of such an agreement.

"We wish to call the court's attention to the verbatim quotation of Russo's testimony when I asked, 'You sat and listened in on a conspiratorial meeting with the purpose of killing President Kennedy and did not report it?'

"TO WHICH, Russo replied: 'No, I never said anything about a conspiracy. I didn't sit in on any conspiracy.'

"We realize that Russo is not qualified to pass on whether the meeting was a conspiracy, but when we get

down to actual specifics on cross-examination, I asked Russo, 'Did you hear Shaw agree to do anything?' and he answered, 'No.'

"Did you hear David Ferrie agree to do anything?' and he answered 'No.' 'Did you hear Leon Oswald agree to do anything?' and the answer was 'No.'

"We submit in that matter that, without an agreement to do anything, you cannot have a conspiracy."

"THERE IS NO showing of an agreement or of a meeting of the minds as is necessary in a contract.

"Without any of these three agreeing to do anything, the meeting does not meet the requirements of RS 14:26 since this is not an agreement for the specific purpose of committing a crime.

"There must be a meeting of the minds.

RUSO WAS asked whether he heard who the victim of the assassination was to be, whether it was to be President Kennedy or Fidel Castro and he said, 'No, I cannot say.'

"Further, Russo was asked to testify whether 'this was a plot or a plan or was a bull session as you have heard Ferrie conduct or participate in on many other occasions.'"

Dymond said Russo admitted by his own terminology that this was another bull session."

"AT A TIME when President Kennedy was unpopular, there were many loose bull session remarks made by many who disagreed with his policies. It would be ludicrous to claim these constituted a conspiracy.

"Russo was the only witness who allegedly witnessed the alleged conspiratorial meeting. Where else can we learn what went on at this meeting? Whether it was serious or a bull session?

"We have to accept the word of Russo as to what was the atmosphere and as to whether there was a conspiracy.

"**RUSO WAS** asked whether Shaw agreed to anything and he said 'no' and whether Ferrie and Oswald agreed to anything and he said 'no' and he was asked whether this was a serious meeting and he said it was a bull session.

"This testimony strikes at the very heart and core as to what is necessary for the state to prove even to show an overt act.

"There is an absolute void. There is absolute failure of the state to do the two necessary things in connection with proving an overt act.

"Let us now review the alleged overt act.

"FIRST, IN connection with the trip of Shaw to the West Coast, we submit that, while there is no dispute as to the trip to the West Coast, there was no showing of a connection between this trip and the

alleged conspiratorial meeting.

"We contend the trip was made by Shaw solely to fulfill a speaking engagement.

"As to the trip to Houston by David Ferrie, we submit once again that there is a lack of connection between that trip and the so-called conspiracy.

"There has been no connection established between Ferrie and the conspiracy.

"AS TO THE alleged overt act of Oswald taking a rifle to the Dallas School book depository, it has yet to be proved by the state that Oswald ever took a gun to the book depository.

"We have a witness's testimony that Oswald carried a package and, by implication, the state tried to show that Oswald had something to do with the shooting.

Dymond said the state has failed to prove an agreement to commit a specific crime and has proven no overt act.

"All this adds up to the fact that the state has not made a prima facie case and we urge the court to use the powers invested by the Legislature and direct a verdict of not guilty."

Answering Dymond, Alcock contended the court has already ruled that conversations which occurred outside of the hearing of the defendant after the meeting on Louisiana ave. pkwy. were admissible.

"I feel the court has already ruled on this matter."

The court knows that the conspiracy law is very broad," he said.

"MR. DYMOND is quite right that the state would come before the court and argue that Perry Russo is not a lawyer and would not be able to give a definition of conspiracy . . . the court must decide whether a prima facie case has been made out."

He then took issue with Dymond in connection with his statement that Russo testified that the conspiracy meeting was a "bull session."

But Alcock said the thing that makes the meeting important was that "one of those who took part in this bull session was Lee Harvey Oswald" and Oswald wound up in the Texas Book Depository.

THE TESTIMONY concerning Shaw's trip to the West Coast is important because Perry Russo heard the conspirators say that the trip would be used as an alibi.

"Testimony of Perry Russo that the defendant would be on the West Coast as an alibi raises the importance of the trip to the West Coast," said Alcock.

"A meeting of the minds can be demonstrated any way, not just verbally. A meeting of the minds can be demonstrated by acts.

"The state simply feels that it has a prima facie case

and the court has already ruled on this matter."

DYMOND, ANSWERING Alcock, contended Russo was not sure in his identification of Shaw.

"In Baton Rouge, when he first spoke to Andrew J. Sciambra, before he had a chance to talk to representatives of the state, he made no mention whatever of any conspiratorial meeting," Dymond said.

Dymond then attacked the state contention that the presence of Oswald in the book depository represented an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy.

"I REFER your honor to the testimony of the state witness, vouched for by the state, a co-worker with Oswald in the Texas Book Depository.

"Your honor recalls that this witness testified that the Texas Book Depository had two warehouses . . . one on Elm st. and one two and a half blocks away, not facing on Elm, and that when Lee

Harvey Oswald got his job it was by pure chance that he was assigned to the book depository on Elm."

Dymond again noted that Russo was in and out of the apartment on Louisiana ave. pkwy. when the alleged conspiratorial meeting was held and said, "No one can presume that something took place in the meeting when Russo was not present.

"THE CASE has not been proven . . . we ask that the court take the ruling under advisement."

At this point Alcock went back to Oswald's position in the book depository. He contended there was no testimony which proved it was only by chance that Oswald was assigned to the depository building on Elm st., overlooking Dealey Plaza.

"There is absolutely no evidence to show that by happenstance Lee Harvey Oswald was assigned to that ware-

house and not the one down the street."

Judge Haggerty then called a recess until 10:45.

Judge Haggerty came back to the bench at 10:35 and announced he had been in a conference with state and defense attorneys.

"Because I excused the jury for the rest of the day to facilitate the defense calling its witnesses, I now will make this announcement.

"I GRANTED this request of the state before the move for the directed verdict came up, so I shall now use the intervening time to read the testimony of Perry Raymond Russo.

"I have asked for a verbatim direct testimony, which will be given to me late this afternoon and I shall spend the remainder of the day reading this testimony."

The judge said the transcript of the testimony was not completed by the stenographers, but it is promised for 5 p.m. today.

The judge said he intends to "read both transcripts of the entire testimony given by Perry Raymond Russo—the direct testimony—and his testimony under cross examination.

"AFTER READING these transcripts, I will make my decision on the request for a directed verdict at 9 a.m. tomorrow."

Judge Haggerty then recalled the jury at 10:45 and told jurors he was excusing them until 9 a.m. tomorrow. He then recessed the court and released Shaw on his bond.

DA Touched On Points Prescribed

By JACK WARDLAW

District Attorney Jim Garrison's case against Clay L. Shaw, unfolded during 10 days of testimony, generally touched the bases set out in the DA's opening statement. Whether it convinced the jury is another matter.

The case may never get to the jury. Judge Haggerty has promised a ruling at 9 a.m. tomorrow on the defense's motion for a directed verdict. If it is granted, Shaw will go free. If not, the defense

will begin calling witnesses to refute the state's case.

SHAW, 55, is on trial before Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy, who was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison's case against Shaw can be divided into three parts:

1. Shaw, under the alias of Clay or Clem Bertrand, consorted with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie here during the summer of 1963. Shaw denied knowing either man.

2. On at least two occasions, Shaw actually discussed the assassination with either Ferrie, Oswald or both, and of the three at least Ferrie said he was determined to kill Kennedy. Shaw had denied any knowledge of a plot to kill the president.

3. Kennedy was shot to death in Dealey Plaza, not by one man as the Warren Com-

mission concluded, but caught in a crossfire with the fatal shot coming from the front.

If shots were fired from anywhere except the sixth floor window of the Texas School Depository, the Warren Commission's account of the slaying falls apart. If shots came from more than one direction, obviously some sort of conspiracy existed.

TO ATTEMPT to prove the first point—that Shaw knew Oswald and Ferrie—the state put on a series of witnesses from Clinton, La., who put the three together there in the summer of 1963. The witnesses included both local officials and civil rights workers.

The state also produced Vernon Bundy Jr., a clothes presser, who said he saw Shaw and Oswald together on the lakefront here in 1963 while Bundy was preparing to give himself a fix of heroin.

On the Bertrand matter, the state produced a hostess at the VIP Room at New Orleans International Airport who said she saw Shaw sign the register as Bertrand. Also, a mailman testified he delivered mail addressed to Bertrand to an address where Shaw received mail.

ON THE SECOND point—the conspiracy itself—the state produced only two witnesses—Charles Spiesel and Perry Raymond Russo. Spiesel testified he heard the assassination discussed at a French Quarter party in June, 1963, at which Ferrie and Shaw were present. Russo, the state's star witness, said he heard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald discussing the assassination at a party at Ferrie's apartment here in September, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-20-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89.

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6772

In cross-examining Spiesel, the defense brought out the witness feels he is the victim of a conspiracy involving Communists. New York police and others to hypnotize him, deprive him of a living and prevent him from having normal sex relations.

Russo testified he never heard Shaw or Oswald actually say they would kill Kennedy. Only Ferrie did that.

ON THE THIRD point, events in Dealey Plaza, the state produced its most spectacular bit of evidence — a film of the assassination taken by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder. It shows Kennedy apparently falling backward after he was hit by the fatal shot, a circumstance which Garrison says proves he was hit from the front. Others have attributed the movement to a sudden acceleration of the car.

Otherwise, Garrison produced a spate of witnesses to the assassination, mostly people questioned briefly or ignored completely by the Warren Commission and who differed with the commission on the source of the shots, the number of the shots and other matters.

In questioning jurors, chief prosecutor James L. Alcock said the state would show a meeting among Shaw, Oswald and Jack Ruby in Baton Rouge. This was omitted from the state's opening statement and was never referred to in testimony. Ruby shot Oswald to death in Dallas two days after the assassination.

GARRISON'S office went to great lengths to get two pieces of evidence it never used. It subpoenaed former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, who was riding in the car with Kennedy, and never called him. (Connally has now been subpoenaed as a defense witness.)

Also, the DA's office threatened to call off the trial if it couldn't get the Kennedy autopsy records from the

National Archives. After a federal judge ordered them to New Orleans for the trial, the state rested without introducing them. (The Justice Department had said it will appeal the decision.)

The Shaw case marks the first time the Kennedy slaying has been before a court of law. The Warren Commission was a special presidential body with no conventional legal standing.

Only Shaw is on trial. The jury cannot convict the Warren Commission and it cannot convict Shaw for using an alias. It must render a guilty verdict if it believes the state has proved a conspiracy involving Shaw existed, and that at least one overt act was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy.



ALOYSIUS J. HABIGHORST, police officer who fingerprinted Clay L. Shaw, testifies at trial yesterday. Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. refused to allow Habighorst's testimony to go before the jury.

—States-Item sketch by Ralph Vinson.

RULE DUE ON SHAW NOT GUILTY MOVE

Haggerty to Act Today on Defense Request

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty will rule Friday morning at 9 a.m. on a move by the defense for a directed verdict of not guilty in the Clay L. Shaw trial.

This was one of the rapid-moving developments in the trial of the 55-year-old Shaw, accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Other actions included:

—An announcement by the State that it had rested its case. Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock dramatically intoned the words, "The state rests," at 9:55 a.m. Thursday.

—Minutes earlier, Judge Haggerty told both the state and the defense that the Louisiana Supreme Court had turned down a state bid to reverse Judge Haggerty on his decision late Wednesday not to accept into evidence a fingerprint card signed by Shaw and oral statements from Ptn. Aloysius J. Habighorst.

The alias of "Clay Bertrand" was on the card, but Shaw in a surprise move took the witness stand to deny he ever gave Habighorst the alias, and said he had signed a blank fingerprint card. Judge Haggerty, during the brief Thursday morning session, reconfirmed his decision after the state made another attempt to persuade him to reverse his stand.

—The defense issued subpoenas for four new witnesses, former Texas Gov. John B. Connally, Dallas Police Lt. T. L. Baker, Lloyd J. Cobb, and a Naomi Moore. Gov. and Mrs. Connally had originally been state witnesses, but the state dropped its subpoena when it was decided the governor was a "hostile witness," according to assistant district attorney Alvin Oser.

—A Justice Department Does Not Have source in Washington, D.C. to Give Reason

said that Garrison was dropping his request for the Kennedy autopsy documents. The source said a Garrison aide noted that the state had already rested its case and it would be too late to use them. The autopsy documents had been released by a Washington judge, but the Justice Department had tied them up with an appeal that was pending.

Judge Will Read Russo Testimony

Judge Haggerty told both sides in the case that he would read all of the testimony of Perry Raymond Russo, the State's star witness, during the afternoon and night and render a decision. Chief Defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond centered his case for a directed verdict of not guilty on Russo's testimony.

If the judge grants a directed verdict, the trial is over. He would direct the jury foreman to sign a verdict of not guilty, and there would be no appeal by the State.

But if Judge Haggerty does not grant the directed verdict, the trial would resume immediately Friday morning with the defense bringing on its first witnesses.

During an impromptu press conference outside the Criminal Court Building early Thursday afternoon as he was leaving for lunch, Judge Haggerty explained the directed verdict request of the defense.

He said, in effect, he must decide if the case has reached the "stage where the state has proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt to me."

Asked if a refusal to grant a directed verdict would mean that he felt Shaw was guilty, Judge Haggerty said, "No, no, it means that I think the defense's side should be heard. The case would be leaning one way and that the jury should hear all the case."

Judge Haggerty said if he should refuse to grant the directed verdict, he, according to law, does not have to give a reason. The defense would immediately call its first witness.

A reporter asked Judge Haggerty, "You won't give a directed verdict, will you?"

The judge snapped, "You've got a lot of nerve asking that question when I haven't finished reading the (Russo) testimony. I don't know myself at this time; that's why I wanted to read the testimony."

There is every indication that the trial — if it is resumed — will be over by the middle of next week, maybe earlier. Dymond said Saturday that he has "only 20 to 25 witnesses and they will be short."

Taking Thursday's events in reverse order, immediately after the State made its announcement that it rested its case, Dymond asked that the jury be excluded from the courtroom because of a motion he wanted considered. The jury had been back only long enough — no more than three minutes — to hear Alcock's words that the state rested.

"The defense would like to file a motion for a directed verdict," said Dymond, handing the motion to a court attaché. The jury was already upstairs.

Judge Haggerty asked Dymond why he had wanted the jury excluded. Dymond replied that to have the case for a directed verdict argued before a judge and have him deny it would tend to mean that the State had presented a prima facie case against the defendant. Judge Haggerty agreed and said he would hear the arguments.

Dymond opened by calling to the judge's attention the Louisiana Revised Statute Article 14:26, concerning a conspiracy. He said that it states the crime

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-21-69
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

6792

requirements of a conspiracy must include an agreement for the specific purpose of committing a crime. There must be a meeting of the minds."

Dymond continued that Russo was asked if he heard who the or more persons for the victim of the assassination was the specific purpose of committing a crime, and an overt act in furtherance of that agreement. I cannot say."

Showing Agreement

According to the State's witness, Perry Raymond Russo, there has been no showing of the existence of an agreement," said Dymond. The defense counsel said he was reading from Russo's verbatim testimony. "I asked many who disagreed with his policies. It would be ludicrous to listen in on a conspiratorial meeting with the purpose of killing President Kennedy and didn't report it?"

To which Russo replied, "No, I never said anything about a conspiracy. I didn't sit out a conspiracy."

"We realize that the State will say in argument that Russo is not qualified to pass on whether the meeting was a conspiracy, but when we get down to actual specifics on cross-examination, I asked Russo, 'Did you hear Shaw agree to do anything?' He said, 'No.'"

"Did you hear David W. Ferrie agree to do anything?" and he said, 'No.' And I asked, 'Did you hear Leon Oswald agree to do anything?' and he said, 'No.'"

"I submit that without an agreement to do anything you can't have an agreement or conspiracy."

"Without any of these three

Dymond said, "Russo was asked if this was a plot or plan or a bull session such as he had heard Ferrie conduct on many occasions and Russo admitted this was nothing more than a bull session."

"I submit that at this time the President was unpopular and there were many loose ends reading from Russo's verbatim testimony. I asked many who disagreed with his policies. It would be ludicrous and ridiculous that these fit the description of a conspiracy."

Russo was the only witness to this alleged conspiratorial meeting. Where else can we learn what went on at this meeting? Whether it was serious or a bull session?

Have to Accept Word of Russo

"We have to accept the word of Russo as to what was the atmosphere and as to whether there was a conspiracy."

"Russo was asked whether Shaw agreed to do anything and he said, 'No.' And he was asked whether Oswald and Ferrie agreed to do anything and he said, 'No.' He was asked whether this was a conspiracy and he said it was a bull session."

"This testimony strikes at the very heart and core as to what is necessary for the State to prove to show an overt act. There is an absolute failure and void of the State to do the two necessary things in connection with proving an overt act. First, to prove that the acts were committed. Secondly, if they were, that they were illegal acts."

Dymond turned to the alleged overt acts.

"First, in connection with the trip of Shaw to the West Coast," said Dymond, "we submit that, while there is no dispute as to the trip to the West Coast, there was no showing of a connection with it and the alleged conspiratorial meeting. We contend it was made only to fulfill a speaking engagement."

again a lack of proof of a connection between the trip and the alleged meeting. So he went there. The State's witness to his going there destroyed his own credibility by saying he was contacted by Assistant District Attorney (Andrew J.) Sciambra in 1964 before he (Sciambra) came to the District Attorney's office. There is absolutely no connection. And at the time of this act, the President had been shot and was dead."

"Turning to the taking of the rifle to the Texas Book Depository, the State has yet to prove that Oswald ever took the gun there. The witness (Buell W. Frazier) testified merely that Oswald had with him a package that Oswald said contained curtain rods."

Dymond said the other two overt acts "are contained and interwoven in the alleged conspiratorial meeting."

Calls on Court to Use Power

"So in closing," said Dymond, "we submit the State has proven no agreement or combination to commit a specific crime. And the State has not made out a prima facie case. We urge the court to use the power vested in it by the Louisiana Legislature and direct a verdict of not guilty."

Alcock gave the State's rebuttal to Dymond.

According to Alcock, the court had already ruled that conversations which happened outside of the hearing of the defendant after the meeting on Louisiana ave. pkwy. (Ferrie's home) were admissible. "I feel the court has already ruled on this matter," contended Alcock. "The court knows that the conspiracy law is very broad."

Continuing, Alcock said, "Mr. Dymond is quite right that Russo is not a lawyer, and what worth he (Russo) put on the words at the meeting is not relevant. The court must decide whether a prima facie case has been made by the State. I feel the court has done this."

Alcock said the "only thing wrong with Mr. Dymond's arguments is that one of those who took part in the bull session was Lee Harvey Oswald" and that Oswald wound up in the Texas Book Depository and that same day the President was gunned down."

Alcock contended the trip by Shaw to the West Coast "gained in credibility" because Russo heard that it would be used as an alibi. He said the same was true of Ferrie's trip.

According to Alcock, a meeting of the minds "can be demonstrated in physical acts."

Alcock said that Dymond on the one hand wanted to hit at Russo's credibility but on the other he wanted the court to believe Russo's testimony when Russo characterized the meeting as a "bull session."

"The State simply feels it has proven a prima facie case," concluded Alcock. He asked that the jury be given the chance to decide for itself."

Dymond, given an opportunity to speak again, said that Russo was not sure in his identification of Shaw. Dymond said that in Baton Rouge in February, 1967, before Russo spoke to a representative of the district attorney's office, there was no mention of a conspiracy."

"I refer, your honor, to testimony," said Dymond, "by a State witness, vouched for by the State, a co-worker with Oswald in the Texas Book Depository (Frazier)."

"Your honor recalls that this witness testified that the Texas Book Depository had two warehouses and that it was by mere chance that Lee Harvey Oswald was assigned to one fronting on Elm st. This casts an entirely different light linking the story and the conspiratorial meeting."

"The State has tried to make capital that Russo had been in and out of the conspiratorial meeting. But no one can presume something happened while Russo was not there and that is what the State is asking you to do."

"The case has not been proven . . . we ask that the court take the ruling under advisement."

Says Dymond Going 'Outside Testimony'

Rebutting, Alcock said that Dymond was going "outside the testimony" in implying that it was pure chance Oswald was assigned to the book depository fronting on Elm st. He said that Frazier did not testify that he (Frazier) was there when Oswald got his job. "I would

mond said he would abide by the court reporter's transcript on that point. Judge Haggerty immediately ordered a recess to 10:45 a.m. It then 10:23 a.m. the judge returned at 10:40 and said he had an announcement. "Because I excuse the jury for the rest of the day to aid the defense in calling its witnesses, I now will make this announcement. "I granted this request of the Defense before the move for a directed verdict came on," so I shall now use this time to read the entire testimony of Perry Raymond Russo."

Judge Haggerty recalled the jury to announce his decision in recess court.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "before we start to take testimony from the defense, we are going to recess. The defense needs time to align its witnesses. I did this for the state and I am going to do it for the defense."

Worrying about the time on the jury's hands, Judge Haggerty said he hoped to be able to arrange for them to see a good movie Thursday afternoon and clicked off the names of "Gone With The Wind," "My Fair Lady," and "Hello, Dolly!" as good ones. "I understand you saw a British movie the other day," quipped Judge Haggerty.

Turning serious, the judge said, "This delay is necessary. Both sides are not trying to carry it (the trial) any longer than necessary. I know it is a strain on you."

Advisement Plan

Kept from Jury

But the judge was careful not to mention to the jury that he had taken under advisement the defense's motion for a directed verdict of not guilty. Earlier, Dymond had argued strongly that such an admission would prejudice his case for the defendant.

When the State announced it rested its case, courtroom statisticians figured that the State had gone through 45 witnesses in 10 days of testimony. It was the 26th day of the trial, including the two-plus weeks of selection of a jury.

minutes in the morning as the court heard what the Louisiana Supreme Court would do with the State's bid to overturn Judge Haggerty's decision on the inadmissibility of the fingerprint card and oral statements by Habighorst. When Judge Haggerty took the bench, he said, "The State's application has been denied. It was signed by six of the seven justices. Judge (E. Howard) McCaleb was the only one not to sign it."

The notation on the decision not to review the State's writs was brief. It read:

"The application is denied. Accepting the application as being supported by the record, the showing made, nevertheless, does not warrant the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction."

With that announcement, Judge Haggerty said crisply, "We will proceed with the trial."

The jury, which was out of the courtroom all Wednesday afternoon as both sides argued over the admissibility of the fingerprint card, remained outside of the courtroom as the session opened.

Alcock immediately asked Judge Haggerty to reconsider his decision not to accept the fingerprint card and oral statements.

"The defendant had the presence of counsel," said Alcock. "He conferred with counsel in private on two different occasions."

Alcock said there is a "conflict in testimony" as to whether the defendant was deprived of his constitutional rights at the Bureau of Identification.

"I respectfully call to the court's attention the defendant's testimony," said Alcock. "He said he made no statement."

Alcock continued that the testimony of Officer Habighorst was "diametrically opposed" to that of the defendant in that he (Habighorst) did ask the defendant routine questions.

According to Alcock, Shaw testified that he was not coerced, that his constitutional rights were not violated "has obviated the need for the State to lay a predicate."

"The defendant said he made no statements. He said under oath that none of his constitutional rights was abridged."

Alcock said it is for the jury to decide whether the defendant responded to Habighorst concerning an alias.

"It is still my opinion that if he made no statements his constitutional rights were not abridged," said Alcock. "We strenuously ask for the court to reconsider its decision and admit into evidence State Exhibit No. 60 (the fingerprint card) and certain oral statements."

Dymond countered that in effect the State was not only asking the court to overthrow its own decision but that also of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

Dymond said the alias "Clay Bertrand" got on the fingerprint card in one of two ways — either of which would be inadmissible as evidence. "First, it got there as a result of a question from Habighorst," contended Dymond. "Second, it was placed there by Officer Habighorst after the card was signed (Shaw testified he signed a blank card)."

The defense counsel then went into ways that the alias might have gotten on the fingerprint card.

Held Inadmissible by Whatever Method

"First you had a search warrant on which it said he (Shaw) used the alias of Clay Bertrand," said Dymond. "Then you have a field arrest report, and then we have the original arrest register which was taken from the field arrest record. No matter which way the information got on there it is inadmissible."

Dymond said "to permit the jury to hear the arguments would be prejudicial. No matter how it got there it is inadmissible and futile and useless."

Alcock countered that there was no reason to believe Habighorst had a copy of the

whether Habighorst is correct in saying he received the information in answer to question to Shaw or whether Shaw made no statement during the course of filling out the fingerprint card.

Alcock said, in response to the defense, "the State hopes that every bit of evidence that it presents is prejudicial to the defense."

He added, "The defense says he (Shaw) made no statements; the State says he did. The jury should decide this."

Dymond responded, "While the State has very rightly said that it hopes all evidence it presents is prejudicial to the defense, this evidence can't be the product of the imagination of the investigating officer."

"That is for the jury to decide," returned Alcock. "That's my whole point."

But Judge Haggerty disagreed with Alcock. He said the way he reads the law "it is for the court to decide and not for the jury to decide."

Judge Haggerty said the State must show affirmatively that information from the defendant was freely given, that it was not made under duress or fear.

"In this case," continued Judge Haggerty, "it is not up to Mr. Shaw or his counsel to decide that his constitutional rights were not violated, it is for me to decide."

Judge Haggerty said that "either Mr. Habighorst put the information on there (fingerprint card) without questioning Mr. Shaw or he got the information from Mr. Shaw. If he did admit it—which I said Wednesday afternoon I seriously doubt—then Mr. Habighorst did not follow the Miranda Decision and advise him of his constitutional rights to remain silent."

Turns to Testimony on Nonadmission

The judge then turned to testimony that Shaw's attorneys were kept out of the Bureau of Identification room.

"Capt. (Louis J.) Carole had no right, irrespective of department regulations, to say that the defendant's attorney could not be with his client," explained Judge Haggerty. "He violated the Escobedo case ruling."

The judge concluded, "In both instances, ~~the~~ information (on the fingerprint card) was illegally obtained, and so it cannot be considered.

"I have reconsidered and I will not change my decision. All right, bring in the jury.

Alcock, in the presence of the jury, informed the court that it was taking a ~~Bill~~ of Exceptions to the decision of Judge Haggerty, though it was not spelled out to the jury to which decision Alcock was referring.

As Alcock sat down, Judge Haggerty said, "Call your next witness."

Alcock replied, "The State rests."



—Photo by The Associated Press.
CLAY SHAW,

defendant in conspiracy trial,
leaves courthouse Thursday
following a ~~recess~~ declared
after the state rested its case.

WIDOW COUNTERS RUSSO TESTIMONY

One of Five Witnesses in Shaw Trial

Five witnesses, including the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, were called to testify Friday as the defense began to present its case in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter was the first witness called by the defense and her testimony of the daily habits and appearance of Lee Harvey Oswald was contradictory to that of Perry Raymond Russo, the state's key witness against Shaw.

Shaw is charged with having participated with Oswald and David W. Ferrie in a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

During the period that she and Oswald lived in New Orleans—from about mid-May to late September, 1963—she said he was away from home overnight only once and that was a night he spent in jail.

Mrs. Porter said Oswald never wore a beard, never dressed like a beatnik, and was usually at their Magazine st. home by 5 or 5:30 p.m.

She said he did not wear dirty clothes.

TESTIMONY DIFFERS

Russo testified earlier that Oswald was a man he knew as Leon Oswald and that he was introduced to him at the apartment of Ferrie as Ferrie's roommate.

He characterized Oswald as being "messy" and wearing "dirty" clothes. He said he had a two or three-day growth of whiskers, and he also testified that Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald plotted the assassination of President Kennedy at a party in mid-September, 1963, at Ferrie's apartment.

Mrs. Porter was called as a witness after Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who is presiding at the trial, denied a motion for a directed verdict of not guilty. The defense filed the motion Thursday morning after the state rested its case.

Robert A. Frazier, special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was on the witness stand and undergoing direct questioning by the defense when the trial was recessed at 5:30 p. m. Questioning of Frazier will continue when the trial resumes at 9 a. m. Saturday.

Other witnesses called by the defense on Friday included:

Lloyd J. Cobb, president of the International Trade Mart, who testified that during the months of July, August and September, 1963, Shaw was out of the city on only one working day and that was Sept. 25 when he went to Hammond.

SECRETARY CALLED

Miss Goldie Naomi Moore, who was Shaw's secretary for 19 years until his retirement, testified she talked with Shaw by telephone on Sept. 25 when he was out of the city.

Rex L. Kommer, a meteorologist with the U. S. Weather Bureau, who supplied data published by the Department of Commerce reflecting the high and low temperatures for the town of Clinton, La., during the months of August and September, 1963.

Both Cobb and Miss Moore testified that during the July-September period in 1963 the Trade Mart workload was unusually heavy as the ITM was seeking financing and leasing for its new complex on Canal st.

Cobb also testified that both Shaw and he were on the reception committee for the visit of President Kennedy to New Orleans in 1962, when he spoke at the dedication of the Nashville ave. wharf.

"Was Mr. Shaw wearing tight pants that day?" asked F. Irving Dymond, the chief defense lawyer for Shaw.

"If he had been, I would have noticed," replied Cobb.

A memorandum from assistant district attorney Andrew J. Sciambra purporting to quote Russo in essence said Russo saw Shaw at the wharf dedication and Russo remembered that Shaw was wearing tight pants.

PICTURES ARE SHOWN

Miss Moore was shown pictures of Ferrie and Oswald and she said she had never seen them in Shaw's company. She said Shaw always wore conservative suits and she never saw him wearing tight pants or a hat (except for a military hat).

On cross-examination, she said she knew few of Shaw's social acquaintances. She also said she did not remember a Cuban organization being given free space in the ITM building, but when reminded by James L. Alcock, chief prosecutor in the case, that she had testified to that effect before a grand jury, she said she seemed to recall an "Americans Free Cuba" group that was granted ITM space.

The data which Kommer supplied showed that the average daily high for August in Clinton, La., was 93.3 degrees and the average daily low was 69.3 degrees. Average high for the last 15 days of August was 92.1. For September the average daily high was 87.8 degrees and the average daily low, 65.3. The average high for the first 15 days was 93.1.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-22-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

6792

Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald Clinton, most of them stating they saw Shaw and Ferrie in a black Cadillac, and Oswald in the Voter Registrar's office attempting to register as a voter.

One witness said he saw Oswald get out of the car and walk into the building where the voter registration office is located.

Some of the witnesses said they recalled the approximate time because the weather had turned cool and one remembered having a "roaring fire" going in his fireplace.

TEST RESULTS GIVEN

Frazier testified at great length on tests he conducted on the 6.5 Mannlicher Carcano which the Warren Commission says was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, the place from where it maintains that Oswald, acting alone, shot and killed President Kennedy.

Frazier also testified about tests he conducted on bullet fragments and one nearly whole bullet, as well as three cartridges, and he said the tests proved conclusively that the bullets were fired from the rifle he was sent and that the spent cartridges had also been fired from the same rifle.

However, because of objections by the State, which were sustained by Judge Haggerty, Frazier was not permitted to say anything further about the rifle and cartridges, other than they were sent to him for testing.

On cross-examination, the State obtained testimony from Mrs. Porter indicating that perhaps for as long a period as from July 19 until late September, when she left the city, she did not know what Oswald did during the day, and that for a period he "pretended" to go to work after he had lost his job. She also said that when she left New Orleans, she was aware, and had been for two weeks or more, that Oswald was planning a trip to Mexico in order to attempt to get into Cuba.

Mrs. Porter said that he was going to contact her later, and she testified that when she left New Orleans "I did not know if I would see him again." He showed up several days later in Irving, Tex., at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom Mrs. Porter lived, she testified.

Her testimony depicted Oswald as a husband who spoke very little to his wife, never

his time, and once threatened her with physical harm if she did not sign the name "Hidell" to a piece of paper. She said he did not permit her to look at his personal belongings "and I tried not to." She said he often sat on the porch of their home with his rifle.

After Judge Reports Denial, Jury Returns

When the jury returned about 9:25 a. m., immediately after Judge Haggerty announced his denial of the defense motion for a directed verdict, it marked the first time since Wednesday morning that the jurors had been in the courtroom for any period longer than a few minutes.

"Would you please call Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter?" asked Dymond as the defense began presenting its case.

Mrs. Porter appeared nervous and a bit self-conscious as she walked through the crowded courtroom, but smiled politely as the oath was administered to her, and after seating herself in the witness chair appeared much more relaxed.

Dymond's first few questions established her identity as the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald and the mother of Oswald's two children. She said she is now Mrs. Kenneth Porter, of Richardson, Tex., and that she has one son by Porter.

Referring her to 1963, Dymond asked when she recalled having moved to New Orleans from Dallas. "In May, 1963," she said.

"When you moved here, Mrs. Porter, did you have any children?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, I had one child and I was expecting another."

"Did you and Lee Harvey Oswald come here together or separately?"

"We came separately. Lee came first to find a job and a place to stay."

"How soon after your husband left did you follow him here?"

"About a week's time," Mrs. Porter answered.

She said Oswald had obtained an apartment at either 4905 or 4907 Magazine, she was not certain, and she did not know the name of the landlord or landlady. She said she had learned it since then, but "I don't recall it right now."

Magazine street, was he employed?" asked Dymond.

"Yes."

"And where was that?"

"At a coffee company."

"Did he already have the job when you arrived from Dallas?"

"He already had the job or he got it shortly after I arrived," she answered.

"What were his working hours?"

"From eight to five," she said.

"And how did he get to work?"

"By bus."

"And how did he return home?"

"The same way."

Mrs. Porter then said that neither she nor Oswald ever owned an automobile, and she had never seen Oswald drive an automobile.

"Did you know how to drive an automobile at that time?"

"No, and I still don't," Mrs. Porter answered, a slight smile crossing her face.

Mrs. Porter Is Asked If Oswald Wore Beard

"Mrs. Porter, during the time you were living in New Orleans with Lee Oswald, did he ever wear a beard?"

"No, sir."

"Did he shave regularly?"

"Not every day," she answered, "but he never had a beard."

Dymond then showed Mrs. Porter a photograph of Oswald taken as he was being shot by Jack Ruby and asked her if she could identify her former husband.

"He's here in the middle in this picture, wearing a black sweater," she answered.

"Look at the photograph, Mrs. Porter, and tell me whether you have ever seen him with more beard than shown there."

"This is the most beard I've ever seen him with," she answered.

"Would that be only in New Orleans or all the time you lived with him?"

"All the time," she answered.

"With respect to clothing, did he ordinarily wear dirty clothing or clean clothing?"

"He wore clean clothes."

"When he was going out in public, did he have any unusual habits concerning clothing?"

"No, sir."

Mrs. Porter then testified that if Oswald "had to go downtown he'd put on a fresh shirt, or suit, but nearly all the time for errands around the neigh-

Dymond asked her if the socks or T-shirts might have been dirty. "I don't call them dirty," she replied.

She said Oswald had one or two dress shirts.

"Do you know what a beatnik is, Mrs. Porter?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see Lee Oswald looking like a beatnik?"

"No."

"Did you ever see him wear long hair?"

"No."

"What was the ordinary condition of his hair?"

"It was quite short."

"Did he keep it uncombed or combed?"

"There was not much to comb, but it was combed when he went out."

"Did he ever take a trip to Clinton, La.?"

"Not that I know of."

"Did you ever take a trip to Clinton?"

"No, sir."

She also said that her only daughter at the time did not go to Clinton either.

"Mrs. Porter, until when did you and Lee Harvey Oswald live together in New Orleans?"

Mrs. Porter paused and then said, "I think I left on Aug. 25." (She later corrected her testimony to say she left the city between Sept. 20 and Sept. 23, 1963.)

"And how long after that was it before you saw Lee Oswald again?"

"I saw him approximately seven to 10 days later, after I left."

Saw Him in Texas, Mrs. Porter Replies

"Where did you see him that next time?"

"At Ruth Paine's home."

"And where is that located?"

"In Irving, Texas."

"During the time you lived in New Orleans did you ever know him to stay away from home overnight?"

"Only once when he spent the night in jail."

"Do you recall any over night when he was not at home?"

"No, sir."

"Did he work at the coffee company the entire time you lived in New Orleans?"

"He lost his job shortly before we left New Orleans."

...can't recall...
 Dymond asked her how Oswald spent his time after he lost his job.
 He'd stay around the house at of the time or go to the yard, or hunt for a job.
 And where did he spend his evenings?
 At home," she answered.
 What did he ordinarily do at home?
 Mostly reading."
 Did he read a lot?"
 "Yes."
 Did you and Lee Harvey Oswald have any friends here?"
 "No, sir."
 She then explained that the only people she knew were Oswald's relatives and identified them as "his aunt and uncle and their children." She said she could not recall their name because it was difficult for her to pronounce, but finally gave the pronunciation of Murrett as the family name.
 "Did you and Lee Oswald ever take a trip or trips with the Murrets?" asked Dymond.
 "We went to Mobile, Ala., once," she said.
 "Did you ever go on any other trips with them?"
 "No, sir."
 She said she could not recall how long before she left New Orleans that the trip to Mobile was made.
 Mrs. Porter said she and Oswald visited only with the Murrets and that Oswald never told her if he visited anyone.
 "Was he always home at night?"
 "Yes."
 "Did any friends other than the Murrets visit you at your apartment?"
 "Once a friend of Ruth Paine visited us: a lady with children."
 "Do you recall her name?"
 "No."
 "Did any men ever visit you and Lee Oswald?"
 "No."
 Dymond then asked if during the time she was living in New Orleans she knew or was familiar with a man named Clay Shaw.
 "No, sir," she answered, and then said the first time she heard the name was "when this trial began."

Witness Says That She Never Heard 'Bertrand'

"Did you ever hear the name Clay Bertrand?"
 "No, sir."
 "Did you ever hear the name Clem Bertrand?"

...heard this name...
 "In the new..."
 "Did you ever know a David W. Ferrie?"
 "No, sir."
 "Did you ever know a Dave Ferrie?"
 "No, sir."
 "To your knowledge, Mrs. Porter, did your husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, know anyone by the name of Dave Ferrie or David W. Ferrie?"
 "No, sir."
 She was then shown several photographs of Ferrie and said she had never seen the man depicted before.
 "Does he look familiar to you at all?"
 "No, sir."
 Dymond then read several names to Mrs. Porter and asked her if during the time she was married to Oswald did he know any of the persons, to her knowledge. She answered "no" to the following names: Sandra Moffett, Nils Petersen, Lefty Peterson, Layton Martens, Alvin Beaubouf, Melvin Coffey, Al Landry, James Lewallen.
 "Is the name Perry Raymond Russo familiar to you?"
 "No, sir."
 "To your knowledge did you or your late husband know anyone by the name of Perry Raymond Russo or Perry Russo?"
 "No, sir."
 After Dymond repeated Russo's name, Mrs. Porter said: "I never heard his name before."
 Dymond next asked her about other names Oswald used.
 "Did he go by any other names?"
 She answered that he once signed some paper with the name "Hidell."
 "Did he use any name other than Hidell?"
 "Not at the time I was married to him."
 "Did he ever use the name Leon Oswald?"
 "No, I don't know."
 "Is the name Leon Oswald familiar to you?"
 "No, sir."
 "Was he ever known as Harvey Oswald?"
 "I don't know about that."
 "To your knowledge did he ever use that name, Harvey Oswald?"
 "No, sir."
 Dymond then asked Mrs. Porter to explain what she had meant when she said "I don't

...it, but I never heard it...
 "During the time you and Lee Harvey Oswald lived at the Magazine st. address, did he live someplace else?"
 "No, sir. While we lived here, we had the same address that I had the whole time."
Lived Together Here, Mrs. Porter Repeats
 "You and he were never separated in New Orleans; did you have a broken-up marriage?"
 "No, sir."
 "Was he at any time rooming with anyone else or sharing an apartment with anyone else?"
 "No, sir."
 Dymond then moved to the rifle Oswald owned. Mrs. Porter said she knew he owned a rifle, but added she would not be able to recognize it.
 "While you were living on Magazine st., did anyone ever come to pick you up, him, or both?"
 "Only the Murrets."
 "Do you remember the type of automobile?"
 "No, sir," and then she added that possibly one of Oswald's cousins might have come by in an automobile.
 She was then shown a photograph of an automobile, but said she was unable to identify it as the car owned by the Murrets. She also said she did not remember the color of the car and that she had ridden in it on only two or three occasions.
 "Did anyone else ever pick up Lee Harvey Oswald in an automobile on Magazine st?"
 "No, sir."
 "Did you and Lee Harvey Oswald ever own an automobile?"
 "No, sir."
 "To your knowledge, did he individually own an automobile?"
 "No."
 "To your knowledge, Mrs. Porter, did he ever borrow an automobile?"
 "No."
 "Was Lee Harvey Oswald non-committal or outspoken about politics?"
 "He did not talk them in the presence of me."
 She said he made "some sort of speech in Mobile, Ala., at the seminary over there," and that he participated in a radio interview while in New Orleans, "but I didn't speak English and I didn't understand" the speech or the interview.

...he left New Orleans she said...
 Mrs. Ruth Paine, who came from Irving, Tex., to...
 "Did you leave right after Mrs. Paine arrived?"
 "She stayed two days," said Mrs. Porter.
 "Was Ruth Paine alone when she arrived?"
 "She had her two children with her."
 Dymond asked what type of automobile Mrs. Paine had.
 "A station wagon," answered Mrs. Porter.
 "What color?"
 "A light color."
 She said then when she left New Orleans the group in the station wagon included herself, Ruth Paine, Mrs. Paine's two children and "the baby." Indicating her child. She was pregnant at the time.
 She said they stopped overnight and arrived in Irving the following day.
15- to 25-Minute Drive to Irving, Witness Says
 Mrs. Porter said she did not know the distance between Irving and Dallas, but indicated that it was a 15 to 25 minute drive.
 "Did you go there (to the Paine residence in Irving) to live?"
 "Yes, sir."
 "And your husband was not with you?"
 "No, he wasn't."
 She then said that a week or 10 days later "he showed up."
 Mrs. Porter said Oswald called, but she could not remember if Mrs. Paine picked him up in Dallas and brought him home or if he took a cab.
 "Did he tell you where he had been after you left New Orleans?"
 "He went to Mexico."
 "How long had he been in Mexico?"
 "He did not say."
 "Do you know how long he had been in Mexico?"
 "No."
 Dymond then showed Mrs. Porter a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, similar to the type Oswald owned.
 "I ask you whether this looks familiar?"
 "I'm not an expert on rifles," she answered.
 "Did you testify you knew he had a rifle?"
 "Yes, sir."
 "With reference to the rifle

Orleans...
said she had seen Oswald
ing it, and on the front
with it at night.

He said he kept it in a closet
ere he kept his clothes."
Did you ever see him take
the premises?"
don't remember."

mond next asked Mrs. Por-
how the rifle got to Texas
she said that "Lee was
ing all the clothes" that
e taken to the Paine home.
"anyhow the first time I
it (after leaving New Or-
as) was when the police ar-
ed (after the assassina-
tion)."

Was that before or after the
assassination?"
After."

Did you ever see it between
time you left New Orleans
after the assassination?"
I don't remember."

Did you ever see it in Ir-
Tex?"
I don't remember."

Did you ever know Lee Har-
Oswald to have large sums
money?"

"No."
"No big rolls of bills?"
"No."

"What was the most money
ever gave you at one time?"
"A dollar."

"Did you ever see large sums
money in his possession?"
"I never looked at Lee's
allet or personal belongings."

Mrs. Porter Says Oswald Paid Bills

Mrs. Porter then said she
nd Oswald went grocery shop-
ing together "but he paid the
ills; he took care of the mon-
ey."

"Who paid the rent?"
"He did."

"Did he keep the payments
up to date?"

"I don't think he paid before
ve left New Orleans. I think
e owed two weeks. I paid it—
after all this happened."

"When you went shopping
or groceries, Mrs. Porter,
ould you buy everything you
wanted?"

"No, I had to be very care-
ful."

She said she did not know if
Oswald had any bank ac-
counts, and that after his
death she did not receive any
correspondence of material
which indicated he did.

"Did he leave any estate at
all?"

"No, sir."

"What happened to his per-
sonal possessions?"

"They were confiscated. I do

taken."
Dymond then asked her
about Nov. 22, 1963, the day
President Kennedy was assas-
sinated.

She said she was with Ruth
Paine in Mrs. Paine's home
in Irving. She said she still did
not speak English and that it
was Mrs. Paine, who was
watching television, who told
her that President Kennedy
had been shot.

"Where was her automo-
bile?"

"At home."

"Did she leave the house
shortly after the assassina-
tion?"

She said Mrs. Paine did not
leave and that, to her knowl-
edge, the Paine automobile re-
mained in Irving.

"After Lee Harvey Oswald got
to Dallas did he live in Ruth
Paine's house with you?"

"He came on weekends."

She said he rented an apart-
ment in the Oak Cliff section
of Dallas.

"Did you ever see it?"

"No, sir."

"You've never been there?"

"No, sir."

It was 10:15 a. m. and the
direct questioning by the de-
fense of Mrs. Porter had taken
approximately 45 minutes. Her
cross-examination by Alcock be-
gan at 10:35 a. m. and contin-
ued until about 11:50 a. m.

It was after Mrs. Porter had
been tendered to the state for
cross-examination and during a
recess that she apparently re-
alized she had erred on the
approximate date she left New
Orleans.

Judge Haggerty, after the re-
cess, said he would permit Dy-
mond to ask the witness a few
more questions. After getting
the date corrected, Dymond
asked:

"Did you ever see this defend-
ant at your home?"

"No, sir," she replied, "the
first time I ever saw him in
person was today."

"Did any mail ever arrive at
your home with the return ad-
dress listing Clay Shaw, Clay
Bertrand or Clem Bertrand?"

"No."

"Did you ever receive any tel-
egrams from Clay Shaw, Clay
Bertrand or Clem Bertrand?"

"No."

Attorney Asks What Refreshed Her Memory

Alcock's first question on
cross examination was what
had refreshed Mrs. Porter's
memory about the date she
had left New Orleans.

baby, she answered, "and I
baby was born in October, and
it was a longer period from
August to October than Sep-
tember to October."

Alcock asked if she had spo-
ken to anyone about this during
the recess.

"Yes," she answered, "to the
lawyer."

"Did he remind you?"

"After I gave my testimony
I remembered myself," she
said.

Alcock asked if she had oc-
casion to see Oswald the night
before the assassination.

"Yes, sir."

"Do you recall what time he
arrived?"

"Right after his job."

"Was it usual for him to
come home on Thursday?"

"No, sir, I didn't expect him
till the weekend."

She said this was the only
time she could recall Oswald
coming to the Paine home on
a Thursday. She said he spent
the entire evening at home.

"Did you purchase any cur-
tain rods for him?"

"No, sir."

"Did he ask you to?"

"No, sir."

"Did he mention coming
home to get curtain rods?"

"No, sir."

"Did you see anything in his
possession that looked like cur-
tain rods?"

"No, sir."

"Did he tell you he was dec-
orating his apartment in Dal-
las?"

"No."

"Did Mrs. Paine give him
any curtain rods?"

"No."

"Where was Lee's gun kept?"

"In the garage where all our
belongings were kept."

She said she did not remem-
ber if it was kept wrapped nor
could she remember having
seen it in the garage.

"Do you recall what time he
(Oswald) went to bed that
night?"

"No."

"Was it before or after every-
one else?"

"After everyone else."

Dymond asked her if she was
awake the next morning when
Oswald left.

"I was awake, but he told
me to go back to sleep."

"Did he ask for curtain
rods?"

"No."

No.
In your presence did he ask
for curtain rods?"

She said she did not see Os-
wald leave and that on the pre-
vious night she did not see him
with a package about two or
three feet long and six inches
wide.

She said that Oswald did go
into the Paine garage a few
times the night before the as-
sassination.

Saw Oswald Enter Garage, Witness Says

She said she saw him enter
the garage through a door in
the den of the Paine resi-
dence, and that he stayed
there two or three minutes
each time.

"Did he ever bring anything
from the garage into the
house?"

"No, sir."

"After the assassination, you
saw Lee's rifle again?"

"No, it's not correct. I was
mistaken."

"When did you next see it?"

"I don't recall. Maybe the
Warren Commission showed it
to me."

"You never saw it around
the Paine home again?"

"No, sir."

Alcock asked her if after the
police arrived she had occa-
sion to go into the garage.

Her answer was not clear
but she said the police exam-
ined their property in the ga-
rage.

Alcock asked if there were
any large packages in the ga-
rage containing their belong-
ings. She said there might
have been two or three.

"Did the police unwrap any
long packages?"

"I think they did?"

"Did you notice any long
package missing?"

"No, sir. I know Lee was
supposed to have a rifle and
they couldn't find it."

She told Alcock she spoke
with Oswald after he was
arrested by the Dallas police.
She said she spoke with him
for about 15 minutes and that
Oswald's mother was also
present at the time.

"What did Lee tell you?"

"He said not to worry; that
everything will be all right."

"Did he explain what he
meant?"

he admit to you he shot
Kennedy?"
he didn't. I didn't ask
about that.
he ask you anything
getting him an attor-
no, sir."

After your conversation with
the police station did
ever see him again alive?"
No, sir."
Mrs. Porter was uncertain
whether she returned to the
home or went to a
hotel.
he said she thought she
went to "some kind of a hotel."
Alcock mentioned the "Six
Days" and she said she
thought that was it. She said
there were Secret Service
agents and agents of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation there.

She said she was questioned
many people and she did
not know whether they were
Secret Service or FBI.
Alcock asked her if she was
ever told by the FBI that
you'll have to cooperate to
remain in America." Dymond
objected and Judge Haggerty
sustained the objection.

"Did you personally discuss
Lee's trip to Mexico with the
FBI?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did you recall telling them
when you were first aware he
was going to Mexico?"
"I don't remember."

Mrs. Porter Claims She Knew About Trip

"When did you first find out
he was going to Mexico?"
"Before I left New Orleans?"
"Approximately how long be-
fore?"
"Two weeks or more."

She said she never went to
Oswald's apartment in Oak
Cliff. She said he had left the
telephone number with her, but
when she called, the landlady
said "nobody by that name
(Lee Harvey Oswald) lived
there."

She said she later had an
argument with him over this.
"I was very upset for him
not using his real name."
"Do you recall when he first
rented the apartment?"
"No."
"Did he live at Mrs. Paine's
home when he returned to Dal-
las?"

"I don't know."
She said she never attempted
to visit the apartment and after
her unsuccessful attempt at
calling him, she did not call
again.

Mrs. Porter said the FBI did
visit her in Irving but she could
not recall whether it was once
or twice. She said that on the
first visit she took down the
license number of the FBI
agent's car and gave it to Os-
wald.

Alcock asked if she remem-
bered telling the Warren Com-
mission: "I think they (the
FBI) should not count on me
becoming their agent if I want
to stay in the United States."
She said that her Warren
Commission testimony was cor-
rect and that the FBI told her
"if I want to stay here, I
should help them," but she add-
ed, "It wasn't meant as a
threat."

Alcock asked Mrs. Porter if
she ever saw Oswald with a
pistol. "I don't recall," she
answered, but Alcock, expres-
sing surprise, asked if she
didn't remember taking a pic-
ture of him with a pistol.

"Oh, yes, I remember," she
said, adding, "I just took the
picture. I didn't see the pistol
when I took the picture."

Alcock asked how many times
she saw the rifle in New Or-
leans.

"Three, four, five times."
"Did you ever see Lee with
the rifle in his hands?"
"Yes. He'd clean it at home."
"Did you ever see any am-
munition?"

"What do you call ammuni-
tion?" she asked.
"Bullets."
"Not that I remember."
"Do you know what bullets
look like?"
"Yes."

Alcock asked Mrs. Porter ap-
proximately when she tried to
call Oswald at the boarding
house he was living in. "It was
pretty close to the time of the
assassination," and then she
said it "could have been ap-
proximately 10 days before."

She said he was supposed to
have come home one weekend
and didn't and she was upset
about it.

"Did you think it strange
that he did not register under
his own name?"
"Yes."

"And you say Lee used at
least one other alias, Hidell?"
"Yes."

"Mrs. Porter, when you were
living in New Orleans, did you
speak English?"

"Did you speak any language
other than Russian?"
"No."
"Lee spoke Russian?"
"Yes."
"Did you find him there?"
"No. Maybe I went to wrong
place?"

"He never told you what col-
lege company he worked for?"
"No."

"Did he tell you when he lost
his job?"
"No."

"When did he tell you he lost
his job?"
"A week maybe, or three days
after he lost his job."

Alcock then asked if she re-
membered testifying before the
grand jury that she thought he
lost his job sometime in August.
Alcock then started to say, "If
I told you he lost his job on
July 19, 1963 . . ." but Dymond
objected that the information
was not in evidence. Judge Hag-
gerty overruled the objection
and said he thought the ques-
tion was proper.

Alcock repeated the question
and asked Mrs. Porter if she
thought this was about the time
Oswald told her he lost his job.
"No," she replied, "I think it
was closer to the time we left
New Orleans."

She said that assuming she
left New Orleans on Sept. 23,
Oswald told her about a month
before that that he lost his job.

Alcock asked if from July 19
to Aug. 23, he left the house
daily as if going to work.

"He pretended a few days to
go to work," she said, adding
that he later admitted to her he
had been pretending.

"Then until Aug. 23 he left the
house at the same time as if go-
ing to work?"
"I never followed him to
work."

"Isn't it a fact he rarely told
you anything about what he was
doing?"
"Yes, sir."

"Did he read much?"
"Yes."

"Did he talk much?"
"No."

"Did he teach you English?"
"No."

Mrs. Porter said she would
have liked to learn English,
"but I was busy with the baby."

You said you still don't know
how 'rive, didn't you?" asked
Alcock.
"Yes," Mrs. Porter replied.
"Did Mrs. Paine attempt to
teach Lee how to drive?"
"She showed him once, in
front of the house in Irving."

"And when was that, Mrs.
Porter?"

"It was after we left New Or-
leans."

"Did you know what job your
husband had just before coming
to New Orleans?"
"No."

"Did you know the type of
work he was doing?"
"No."

"Did he give you the tele-
phone number of the place
where he was working?"
"No."

"Did you know any of his
friends?"
"His friends down here? He
didn't have many friends."

Alcock then began questioning
Mrs. Porter about the Fair Play
for Cuba Committee leaflets
which Oswald had distributed in
New Orleans.

"Did you know he distributed
these?"
"Yes."

"Do you know how many
times?"
"No."

"Did you ever see him dis-
tribute these leaflets?"
"No."

"Do you know if he belonged
to the Fair Play for Cuba Com-
mittee?"
"That's what he told me."

"Do you know who the mem-
bers in New Orleans were?"
"No."

"Do you know how many
members there were in New
Orleans?"
"No."

Under additional questioning,
Mrs. Porter said she had once
signed a paper in connection

the FPCC with the name count.
"I signed," asked Alcock.
"He asked me and I refused,
then he threatened me if
I didn't do it."
"Did he use a physical threat?"
"No."
Alcock then questioned her
about the trip to Mobile. She
said she did not hear the speech
Oswald delivered.
"Do you remember a conver-
sation you had with a Jesuit
priest who also spoke Rus-
sian?"
"Yes."
"Do you recall telling the
priest that you didn't know
Oswald's friends or what he was
doing?"
"I don't remember right
now."
"Did you know what Lee was
doing when he was pretending
to be working?"
She said she didn't remem-
ber.
"He wasn't home, was he?"
"That's correct," Mrs. Por-
ter answered.

**Returned 'About Five,'
Mrs. Porter Recalls**

"What time did he usually
return home from work?" asked
Alcock.
"About five or five-thirty."
"Was it dark or light?"
"Light," Mrs. Porter an-
swered.
"Were you aware that he had
been arrested?"
"Yes."
"Did he come home that
night?"
"No."
"Did he come home the next
morning?"
"Yes."
"Did he tell you about it?"
"Yes."
Alcock asked Mrs. Porter if
she had owned a key to Os-
wald's post office box. She said
she did not, and she said she
did not know what mail he re-
ceived in the box.
She also said that Oswald
had "instructed me never to
go into his personal things."
She said this had been the case
"since we were married." Al-
cock asked if she had followed
these instructions and she re-
plied that she tried to.
She said she did not know
how long he had a post office
box, when he first got it, or the
number of it.
"Do you know if Lee col-
lected unemployment compensa-
tion checks?"
"I think he did," she replied.

"I never had a checking ac-
count."
She said she remem-
ber if Oswald ever told her he
was going to the unemployment
office.
"Did he ever tell you the
names of anybody he knew?"
"He had no friends."
"Did he ever tell you the
names of people he worked
with?"
"No."
She said that Oswald liked
to be left alone.
"Did you ever go to the
library with him?"
"Yes," she answered.
"How many times?"
"Two or three times."
"Do you recall where the
library was located?"
"It was close to home."
"Do you recall ever going to
the main library with him?"
"I don't remember."
She repeated that Oswald
owned about two dress shirts
and said he had about a half-
dozen T-shirts. Alcock asked if
Oswald owned any sport shirts,
and Mrs. Porter asked: "What
do you call sport shirts?" Al-
cock explained and she an-
swered that she thinks he
owned some sport shirts.
Alcock asked where Oswald
spent most of his time in the
apartment and Mrs. Porter
said he was either in the kitchen
"playing cards" or he might
be found on the front porch —
"he'd like to sit there with his
rifle at night."
She said it would be after
dark and she was unable to see
what he was doing. Alcock
asked if the rifle had a tele-
scopic sight, what was its color
and how long it was, and she
answered "I don't remember"
to each question.

**Didn't Think Husband
Communist, She Says**

"Did you consider Lee a Com-
munist?" asked Alcock.
"No, sir," answered Mrs. Por-
ter.
She said she did not know if
any FBI agents came to the
apartment in New Orleans, and
Alcock moved on to questions
about Oswald's alleged assas-
sination attempt of Gen. Edwin
Walker.
"Did Lee ever tell you he shot
at Gen. Walker?"
She said he did, and she said
he did it late at night.
At first she said she didn't
remember if he had his rifle
when he returned home, but then
replied, "He didn't have a ri-
fle."
Dymond was on his feet, ob-
jecting that the question had no
relation to the trial.
"I'm checking the witness'

credibility," Alcock told Judge
Haggerty.
"You're checking what?" ask-
ed Mrs. Porter, obviously be-
wildered by the word "credi-
bility." The spectators and jury
laughed and Mrs. Porter flashed
an embarrassed, but generous,
smile.
Alcock returned to the Walker
incident.
"Did you see his rifle on the
night he returned?"
"No, sir," and she indicated
he went to retrieve it the follow-
ing day.
"From where?" asked Alcock.
Mrs. Porter said she did not
know.
"Did you report the incident
to anyone?"
"Before the assassination (of
Kennedy), no."
Alcock asked if she and Mrs.
Paine had brought the rifle to
New Orleans when Mrs. Porter
came here in May, 1963.
"I don't know," she answered.
"Did Lee pack the belong-
ings?"
"Yes."
Alcock asked her if after the
Walker incident she re-
membered Oswald burning his
notebook. "I don't remember
right now," she responded.
"Do you know if Lee kept his
notebook locked up?"
"He kept it in a closet."
She said the closet was not
locked, but the door was kept
closed and Oswald took the re-
sponsibility for keeping the
closet area clean.
Alcock asked if she gave the
FBI agent the address of Lee's
boarding house when the agent
visited her shortly after she
moved in with Mrs. Paine in
Irving.
"Ruth Paine did."
"Were you present?"
"Yes."
"Can you recall if Lee ever
received any mail at 4907 Maga-
zine?"
"He received some mail."
Mrs. Porter said that she be-
lieves she received one piece of
mail at the Magazine st. ad-
dress, a letter from a girl friend.
Regarding Oswald's mail, she
said she did not know who it
came from.
"Because you did not speak

English, you could not read any
mail if he received?"
"That's correct."
Returning to the leaflets that
Oswald distributed, Mrs. Porter
was asked if Oswald told her
anything about his activity.
**Mrs. Porter Says
He 'Liked to Brag'**
She said he did and added:
"He was quite excited; he liked
to brag about how brave he
was."
Mrs. Porter said she remem-
bered seeing some of the leaf-
lets around the house, and she
said she remembered that the
paper on which they were
printed was yellow.
Alcock then showed her one
of the FPCC leaflets and she
said she recognized it as the
type she had seen. She said she
remembered the color and "I
remember this stamp and ad-
dress."
The name stamped was A. J.
Hidell, an alias used by
Oswald.
"Is that the same name you
signed," asked Alcock.
"Yes."
At this point, Mrs. Porter re-
quested a glass of water and
there was a brief pause while
a deputy obtained a paper cup
of water for the witness. She
took three or four sips and then
the questioning was resumed.
Alcock asked her if Oswald
ever told her what his duties
were where he worked. She
said he did not.
He asked if she knew what
his salary was, and she said
she thought he earned \$55 a
week.
"Did he ever discuss with you
what he did at work?"
"Very little."
"Were the discussions be-
tween you and Lee in Russian?"
"Yes."
"Do you recall the men that
came to the door of your apart-
ment on Magazine st.?" asked
Alcock.
She said that one man came
to the door, and that it must
have been a Saturday or a Sun-
day morning. She said Oswald
answered the door and when he
returned he said, "It was
somebody, probably checking on
me, it's probably the FBI." He

said he didn't know who the man was.

"To your knowledge, Mrs. Porter, did the FBI check on him?"

"This was my impression."

Alcock asked her about the stamp he used to make imprints of name and address on the FPCC leaflets. She said she thought he made it himself, and she saw him use it while they lived here. She said she did not see the stamp in Dallas, after she left New Orleans.

Regarding her departure from New Orleans, Mrs. Porter said she and Mrs. Paine left in the morning, and she said she could not recall if Oswald gave her any money.

"Did he say why he was going to Mexico?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"He said he wanted to go to Cuba and he was going to try to get there through Mexico."

"Were you supposed to go with him?"

"He said he'd let me know."

Alcock asked her if she knew if Oswald ever attempted to contact an attorney about his U.S. Marine Corps discharge. She said she did not know. "Do you recall him talking about it?" he asked. She said he had written a letter to someone about it, but she didn't know who.

"Have you ever heard of a man named Dean Andrews?"

"No," she replied.

Andrews claims Oswald came to his office seeking to have his discharge changed. Andrews also says that two days after the assassination a man named Clay Bertrand called him and

asked him to defend Oswald. Garrison claims that Shaw is Clay Bertrand.

Alcock then turned to an area of Mrs. Porter's testimony before the Warren Commission.

Warren Commission

Testimony Brought Up

"Do you recall testifying before the Warren Commission?"

"Yes."

"Do you recall saying you lied about Oswald's trip to Mexico?"

"I testified and I answered what they asked me. I actually didn't lie; I didn't tell them."

Mrs. Porter said she testified before the Warren Commission on three occasions. "On your first appearance, did the Warren Commission ask you if you knew Lee was going to Mexico?" asked Alcock.

Dymond objected on the grounds that the answer would be hearsay, but Judge Haggerty said he would permit the question.

"I don't remember the questions they asked during the first, second and third times," she said.

Alcock asked if she lied when she said she did not know about the trip.

"I told them everything I knew and everything was true."

Alcock started to say, "Do you remember telling Mr. Rankin . . . (a Warren Commission attorney)," but Dymond objected, and Alcock said the state

has a right to impeach this witness." He maintained this

was the same situation that came up during the questioning

of Russo, when the defense took certain questions asked at

the preliminary hearing and

confronted the witness with them.

Dymond asked that Mrs. Porter's "entire testimony before the Warren Commission be admitted into evidence."

Judge Haggerty overruled the objection, said he would not permit introduction of Mrs. Porter's entire testimony to the commission, and added he would rule on each statement as it came up.

Alcock continued with Rankin's question: "When you were asked before, you did not say you knew anything about it (the trip to Mexico)."

He said her reply was: "Most of these questions were put to me by the FBI. I didn't like them too much . . . Well, whether I know or didn't, the fact was Lee had been there and they knew it."

When Alcock was finished she simply replied: "Whatever was written there I said. I testified the truth. I didn't lie to the Warren Commission. The first time, second time or third time. The quotes are accurate."

On re-direct, Dymond asked Mrs. Porter when Oswald told her he had attempted to shoot Gen. Walker. She said it was before she came to New Orleans.

She also told Dymond she did not know Oswald to take an active interest in civil rights.

He asked her about Cuba, and what Oswald had told her about their getting together there. "He told me he'd let me know later." Dymond asked if the visit to Cuba was to be temporary or permanent. "I don't know," she answered.

Mrs. Porter said that when she left for Texas with Mrs.

Paine "I didn't know if I'd see him (Oswald) again."

Frazier took the witness stand at 4:30 p.m., and was qualified without opposition from the State as an expert witness in the field of ballistics.

He identified himself as a special agent for the FBI, chief of the firearms and toolmarks, physics and chemistry unit of the FBI.

Frazier Claims He Examined Limousine

He said that from about 1 a. m. until 4:30 a. m. on the morning of Nov. 23, 1963—the morning after President Kennedy was shot—he examined the limousine in which the President and Gov. Connally were riding.

He said he made his examination in the U.S. Secret Service garage in Washington, D. C.

Dymond asked him if in connection with his examination he found anything unusual.

Frazier said that he observed a spot on the windshield that was "obviously broken, a crack."

He said closer observation revealed a deposit of lead on the inside surface forced against it, that the windshield appeared

bullet hitting the inside surface. Dymond asked on what basis he decided it had been struck on the inside rather than outside.

Frazier said it was based on his examination of hundreds of pieces of glass, and that by studying the radial cracks from the center point of impact, it is possible to determine the size of the glass against which the force was applied. He said by studying these stress lines, it is possible to determine the direction in which the force was applied, and it was his opinion the windshield was struck on the inside.

"Is this a definite opinion, you have?" asked Dymond.

"It is a definite conclusion," Frazier answered.

He said that in addition to the windshield, he examined the outer surface of the limousine, the hood, grill, front fenders and all metal work to determine whether or not a bullet or other projectile had struck the vehicle.

He said he found blood and tissue all over the outside area of the hood, on the side rails, inside and outside the vehicle, on the rear and on the trunk.

"Were there any other bullet holes or projectile marks?" asked Dymond.

"No, nothing except the inside of the windshield."

Dymond asked if any portions of bullets were found, and Frazier said, "I can say we found fragments of lead that could have been parts of bullets." He said three such fragments were found. He said these were found in the rear of the car, under the left hand jump seat.

He said the three fragments weighed, respectively, 9-10ths, 7-10ths and 7-10ths of a grain each, and he explained that a grain is a unit of measurement representing 1-7000 of a pound.

Dymond then questioned him about his participation in the re-enactment of the assassination in Dallas in May, 1964. Another special agent of the FBI, Lyndal Shaneyfelt, discussed it in detail as a State witness.

Frazier said he was involved in the re-enactment as an advisor or consultant to the Warren Commission in its effort to "reconstruct the testimony of various witnesses to determine if feasible and possible for the assassination to have occurred as these witnesses had advised."

had said that the limousine in which Kennedy was shot was a 1961 Lincoln Continental. Kennedy was shot as he was walking from the Texas School Book Depository to the position the limousine occupied on the day of the assassination and that movies were taken. He said the vehicle went through Dealey Plaza again and it would stop at various places and measurements taken.

Movies Were Taken, Witness Explains

He said the vehicle was placed on the street as nearly as possible to the position the limousine occupied on the day of the assassination and that movies were taken. He said the vehicle went through Dealey Plaza again and it would stop at various places and measurements taken.

"I was stationed at the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository at a partially open window, and I would apprise the men on the street when to stop the car as it became visible through the foliage, or cleared the foliage."

(This is the window from which the Warren Commission says Oswald fired the fatal shots.)

Dymond asked Frazier if he had seen and was familiar with the Zapruder film of the assassination. He said he had seen it and was familiar with it.

"At the time when the re-enactment vehicle is in the same spot as was the President vehicle in the Zapruder film, Frame 313—when it is obvious President Kennedy is hit in the head—was there a clear shot from the school book depository window?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, there was," answered Frazier.

Frazier said it cannot be definitely determined in which frame President Kennedy is first hit, but he said from the window he had other clear shots at the re-enactment "President" in the car prior to Frame 313.

"I would say from Frame 207 on," he told Dymond, when asked when these clear shots became possible.

Dymond asked Frazier if he examined a rifle in connection with his work for the Warren Commission in relation to the assassination.

"Yes, I did," he said, describing it as a 6.5 millimeter Italian military rifle, referred to as a Mannlicher-Carcano. He said it has a four-power telescope.

He was shown the Mannlicher-Carcano that has been used as an exhibit and after a lengthy examination said it is

was identical but mounted in a different position.

Getting back to the rifle he examined, Frazier said it was a clip-fed rifle with a seven-bullet capacity—six in the clip and one in the chamber.

Dymond asked if, during the re-enactment and his work with the Zapruder film, he was able to determine with any accuracy the length of time between the first and last shots fired at the President. "No, sir," replied Frazier, "not within even several seconds."

He then described tests he had performed on the rifle. He said they were intended to test the rifle's accuracy as well as the speed with which it could be fired. He said the tests were conducted at the FBI indoor range in Washington and the FBI outdoor range at Quantico, Va.

He said that at 45 feet in the indoor range, using artificial light, the rifle was fired three times in 5.9 seconds. He said this represented the interval between firing the first shot, reloading and firing a second shot, and reloading and firing a third shot.

Three-Shot Testing at Range Described

Also at the indoor range, two three-shot tests were conducted at 75 feet. In the first test, three shots were fired into a two-inch circle in 4.2 seconds, and three shots were fired into a five-inch in 4.6 seconds.

He said that on the accuracy measurements, the three shots fired into the targets "could be covered by a quarter."

At the outdoor range, using daylight, he said the rifle was used to shoot at four targets, again being checked for accuracy and speed.

He said that three shots were fired in 5.9 seconds and landed in a 3½-inch circle; three shots were fired in 6.2 seconds and landed in a 4½- to 5-inch circle; three shots were fired in 5.6 seconds and landed in a three-inch circle, and three shots were fired in 6.5 seconds and landed in a 3½-inch circle.

He said the 45-foot and 75-foot tests were conducted at the indoor range because they were the only distances available; that the 100-yard distance was selected at the outdoor range because this was longer than any distance a gunman in Dealey Plaza would have been con-

bullet fragments he received for testing; one was removed from the head of President Kennedy and the other from the arm of Gov. Connally.

When Dymond asked if he had received "any intact or almost intact" bullet for examination, Assistant DA Alvin V. Oser Jr. jumped to his feet, objecting that unless Frazier found the bullet himself he could not testify to where it was found.

Oser said he felt the argument on the objection would get to the single-bullet theory and he asked that the jury be excused. It was, leaving the courtroom at 5:05 p. m.

(The single-bullet theory is that the same bullet which struck President Kennedy in the back passed through his body and hit Gov. Connally, breaking a rib, and, upon emerging from the body, struck the governor's wrist, cracking bone, and then entered into his thigh. A bullet found on a stretcher in Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, nearly intact, according to single-bullet theory, caused all these wounds. Critics say one bullet could not cause as much damage and remain practically intact.)

Outside the presence of the jury, Dymond argued that it "is a fact of history that a bullet was found on this stretcher (Gov. Connally's) in Parkland Hospital."

Oser said the witness could not testify to where it was found. Alcock added that the Warren Commission is also a fact of history and Dymond would next ask the judge to take "judicial cognizance" of the report. They said they would not object to the bullet being referred to as Exhibit 399 of the Warren Report. Dymond said the defense would not ask that the Warren Report be admitted.

Judge Haggerty ruled that Frazier cannot say where the bullet was found.

The jury returned at 5:10 p. m. and Dymond asked Frazier about the bullet. He identified it as Exhibit 399 of the Warren Report.

"Did you conduct any test or tests in connection with what, if any, gun it was fired from?"

"I did."

Witness Says Bullet Fired in Italian Rifle

Frazier said that the test consisted of test firings of bullets from the Mannlicher-Carcano and a microscopic examination and comparison of markings on the bullet. These markings, he

He said that the bullet, exhibit 399, was fired in the Italian rifle.

"Is it a conclusive test?" asked Dymond.

"It is."
"To the exclusion of all others."

"Yes."

Dymond asked Frazier if he conducted similar tests on the two bullet fragments received. Frazier said tests were conducted with microscopic comparison of bullets test fired in the Italian rifle and the markings on the two bullet fragments. He said the two fragments were compared separately and they also had been fired from the 6.5 millimeter Italian rifle.

He said the tests were unable to prove that they were fragments of two separate bullets, or that they were the nose and base from a single bullet.

Dymond again asked if this was a conclusive test to the exclusion of all other rifles.

"Yes, sir," answered Frazier.

Dymond asked if he examined any empty cartridge cases. He said he did, that he examined three. The Warren Report said three empty cartridges were found near the partially-open window on the sixth floor from where it says Oswald fired at the President.

He said that the test consisted of firing test cartridges in the 6.5 millimeter rifle and comparing the pin marks on them with the three fired cartridges he had received. He said he also compared bolt markings on the test cartridges and the fired cases and that this included a microscopic examination.

He said his conclusion was that the three cartridges had been fired in the 6.5 millimeter Italian rifle.

"Is this a conclusive test?"

"Yes, it is."

"To the exclusion of all others?"

"Yes."

Dymond attempted to ask Frazier if on the day of the re-enactment any marks were placed on the floor of the book depository to indicate where the empty cartridges were found.

Oser objected, unless, he said, Frazier found the cartridges on the day of the re-enactment.

After more arguing, Judge Haggerty ruled that questioning of Frazier should be limited to

mark placed on the floor, and F. ... no. He said ejection tests ... rifle were conducted, but they revealed a great variation in the distance and angle the spent cartridge was ejected, and this, he said, could be increased or decreased by the speed with which the bolt was operated.

Dymond then told the court that he was going into another area that might involved more extensive questioning and Judge Haggerty said he would recess the trial until Saturday morning.

ITM President Cobb Called by Defense

As the afternoon session opened, the defense called for Lloyd J. Cobb, president of the International Trade Mart. He told the court that he had been associated with the ITM since 1946 and was an original founder. He said he became president in 1962.

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Shaw?" began Dymond.

"Yes," said Cobb.

"How long have you known him?"

"Since about 1946, when the Trade Mart was in its organizational stages."

"When did Mr. Shaw become affiliated with the Trade Mart?"

"About 1946, when he was hired to facilitate the remodeling of the old building on Camp and Common."

Dymond asked Cobb in what capacity Shaw served.

"He was managing director until October, 1965," answered Cobb.

"Did he leave voluntarily?" asked Dymond.

"Entirely voluntarily," rejoined Cobb.

"During the year of 1963 what was the nature of his duties?" continued Dymond.

"In 1963," began Cobb, "he was acting as managing director and as such he was in charge of rental spaces, exhibits and the mart's image in general. But in June, 1963, we began work on securing the new Trade Mart. To the responsibility of his old job were added other duties, such as facilitating in every way possible the creation of the new ITM complex."

"Did anything unusual happen in September to October, 1963?" sought Dymond.

"Yes," replied Cobb. "About July, 1963, a financing contract was entered into for the sale of bonds to finance construction of the new building. The contract provided that Oct. 8, 1963, would be the closing date.

Mart was under obligation to get leases.

"This was a \$12.8 million bond issue. So it was a crash campaign to obtain leases for tenants. We needed \$1,425,000 gross rentals to support the bond issue. The bond issue was ultimately concluded Oct. 10, 1963."

"During the three months preceding Oct. 10, 1963, did you have unusual or added duties?" inquired Dymond.

"As I said, it was a crash operation and we were trying to put the deal together," replied Cobb. "It was my responsibility to delegate work. I delegated the workload for the leases to Mr. Shaw for many reasons. We had 40 to 44 foreign consulates in the city and he had worked with them for a long time. He was delegated to try to get leases from them. In many cases this meant changes from other offices for them. He was also in charge of obtaining other leases to make up the total we needed."

"Would you term this a busy period?" continued Dymond.

"We worked around the clock, Sundays, Saturdays and holidays," answered Cobb.

"Did you contact Mr. Shaw often?" continued Dymond.

"It was absolutely necessary that I do so," said Cobb. "He also had the responsibility of dealing with many public agencies, such as the Dock Board, with whom we negotiated for two squares of land and the demolition of its old building on the river; the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad, asking them to relocate their tracks; the Southern Pacific Railroad, to move after 100 years; the Dock Board again, in revamping the ferry landing. Mr. Shaw was working almost constantly with the architect, Edward Durel Stone. His designs had to be submitted to the bond houses. Mr. Shaw did most of this work, deciding what would go in the building."

Three-Man Team Ran Project, Witness Says

"When you say 'we,' who do you mean, Mr. Cobb?" asked Dymond.

"The responsibility for this project rested almost solely with a three-man team, Mr. Shaw, Mr. James Coleman, who dealt with the legal matters, and me. For instance, when we went to New York, we had 44 legal documents and

cases, all of which had been checked by Mr. Coleman.

"I was working with Mr. Shaw on an almost constant basis. I don't mean all the time, but we were talking back and forth. I was calling him, and he was calling me for advice on various matters."

"Do you recall any work day that you were not in touch with Mr. Shaw during that three months?" asked Dymond.

"There was one day," said Cobb.

"Where was he that day?" asked Dymond.

"He was in Hammond, La., and it was Sept. 25, 1963," said Cobb.

"How far is it from Hammond to Clinton, La.?" asked Dymond.

"About 90 miles," replied Cobb.

"Due to the nature and intensity of the work done at this time, would you have noticed if Mr. Shaw had been absent any other day?" continued Dymond.

"I would have more than noticed it," replied Cobb. "We had a job to do and we were out to get it done."

"During the length of time you have known Mr. Shaw," began Dymond, "Mr. Cobb, would you say you are familiar with his mode of dress?"

"Yes," answered Cobb.

"Have you ever known him to wear a hat?" pressed Dymond.

"No," said Cobb.

"Have you known him to wear tight pants?" asked Dymond.

Cobb said, "No."

"How did he dress in his business associations with you?" asked Dymond.

"On the conservative side," replied Cobb.

"Describe what you mean by conservative," Dymond requested.

"Well," began Cobb, "I would say like you are dressed. Nothing unusual."

"Mr. Cobb, were you on the reception committee for President Kennedy when he came to New Orleans in 1962?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, I was," Cobb replied.

"Was Mr. Shaw on the reception committee for President Kennedy?" inquired Dymond.

"Yes, he was," answered Cobb.

He had been. I would have said it," answered Cobb. Dymond sought to go into Shaw's political views as Cobb saw them, but Alcock protested what he termed the character of the profile. Finally, Dymond was able to ask this question:

"Would you say Mr. Shaw was a liberal or conservative in reputation?"

"Liberal," replied Cobb. Never a conservative."

"Did you ever know Mr. Shaw to be active in the civil rights movement?" continued Dymond.

"He didn't participate to my knowledge," said Cobb.

Dymond then rose and took out some pictures that the State had entered as exhibits. They included photographs of David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, among others. Cobb said he didn't recognize any of them.

Dymond showed Cobb a picture of Oswald with a beard attached to it. He asked him if he had ever seen the man.

"I have never seen this man anywhere at any time," answered Cobb.

Never Saw Them in Mart, Cobb Says

"Have you ever seen any of these people in these pictures in the Trade Mart?" questioned Dymond.

"I have no recollection of it," said Cobb.

"Have you ever known Clay Shaw to use an alias or go under another name?" asked Dymond.

"No," replied Cobb.

"Have you ever known him to use the name Clay Bertrand?" continued Dymond.

"No, not until this case came up," said Cobb.

"Have you ever known him to use the name Clem Bertrand?" asked Dymond.

"No," answered Cobb.

"Do you know a Mr. Dean Andrews, an attorney?" asked Dymond.

"I have never met him, but I have seen his picture in the newspapers," replied Cobb.

"On the basis of the pictures you have seen of Mr. Andrews in the papers, did you ever see him with Mr. Shaw in the Trade Mart?" Dymond asked.

"No," said Cobb.

"Referring to November, 1963, Mr. Cobb, were you aware

west coast," said Dymond, moving to another subject. "Yes," said Cobb. "When did you become aware of this trip?" asked Dymond. "The early part of September or late August," said Cobb. "The trip to the West Coast was for the purpose of world trade. I approved it."

Cobb said he wasn't approving trips at the time unless they were absolutely necessary. "We had only one objective—the sale of the bonds—but this was going to be after the closing date," said Cobb. "So we either had a deal or we didn't and it wouldn't make any difference." "If this had happened in September or October, would you have approved the trip?" asked Dymond.

"No," answered Cobb.

Speeches Not Unusual for Shaw, Cobb Claims

"Was it unusual for Mr. Shaw to make out-of-town speeches?" asked Dymond.

"No, he had done this for a number of years," answered Cobb.

"Do you know who paid for Mr. Shaw's trip to the West Coast?" asked Dymond.

"The people who asked him to come," said Cobb.

Dymond said, "I tender the witness."

Alcock took up the cross examination of Cobb. He immediately questioned Cobb as to whether he saw Shaw socially.

"Clay Shaw and I were not social friends," said Cobb. "We had very little social contact. I may have had a drink with him after office hours."

"Have you ever been to his apartment?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Cobb.

"Did you recall what Mr. Shaw was wearing at the Nashville ave. wharf?" questioned Alcock.

"No, I don't recall," said Cobb. "But it was nothing different or I would have noticed it."

"When did you arrive at the Nashville ave. wharf?" asked Alcock.

"I recall I went out to the airport in a car," answered Cobb. "Mr. Nicholas Trist was in the car with me. My guess—and it's only a guess—is that we arrived at 11:30 a. m. I know the parade was a little delayed."

"With Mr. Trist?" asked Alcock.

"Yes, and one of two other people: I don't remember their

form. "Do you know if the defendant had any relatives in Clinton?" asked Alcock. "I don't know," answered Cobb. "Have you ever made a trip out of New Orleans with the defendant?" asked Alcock.

"You are going back over a lot of ground," rejoined Cobb.

"Then did you ever make a trip out of town with him in 1963?" said Alcock, changing the question.

"I am sure I didn't," said Cobb.

"Do you know a Mr. Jeff Biddison?" asked Alcock.

"Yes," said Cobb.

"How do you know him?" questioned Alcock.

"I am a poodle lover," explained Cobb. A chuckle went up from the audience.

Continuing, Cobb said, "I was trying to raise two male poodles and it just didn't work out. So I tried to palm them off. I found out Mr. Biddison liked poodles and I gave them to him."

Cobb added, "I saw Mr. Biddison a few nights ago to say hello and that is the first time I have seen him in a number of years."

"Do you know if Mr. Jeff Biddison and Mr. Shaw were friendly?" inquired Alcock.

"I don't know," said Cobb.

"What kind of car did Mr. Biddison use?" continued Alcock.

"I don't know," said Cobb.

"Did Mr. Shaw come to you and request permission to take this trip?" asked Alcock.

"The people in Portland had contacted us before," explained Cobb. "They were having some sort of celebration there. So I said okay."

"Do you know Gordon Novel?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Cobb.

Alcock Asks If Novel Contacted Trade Mart

"Do you ever recall Gordon Novel negotiating a concession at the Trade Mart?" pressed Alcock.

"I have no knowledge that he ever contacted the Trade Mart for any concession," said Cobb.

"Did you know Mario Bermudez in the summer and fall of 1963?" asked Alcock.

"Yes," said Cobb.

Cobb. "First he was executive president of the Cordell Foundation. He may have been secretary of the International Relations committee of New Orleans. If not, he was appointed secretary-general of the Inter-American Municipal Organization. I would have to check records."

"Do you know if Mr. Bermudez knew Mr. Shaw during this time?" asked Alcock.

"I am sure he did," said Cobb. "What were your normal working hours during these three months?" asked Dymond.

"I don't have any normal working hours," replied Cobb.

"If there was work to do, I did it."

"Would you say your contact with Mr. Shaw during this period was, say 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.?" inquired Dymond.

"No," said Cobb, "not during this period. At times I wouldn't get home till 10 or 11 p. m. I am not saying that Shaw was there all the time, but he was always available. I knew where he was. I would be talking back and forth with him. Something was happening nearly every hour of the day. I would say this was the busiest period of my life."

Cobb was excused. The defense then called Miss Goldie Naomi Moore, now executive secretary of the Plimsoil Club, but who for 19 years was Shaw's secretary.

She was asked the extent of her duties as Shaw's secretary.

"I handled his correspondence," she began. "Took phone calls, opened his mail, handled dictation and set up board meetings. The usual things a secretary would do."

"Would you say you were a Girl Friday?" asked Dymond.

"I think so," said Miss Moore.

"Did you handle correspondence for Mr. Shaw in connection with a trip to the West Coast?" continued Dymond.

"Yes," she said.

Dymond asked Miss Moore the first date that she handled correspondence on the Portland trip, and there was a short delay as Miss Moore went through her briefcase. Dymond and Miss Moore came upon a letter dated May 10, 1963, but he told Judge Haggerty he wasn't going to use the letter as it didn't specifically mention the trip.

Finally, Dymond handed Miss Moore a letter he said bore the date of Sept. 11, 1963, and the letterhead of the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., and he asked her if she recognized it. She said she did.

mitted into evidence, and Haggerty, when there was objection from the defense, granted permission. Dymond also was allowed to read the letter to the jury. Finally, the letter, on stationery from the First National Bank of Portland's international banking department, was an acknowledgment of Shaw's acceptance of the invitation to attend the Columbia Basin Import Conference on Nov. 26, 1963. It noted the theme of the conference was to be "Is Europe Our Mar-

ket."

The author of the letter, Dymond identified as William R. Wells, vice-president in charge of the international banking department, said he thought Shaw would make major reference to the European market. Wells said that though finances of the conference are tight, "due to the importance of your presence, we are pleased to tell you we will reimburse you the expenses of your trip."

Brochure on Session Portland Shown

Dymond asked Miss Moore if she knew of any conversations about the trip that preceded the letter, but there was no definite answer to the question. Dymond turned to a brochure which Miss Moore had. He showed it to Alcock and the state.

"How did you come in possession of this brochure?" asked Dymond.

"In the mail," answered Miss Moore.

Dymond moved to offer the brochure concerning the trade conference in Portland into the evidence of the case. But Alcock told Judge Haggerty, "Your honor, this is totally irrelevant except for a small portion."

"I will admit it as corroborative evidence," said Judge Haggerty. "It might be noted for the record that it is the October, 1963, issue." The jury was then shown the brochure.

"Miss Moore," began Dymond, "were you Mr. Shaw's secretary during the time of seeking the leases in 1963?"

"Yes," she said.

"Was there an unusual workload at this time?" he asked.

"It was a tremendous task we had to accomplish," Miss Moore replied.

"Mr. Shaw," she answered, "And I helped him with the leases. Mr. Shaw went to the meetings. He met with Mr. Cobb, our president, many times."

Miss Moore said the period was an unusual one in that Shaw was trying to build a new Trade Mart. "So the workload was much heavier," she explained.

"Did he have any days away from work in this period?" asked Dymond.

"Only one," she answered, "Sept. 25, 1963."

Miss Moore said even on that day she was in contact with Shaw, calling him in Hammond. She said she knew it was his voice and the call was placed "probably before 5 p.m."

"Do you recall Mr. Shaw being away from work any other days in this three-month period?" asked Dymond.

"No, sir," she said.

"Were you absent from work in this period?" he asked.

"No," she answered.

"In your duties of opening the mail for Mr. Shaw did he ever receive mail addressed to either Clem or Clay Bertrand?" asked Dymond, moving to a new area.

"Never," she said.

"Did you ever know him to use any other names?" Dymond continued.

"No," she answered.

"Did you ever get any calls at his office for Clem or Clay Bertrand?" questioned Dymond.

"No, sir," she answered.

It was here that Judge Haggerty called for a recess. "There is some hot coffee for the jury," he said.

Dymond Introduces Letter from Shaw

Court was resumed at 3:28 p. m. with Miss Moore still on the stand.

Dymond then entered into evidence a letter dated Dec. 4, 1963, and written by Shaw to William R. Wells, vice-president in charge of the International Banking Department of the First National Bank of Oregon.

The letter, which Dymond read to the jury, noted Shaw's "appreciation of hospitality" accorded him on the West Coast trip despite the "trying circumstances surrounding the occasion." The correspondence also requested Wells to have the organization sponsoring his trip forward a check for Shaw's expenses to the New Orleans travel agency.

I am back home sound except for a cold up out West."

Miss Moore testified that she typed up the letter for Shaw and that it was sent to Wells on Dec. 3, 1963.

Dymond then showed photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie to Miss Moore and asked her if she had ever seen the men in the company of Shaw. She said she had not.

She also was shown a picture of Oswald with a beard drawn over his face. Asked if she had ever seen the bearded man with Shaw, Miss Moore replied, "I do not recognize him."

When shown the Ferrie photograph, Miss Moore answered,

"I've never seen him with Mr. Clay Shaw or any other place."

Questioned about Shaw's manner of dress, Miss Moore said he always wore a conservative business suit.

"Did he ever wear tight pants?" Dymond asked.

"No," she answered.

"Did you ever see him wearing a hat?"

"Never... except for a military hat just before he was dismissed from the military service and he was holding it in his hand."

Dymond also asked her if Shaw ever used any other name in the years that she was his personal secretary. "Never," she replied.

"Did he ever use the alias Clem Bertrand?"

"Never."

Asked if she ever saw Dean Andrews in Shaw's office at the International Trade Mart, Miss Moore answered, "No, sir." Asked if she saw Andrews with Shaw at any time, she answered "Never."

Dymond tendered the witness and Alcock began the cross-examination for the state.

Alcock wanted to know if Miss Moore knew any of Shaw's social friends "away from work." She said she knew "a few" including Jeff Biddison.

"Have you seen them on occasion?" Alcock asked.

"Occasionally," she replied.

"Do you know if Biddison ever lived with Shaw or if Shaw lived with Biddison?"

"No, I don't."

Alcock then asked Miss Moore to explain her social relationship with Shaw, the defendant.

She social events given by the International Trade Mart," she answered, noting that these were only instances of socializing. She named a few friends of Shaw that she met on these occasions, but offhand could not recall more than half a dozen.

Miss Moore said she had never been to Shaw's apartment.

Quizzed about the 90-day program that reportedly kept Shaw busy with ITM work in 1963, Miss Moore testified that the period fell in August, September, October and November of 1963.

She altered her testimony, however, when pressed by Alcock—she pinpointed the period as September, October and November. Defense attorney William Wegmann had objected earlier that Alcock was misquoting the witness by not referring to the month of August. However, under further examination, Miss Moore failed to mention the month a second time.

Under continued cross-examination, Miss Moore said Shaw departed for his West Coast trip on Nov. 15, 1963. She testified that she did not know the date of his return.

Miss Moore Is Asked About Cuban Group

Alcock asked Miss Moore if Shaw ever rented space in the ITM to a Cuban organization in 1963. "I don't know," she answered.

The assistant district attorney reminded Miss Moore that she had testified during an Orleans Parish Grand Jury investigation that a Cuban group had been given space at the ITM.

Miss Moore then said she seemed to recall a group calling itself "Americans Free Cuba" that had been granted ITM space. She pointed out, however, that her memory was more hazy now than it was two years ago when she testified before the grand jury.

Alcock tendered the witness and Dymond came back for a short re-direct questioning. Dymond asked Miss Moore what was the last day of the 90-day ITM program, and the secretary replied "Nov. 9."

Miss Moore was excused from the stand at 3:54 p.m. She was followed immediately by

her, the U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist!

Ques' he said? William Wegman, Kommer supplied chronological data for the state of Louisiana published by the Department of Commerce and dated December, 1963. Kommer said the records reflected the weather conditions for the town of Clinton during the months of August and September, 1963.

Kommer, reading from the data sheet, said the average daily high for Clinton during the month of August was 93.3 degrees, while the average daily low was 69.3 degrees. The average high for the last 15 days in August, he said, was 92.1 degrees.

For the month of September, 1963, he said the average daily high was 87.8 degrees and the average daily low was 65.3 degrees. The average high for the first 15 days of September was 93.1 degrees, he said.

(In earlier trial testimony, several residents of Clinton testified that they remembered a visit by Lee Harvey Oswald to their town in late August or early September, 1963, because of the "cool nights" that prevailed at that time.)

Under cross-examination by Alcock, Kommer was asked if a sharp drop in temperature were possible about four o'clock in the afternoon. Kom-

mer replied that a considerable drop in temperature usually occurs after dark.

Kommer admitted to Alcock that he was not in Clinton during August or September, 1963. He said he was a resident of Metairie.

The meteorologist also explained that the data readings are taken at 5 p. m. off the Weather Bureau thermometer which registers the day's maximum and minimum temperatures. This means, he said, that the maximum may have occurred at any time during the day and the minimum at any time during the night.

Alcock then asked Kommer to

read the maximum and minimums for the first 15 days of September. They were as follows:

Sept. 1, 92 and 68; Sept. 2, 94 and 70; Sept. 3, 94 and 72; Sept. 4, 94 and 70; Sept. 5, 95 and 71; Sept. 6, 94 and 70; Sept. 7, 95 and 69; Sept. 8, 95 and 72; Sept. 9, 95 and 67; Sept. 10, 96 and 67; Sept. 11, 95 and 69; Sept. 12, 93 and 68; Sept. 13, 91 and 68; Sept. 14, 86 and 67, and Sept. 15, 87 and 70.

Alcock then pointed out that, in some cases, there was a 25-degree difference between the high and low.

On redirect examination by William Wegman, Kommer

was asked to read data for last half of August. The data were as follows:

Aug. 15, 85 and 68; Aug. 16, 87 and 60; Aug. 17, 91 and 62; Aug. 18, 92 and 63; Aug. 19, 91 and 62; Aug. 20, 91 and 68; Aug. 21, 93 and 67; Aug. 22, 93 and 67; Aug. 23, 94 and 70; Aug. 24, 93 and 68; Aug. 25, 95 and 72; Aug. 26, 95 and 73; Aug. 27, 95 and 70; Aug. 28, 95 and 74; Aug. 29, 94 and 74; Aug. 30, 91 and 71, and Aug. 31, 91 and 70.

The defense stopped its questioning once the data was read, but then Alcock asked Kommer one more question for the State. Alcock got Kommer to confirm that the record showed low temperatures in the 60's for at least nine days in the latter part of August, 1963.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
ST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON signs as a witness to signatures on two agreements, one leasing the proposed dome stadium to the state and the other a management agreement with the state. Gov. John J. McKeithen (right) was one of the signers.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
MARINA OSWALD PORTER enters the Criminal Courts building Friday to testify in the Clay Shaw trial. The widow of the man named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President John F. Kennedy testified that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a bearded beatnik when he lived in New Orleans with her.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
LEAVING CRIMINAL District Court Friday after testifying
as defense witnesses in the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial
are Miss Goldie N. Moore, who was Shaw's secretary for 19
years, and Lloyd J. Cobb, president of the International
Trade Mart. They were among the first five witnesses called
by the defense.

DOCTOR TO TAKE STAND IN TRIAL

Helped Perform Autopsy on President Kennedy

An Army doctor who helped perform the autopsy on President John F. Kennedy's body will take the witness stand Monday in the conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw.

Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, a member of the three-man military autopsy team, is expected to testify on medical findings that Kennedy was shot from behind.

Col. Finck was summoned as a defense witness for Shaw, who is charged with conspiring to assassinate Kennedy. Kennedy was shot to death Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, Tex.

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond asserted Sunday that Col. Finck's testimony will be the key to rebuttal of District Attorney Jim Garrison's claim that Kennedy died in a crossfire from two or more assassins. There has been no previous testimony on the original autopsy's findings.

Col. Finck and the two Navy doctors who performed the autopsy on the day of the assassination described in their report two gunshot wounds, one in the head and the other in the upper back.

Their findings, which were contained in the Warren Commission report, concluded: "It is our opinion that the deceased died as a result of two perforating gunshot wounds inflicted by high-velocity projectiles.

"The projectiles were fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased."

The Warren Commission concluded that Kennedy was killed by a lone gunman, Lee Harvey Oswald, and that there was no credible evidence of a conspiracy. The indictment against Shaw alleges that he plotted with Oswald and David W. Ferrie, both now dead, to kill the President.

It is expected that Col. Finck will come under rigorous cross-examination by the prosecution. The prosecution spent most of Saturday's court session questioning FBI firearms expert Robert A. Frazier on his testimony that he found no evidence to indicate that the shots which hit Kennedy came from any spot except a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas.

Frazier's testimony cast new light on one of the many puzzling aspects of the assassination—the testimony of witnesses, at the trial and before the Warren Commission, that they heard four or more shots. The commission concluded that only three shots were fired.

Frazier said that a high-powered rifle, like the one which the commission said Oswald used, sometimes causes a double report with a single shot because the bullet breaks the sound barrier. A sonic boom results, he said.

In response to a question by Dymond, he said that these sonic booms are easily confused with the normal report of a rifle when it is fired.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-24-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62

6772

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 26 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

REC 27
113,6,7

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

2:42PM URGENT 2-26-69 7 PGS. LAB

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS.

THERE APPEARED IN THE FEBRUARY TWENTYSIX INSTANT ISSUE
OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER AN ARTICLE SETTING
FORTH ADDITIONAL INFO REGARDING THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF
DEAN A. ANDREWS BY THE PROSECUTION DURING THE AFTERNOON
SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE
LAST.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT NO
ONE HAD EVER CALLED HIM TO REPRESENT LEE HARVEY OSWALD
AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT. HE CHARACTERIZED
HIS FOURTEEN PAGES OF TESTIMONY IN THE WARREN COMMISSION
REPORT AS "PAGE AFTER PAGE OF BULL" AND THE STORY THAT HE
WAS CONTACTED AFTER THE ASSASSINATION BY A MAN NAMED CLAY
BERTRANK WHO ASKED HIM TO DEFEND OSWALD "WAS A FIGMENT OF
MY IMAGINATION."

END PAGE ONE

55 MAR 7 1969

EX-105

REC 27

62-109060-6792

MAR 4 1969

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

CONCERNING THE STORY HE TOLD THE FBI ABOUT THE ALLEGED TELEPHONE CALL AND HIS SUBSEQUENT TESTIMONY TO THE WARREN COMMISSION AND THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, ANDREWS TESTIFIED "MY MOUTH RAN AHEAD OF MY BRAIN." HE TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT CONSIDER THE INFO HE GAVE TO THE FBI OR THE WARREN COMMISSION AS LYING BUT ~~THAT HE CONSIDERED THAT~~ ^{AS} HE ~~MADE~~ CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, AS THE PROSECUTION BEGAN CROSS-EXAMINING ANDREWS, ANDREWS REFUSED REPEATEDLY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS CLAIMING HIS ANSWERS MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE HIM. JUDGE HAGGERTY UPHELD ANDREWS' RIGHT NOT TO ANSWER FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR. HOWEVER, AFTER THE PROSECUTION STATED THAT WHEN ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT SHAW WAS NOT BERTRAND, ANDREWS "OPENED THE DOOR" AND PUT HIMSELF IN A POSITION IN WHICH HE MUST ANSWER THE STATE'S QUESTIONS, AND JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN ORDERED A RECESS SO THAT THE PROSECUTION AND HAGGERTY COULD RESEARCH THE LAW.

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

AFTER THE TRIAL WAS RESUMED, JUDGE HAGGERTY STATED HE HAD LOCATED A LEGAL OPINION INDICATING THAT A PERSON DOES NOT NEED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS THAT MIGHT INCRIMINATE HIM. HOWEVER, WHEN A PERSON ANSWERS A QUESTION THAT ENTERS INTO A SUBJECT, IN THIS CASE THE IDENTITY OF CLAY BERTRAND, HE MUST ANSWER ALL QUESTION THAT ARE RELATED TO THE SUBJECT.

JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN ANNOUNCED HE WOULD CHANGE HIS POSITION AND WOULD PERMIT FULL CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ANDREWS. UPON QUESTIONING BY THE PROSECUTION, ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT THE TELEPHONE CALL HE RECEIVED ON NOBEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHILE BEING CONFINED TO THE HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS, ^{Eugene C. Davis} WAS FROM EUGENE DAVIS. HE TESTIFIED HE HAD KNOWN ^{D. Eugene C. Davis} DAVIS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS AND THAT HE HAD KNOWN DAVIS SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR BEFORE HE WAS INTRODUCED TO DAVIS AS CLAY BERTRAND AT THE WEDDING HE HAD PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED ABOUT. L
12

END PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

PAGE FOUR

HE TESTIFIED HE HAD REPRESENTED DAVIS ON LEGAL MATTERS SINCE NINETEEN FIFTYONE AND KNEW DAVIS WELL ENOUGH SO THAT HE COULD RECOGNIZE DAVIS' VOICE ON THE TELEPHONE. HE TESTIFIED HE NEVER OBSERVED DAVIS WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD. HE TESTIFIED HE NEVER IDENTIFIED ANYBODY AS CLAY BERTRAND AND USED THE NAME MERELY AS A COVER NAME FOR DAVIS.

IN REGARDS TO THE TELEPHONE CALL, ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT IT WAS HE, NOT DAVIS, WHO SUGGESTED REPRESENTING OSWALD. HE TESTIFIED THAT "I SUGGESTED I WOULD BE FAMOUS IF I WENT TO DALLAS TO DEFEND LEE HARVEY OSWALD. THAT ANYBODY WHO DEFENDED HIM WOULD BE FAMOUS."

HE TESTIFIED HE HAD NO EXPLANATION WHY HE CALLED ATTORNEY SAM MONK ZELDEN ABOUT A TRIP TO DALLAS. ANDREWS TESTIFIED THAT IN HIS APPEARANCES BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION AND THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, HE WAS NEVER GIVEN A CHANCE TO EXPLAIN AND THE REASON HE DID NOT NAME EUGENE DAVIS WAS THAT HE WANTED TO PROTECT HIM.

END PAGE FOUR

NO 89-69

PAGE FIVE

IN REGARDS TO THE NAME ~~CLAY~~ BERTRAND, HE TESTIFIED THAT THE ONLY TIME HE EVER MET ANYONE USING THAT NAME WAS AT THE WEDDING HE PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED ABOUT. HE TESTIFIED THAT DURING HIS APPEARANCES BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, HE WAS FORCED INTO MAKING "CONFLICTING STATEMENTS" BECAUSE HE WAS BEING "HEMMED IN" BY HIS PREVIOUS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

HE TESTIFIED WHEN HE WAS BEING INTERVIEWED AT THE HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL BY FBI AGENT KENNEDY, HE WAS TRYING TO THINK OF A NAME TO USE AS A COVER NAME FOR EUGENE DAVIS AND FINALLY DECIDED TO USE THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND. HE TESTIFIED THAT THE ONLY PORTIONS OF HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION WHICH ARE TRUE IS THAT PART ABOUT OSWALD COMING TO HIS OFFICE SEEKING LEGAL ADVICE. ANDREWS WAS THEN QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY ABOUT HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY. HE TESTIFIED THAT WHENEVER HE MENTIONED THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND TO THE GRAND JURY, HE WAS TALKING ABOUT EUGENE DAVIS. ANDREWS WAS THEN EXCUSED AS A WITNESS.

END PAGE FIVE

NO 89-69

PAGE SIX

THE NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS CHARLES A.
APPELL, JR., A RETIRED FBI HANDWRITING EXPERT WHO SINCE
NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT HAS HAD A PRIVATE PRACTICE IN WASHINGTON,
D.C. APPELL WAS ACCEPTED AS A HANDWRITING EXPERT WITHOUT
QUESTION BY THE PROSECUTION. L

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, APPELL IS EXPECTED TO TESTIFY
CONCERNING THE ALLEGED SIGNATURE OF CLAY BERTRAND ON AN
EASTERN AIRLINES LOUNGE BOOK AT NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT WHICH HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION.

COURT WAS RECESSED AFTER THE DEFENSE INDICATED IT WAS
EXPECTED APPELL WOULD BE ON THE WITNESS STAND FOR QUITE AWHILE
DURING THE MORNING SESSION ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSIX INSTANT.

NEW ORLEANS FILES REVEAL THAT EUGENE DAVIS MENTIONED
ABOVE IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH EUGENE CLAIR DAVIS, FBI
NO. NINE NINE SIX SIX EIGHT THREE C. INFO RELATING TO
EUGENT CLAIR DAVIS CONTAINED IN CODED TELETYPES TO BUREAU AND
DALLAS FROM NEW ORLEANS DATED JUNE TWENTYONE, TWENTYTHREE,
END PAGE SIX

NO 89-69

PAGE SEVEN

SIXTYSEVEN.

NEW ORLEANS FILES ALSO REVEAL THAT INFO SET FORTH
IN NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYSEVEN
WHICH CONTAINED A REPORT OF A NEW ORLEANS RADIO STATION
THAT DEAN ANDREWS HAD IDENTIFIED CLAY BERTRAND AS EUGENE
C. DAVIS, A FRENCH QUARTER BAR OWNER. ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
TO DAVIS CONTAINED IN NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE JUNE TWENTYEIGHT,
TWENTYNINE, JULY EIGHTEEN, TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

COLONEL PIERRE FINCK, THE ARMY PATHOLOGIST WHO TESTIFIED
DURING THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS AT THE SHAW TRIAL, TELEPHONICALLY
CONTACTED THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AT EIGHT FIFTEEN A.M.,
FEBRUARY TWENTYSIX INSTANT, AND STATED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO
MAKE A COURTESY CALL.. COLONEL FINCK WAS EXTENDED THE USUAL
COURTESY, WAS HEAVILY COMPLIMENTARY OF THE BUREAU AND STATED
THAT HE HAD A GREAT RESPECT FOR THE DIRECTOR AND HIS WORK.
THE GARRISON CASE WAS NOT DISCUSSED.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1969

TELETYPE

REC 27

FBI NEW ORLS

8:35PM URGENT 2/24/69 OLP 5PGS

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NONETEE SIXTYTHREE,
MISC.-INFO CONCERNING. 00:DALLAS.

ACCORDING TO THE FEBRUARY TWENTYSIX INSTANT ISSUE OF
THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER, THE MORNING SESSION
OF THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL FOR FEBRUARY TWENTYSIX INSTANT
BEGAN WITH THE DEFENSE CALLING AS A WITNESS CHARLES A.
APPELL, JR., A RETIRED FBI GRAPHOLOGIST OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

APPELL TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD EXAMINED THE SIGNATURE OF
CLAY BERTRAND ON A GUEST REGISTER AT THE EASTERN AIRLINES
LOUNGE AT NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT WHICH HAD BEEN
INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE BY THE PROSECUTION, AND HAD CONCLUDED
THAT THE BERTRAND SIGNATURE WAS NOT WRITTEN BY CLAY L. SHAW.
HE TESTIFIED THAT THE ENTRY ON THE REGISTER WAS MADE BY SOME
OTHER PERSON ENTIRELY. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD COMPARED THE KNOWN
HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES OF SHAW TO THE WRITING APPEARING
ON THE REGISTER AND HAD FORMED THESE CONCLUSIONS.

END PAGE ONE

-EX-105

EX-105

REC 27

MAR 4 1969

55 MAR 7 1969

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION, APPELL TESTIFIED HE RECEIVES A GOVERNMENT PENSION BUT HAD DONE NO WORK FOR THE FBI SINCE HIS RETIREMENT IN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. HE TESTIFIED HE MADE HIS COMPARISONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS AND THAT IT WAS NOT NECESSARY AT ALL TO MAKE COMPARISONS FROM ORIGINAL SIGNATURES. HE TESTIFIED THAT HIS EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON OF THE HANDWRITINGS HAD TAKEN ABOUT TWO HOURS.

UPON REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, APPELL TESTIFIED HE WAS PARTICIPATING IN THIS TRIAL WITHOUT COMPENSATION BECAUSE HE FELT IT "A CIVIC DUTY." HE TESTIFIED THAT AS A RULE, HE DOES NOT WORK FOR DEFENDANTS BECAUSE "I DONOT LIKE TO BREAK DOWN LAW ENFORCEMENT" BUT HE DID IN THIS CASE BECAUSE HE WANTED TO SEE JUSTICE DONE.

UPON RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION, APPELL TESTIFIED THAT HE NORMALLY WAS PAID TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS A DAY AND HAD BEEN ASKED BY LLOYD J. COBB, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART, NEW ORLEANS, ON FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, TO CONDUCT THE EXAMINATIONS.

END PAGE TWO

•PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

HE TESTIFIED THAT HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE CASE AND
HAD NOT FORMED ANY OPINIONS.

THE NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS JEFFERSON
BIDDISON OF NEW ORLEANS WHO TESTIFIED HE IS A LONG-TIME
FRIEND OF SHAW AND TO HIS KNOWLEDGE, SHAW NEVER USED THE NAME
BERTRAND OR ANY OTHER ALIAS. HE TESTIFIED HE NEVER
HEARD SHAW MENTION THE NAMES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND
DAVID FERRIE AND UPON BEING SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD AND

FERRIE, HE TESTIFIED THAT DURING THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN
SIXTYSIX, HE RECEIVED SHAW'S MAIL AT HIS ADDRESS WHILE
SHAW WAS ON A TRIP TO EUROPE, AND NONE OF THE MAIL RECEIVED
WAS EVER ADDRESSED TO CLEM OR CLAY BERTRAND.

UPON CROSS- EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION, HE TESTIFIED
HE SLEDOM SAW SHAW DURING NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE BUT THAT IN
NINETEEN SIXTYSIX WHEN HE RECEIVED SHAW'S MAIL THERE WERE
"TONS OF IT."

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

NO 89-69

THE NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS JAMES R. PHELAN, A FREE-LANCE WRITER FROM LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, WHO TESTIFIED ABOUT DISCREPANCIES IN A MEMORANUM WRITTEN BY ASSISTANT DA ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA ABOUT SCIAMBRA'S INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO AND AN INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO CONDUCTED BY PHELAN. *La*

PHELAN TESTIFIED THAT HE CAME TO NEW ORLEANS IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN, ON AN SIXTYSEVEN, ON AN ASSIGNMENT OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAGAZINE TO INTERVIEW DA GARRISON. HE TESTIFIED HE TALKED TO GARRISON IN GARRISON'S OFFICE AND LATER AT GARRISON'S RESIDENCE AND FOUR OR FIVE DAYS LATER, IN LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.

HE TESTIFIED GARRISON WAS REGISTERED AT A LAS VEGAS HOTEL UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME AND DURING THIS OCCASION, GARRISON GAVE HIM SOME MATERIAL WHICH INCLUDED THE SCIAMBRA MEMO ON HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO.

PHELAN TESTIFIED THAT AFTER RUSSO'S TESTIMONY AT THE MARCH, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR SHAW,
END PAGE FOUR

NO 89-69

PAGE FIVE

HE CALLED GARRISON AND TOLD GARRISON HE WAS DISTURBED BY
RUSSO'S TESTIMONY. HE TESTIFIED HE POINTED OUT THE WIDE
DISCREPANCY BETWEEN WHAT RUSSO HAD SAID IN THE SCIAMBRA MEMO
AND WHAT RUSSO HAD SAID ON THE STAND. —

HE TESTIFIED THAT SUBSEQUENTLY, HE TOLD SCIAMBRA THAT
IN SCIAMBRA'S REPORT OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO, THERE WAS
NO INFO ABOUT AN ASSASSINATION PLOT, AND THAT THE MEMO NEVER
SAID SHAW KNEW OSWALD OR THAT RUSSO KNEW SHAW OR THAT RUSSO
KNEW SHAW BY THE NAME OF CLAY OR CLEM BERTRAND. THIS
ARTICLE REVEALS THAT MANY TIMES DURING PHELAN'S TESTIMONY
THE PROSECUTION OBJECTED BUT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WERE
OVERRULED BY JUDGE HAGGERTY.

THE COURT WAS THEN RECESSED FOR LUNCH.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SLB

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 2/27/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 5) **ENCLOSURE**
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 5)
1 - Miami (Enc. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED

18 MAR 1 1969

Approved: P. H. Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

57 MAR 7 1969

30TH DAY

Testimony Given In Shaw Trial

Court proceedings in the 30th day of the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw:

The state continued to cross-examine Dr. Pierre Finck today, with assistant district attorney A. V. Oser doing the questioning.

Q-Colonel, I direct your attention to Page Four of the autopsy report of November, 1963, and to the fourth paragraph. It states that the complexity of fractures taxed satisfactory verbal descrip-

tion and are better appreciated in photographs and X-rays. I ask you how you could better appreciate the fractures in photographs when you never saw the photographs until 1967?

DEFENSE attorney F. Irvin Dymond objected to the question but was overruled.

A-Photographs are more accurate than description... the photographs were taken

A-Yes, it would to some extent.

Q-Did you testify, doctor, that you did not examine the left half of the president's brain?

A-Yes, the brain was still in chemicals. The brain was examined after the autopsy was made and the final examination report was made in the supplemental report?

Q-Did Dr. Humes make the supplemental report?

A-He did.

FINCK REFERRED to the page in the report to the presidential commission as of Dec. 6, 1963, titled "Supplemental Report."

Q-Doctor, what was the purpose of the autopsy performed by you, by Dr. Humes and by Dr. Boswell?

A-To determine the nature of the wound and the cause of death.

Q-At the time you signed the report, were you satisfied as to the cause of the wounds, their direction and effect?

A-In my opinion, this report fulfilled this mission.

Q-Having performed the autopsy, what firm opinion did you reach?

A-It was my firm opinion that the wound of entry was at the back of the neck and the wound of exit in the front at the tracheotomy wound. The second wound was at the back of the head and the exit of this wound the right top side of the head. The head wound was the fatal wound—the cause of death.

—As of this date, doctor, is there anything that would change that opinion?

A-No, sir.

AT THIS point Dymond stopped direct questioning and Oser resumed cross-examination. He began questioning Finck as to the part of the autopsy report having to do with the exact location of the entrance wound at the back of the head at the external occipital protuberance.

This particular portion of the report, Finck said, contained measurements taken from the X-ray.

Q-Were the X-rays you viewed all of the X-rays that were taken of the president?

A-The X-rays were made by a radiologist. He said there was no bullet left in the cadaver.

Q-Colonel, do you know to your knowledge that some of the X-ray film taken of President Kennedy at that time did not come out?

A-To my knowledge there

was some film that did not come out. They were bruised photographs.

Q-Now, doctor, if you had the X-rays examined by a radiologist, was there not discovered a 1/4-inch structure?

A-There was evidence of metallic fragments.

Q-If this was in the X-rays, was it there at the time of the autopsy?

A-There was a brown, rectangular structure measuring 13 by 20 millimeters but its identity was not established and I don't know what it referred to.

Q-What was the reason you gave Mr. Dymond that you did not dissect the tract through the throat?

A-I didn't consider dissection.

Q-Didn't you say you did not want any further mutilation of the body of President Kennedy, as a matter of fact?

A-Yes, sir.

Q-Isn't it a fact that you were told not to go through the throat area?

A-Yes, but I don't remember the details.

Q-Who told you not to go through the throat area?

A-I did not do it.

Q-Can you describe the incisions made in the body?

A-I did not make the incisions. I was called to make a study of the wounds. My role was to emphasize and examine the wounds. The incisions were already made when I got there.

Q-What was to prevent you from making these incisions?

A-I arrived a short time after the autopsy began, but I do remember there was a bruise in the upper chest cavity, produced by the bullet that entered the president's back.

Q-Should there have been an open incision?

A-I saw the body open.

Q-Is it not standard operating procedure to make a wide incision to examine the wound?

A-I don't remember making the incision. I was not the pathologist making the autopsy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-25-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Q—Did you not say to Mr. Dymond that you didn't want to mutilate the president's body?

DYMOND AT this point objected on the grounds the witness had already answered that question. The judge sustained the objection.

Q—At that time, is it not a fact, that you were puzzled by the lack of an exit wound?

A—Yes, it is.

Q—Did you say to Mr. Dymond that you weren't taking orders from anybody in the autopsy room?

DYMOND, AT this point, objected, claiming the witness was being misquoted.

Oser then told Judge Haggerty: "I asked whether he had answered Mr. Dymond he wasn't taking any orders during the autopsy."

Dymond interjected, "I asked the witness if he was taking orders on what his professional opinion should be."

Q—Were they ordered not to dissect?

A—There were no direct orders. There were several people in the room and a number of suggestions were made.

Q—Is it not a fact you were a lieutenant colonel in the Army and there were generals and admirals present in the room?

DYMOND OBJECTED on the grounds the witness had gone over this, but Oser contended he was merely attempting to determine who was giving orders during the autopsy. Judge Haggerty sustained Dymond's objection and Oser excused the witness. The judge took a five-minute recess before calling the next witness.

Oser requested that two reports, signed by Finck, marked S-67 and S-71, be filed into evidence. The judge ordered the reports filed.

Dymond then asked for the next witness, Dean A. Andrews, a New Orleans attorney, who was seated outside the courtroom.

ANDREWS entered the courtroom wearing the usual dark glasses, a dark coat and dark tie. He took the oath and, after sitting down, removed his dark glasses and proceeded to administer some drops to his eyes.

At this point Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock requested permission to approach the witness. He was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Andrew J. Sciambra. Dymond joined them.

After a brief conference, the lawyers returned to their seats. Judge Haggerty instructed the sheriff to remove the jury from the courtroom.

Alcock said he feels that, if the witness had his attorney in court, he should be allowed to confer with his attorney and be advised of his constitutional rights and, if his attorney was not present, the court should instruct him.

ALCOCK SAID the witness has been convicted of perjury in connection with his testimony in the investigation. The conviction, Alcock noted, is under appeal.

Judge Haggerty asked the witness if he had an attorney in the courtroom. Andrews said yes and asked that Michael Barry come forward.

Andrews explained that Barry is associated with him in the practice of law.

JUDGE HAGGERTY ruled Andrews would not be forced to incriminate himself.

Andrews said that his lawyer was there to advise him if he had to answer questions. Andrews' perjury question is now on appeal before the state supreme court and the judge said the conviction is not a "final matter."

Judge Haggerty ruled it would be up to the court to instruct the witness whether to answer questions.

Dymond said defense counsel had no objection to Barry's sitting at the defense table, but the judge allowed Barry to sit by the witness stand at the front of the courtroom.

ALCOCK ASKED for "one minor clarification" before the jury returned to the courtroom. He asked if he could go into the subject matter on which the conviction was obtained.

Judge Haggerty approved of questioning along this line.

The jury was called back and Dymond began his direct examination of the witness.

Andrews testified he has been an attorney for 10 years.

on Nov. 22, 1963, he was confined in a hospital.

A—Yes, I was. I was confined to Hotel Dieu.

Q—Did you receive a telephone call while you were in the hospital?

A—Yes, I received a telephone call.

Q—From whom did this call come from—if you know?

ANDREWS conferred with Barry and said he declined to answer the question because of a client-attorney privilege and because of a charge presently pending.

Dymond started to ask another question, but the judge interrupted him and said he had not yet ruled on the witness' objections.

He sustained the objections and told Dymond to rephrase his question.

Q—Regarding this telephone call, was it a long distance call or a local call?

A—It was a local call.

Q—When did you receive the call?

A—I don't remember the time.

Q—Can you give the approximate date?

A—Yes, it was the day after the president was assassinated.

Q—Would that be Nov. 23?

A—It was a Saturday. If that was the date, then that is correct.

Q—Was the call from a Mr. Clay Shaw?

A—No.

Q—Did you ever receive any telephone calls from a Mr. Clay Shaw?

A—No.

Q—Do you know Mr. Clay Shaw?

A—No, I do not.

Q—Were you ever introduced to Mr. Clay Shaw?

A—No, I was not.

Q—When was the first time you saw Clay Shaw?

A—When I saw his picture in the newspaper in connection with the investigation.

Q—What did you do as a result of that telephone call?

A—As I recall, I called Mrs. Springer, my secretary, to see if she could locate a file on Lee Harvey Oswald. He had been into my office about four or five times during early May or June.

Q—After calling your office . . .

but called his secretary at home.

Very well . . . as a result of that call did you do anything else?

A—I believe my office investigator visited me.

Q—Were any other calls made by you?

A—On what day?

Q—On the day you received the call, or the next day?

A—Yes, I think it was Sunday. I called attorney Monk Zelden.

Q—What did you tell Mr. Zelden?

(ZELDEN WAS in the courtroom at the time. The judge admonished him to have a seat "like everyone else" when the court reconvened after the first morning recess.)

A—The purpose of the call . . . since I was in the hospital and couldn't go, I wanted to ask Monk if he'd be interested in going to Dallas to represent Lee Harvey Oswald.

Q—Did you later have occasion to have a conference with Regis Kennedy of the FBI?

A—I don't recall the time, but I think it was Monday. I called Mr. Kennedy to let him know Lee Harvey Oswald had been in New Orleans in either the summer or spring of 1963. I also called Mr. Reisser, head of the Secret Service, and gave him the same information but he didn't seem to be too interested.

ASKED BY Dymond what his physical condition was when Kennedy visited him at the hospital, Andrews said he had been awakened from a sleep, that he was under sedation.

He said he remembered seeing Kennedy only once.

Asked if he was under sedation when Kennedy visited him, he said he was under sedation "regularly" after that.

Q—Did you furnish him with a fictitious name of the person who called you on the telephone?

ANDREWS conferred with his attorney and declined to answer the question on grounds it could be used as evidence against him in the pending criminal proceeding.

Judge Haggerty sustained the objection. Andrews, smiling . . .

Q—In the course of your conversation with Agent Kennedy did you ever use the name Clay Bertrand?

A—Yes.

Q—Is or was Clay L. Shaw the Clay Bertrand to whom you referred?

A—No, sir.

Q—Do you know who Clay Bertrand is or was?

A—Yes, I believe I do.

Q—Did you know David Ferrie?

A—Yes, slightly.

Q—Did you ever see David Ferrie with Clay Shaw?

A—I never saw Clay Shaw before.

Q—Did you ever see Ferrie

with Lee Harvey Oswald?

No, sir.

Q—Did you ever hear Lee Harvey Oswald mention the name of Clay L. Shaw.

A—No, sir. I did not.

Q—Did you ever hear David Ferrie mention Lee Harvey Oswald or Lee Oswald?

A—No, sir.

THE DEFENSE turned Andrews over for cross-examination after less than 10 minutes of questioning.

District Attorney Jim Garrison entered the courtroom shortly before Alcock began cross-examination. Garrison remained in the courtroom until the luncheon recess at 11:45 a. m., but did not take part in any of the questioning.

Under cross examination Alcock sought to destroy the credibility of the witness.

Q—When was the first time you saw Lee Harvey Oswald?

A—I would have to guess the spring or summer of 1963, around 4:45 or 5:30 in the afternoon.

Q—May or June?

A—I think it was the latter part of May when I first saw him. He visited my office four or five times.

Q—Was he accompanied by anyone?

A—I assumed he was; I didn't know.

Q—How did you assume this?

A—Three persons came in my office at one time. He was second and a Cuban type was third. I would call him a Mex.

Q—How long was Oswald in your office before the Mexican came in?

A—Both came in at about the same time.

Q—How large is your office?

which led into my office, my secretary's office and a small library.

Q—Were you talking with anyone at the time Oswald entered?

A—I would be guessing, but I'd say no. Three swishes came into my offices, I mean three people.

Q—What are swishes?

A—They just swished.

JUDGE HAGGERTY said, "I think we can cut the comedy . . . be more precise."

Andrews continued.

A—They appeared to be homosexuals by the way they walked. They came directly in and stood there until I told them to come in.

Q—Did they leave prior to Oswald's coming in?

A—I think so, then Oswald and the Mex walked in.

Q—Do you think there was any connection between those three and Oswald and the Mexican?

A—I don't know whether there was or was not.

Q—What advice did you give to Oswald?

A—I would have to claim an attorney-client exception on that.

HAGGERTY allowed this claim to stand.

Q—Was Oswald a client?

A—At that time.

Q—Did you receive any pay?

A—No.

Q—Did you do any work for him?

A—Other than counsel him, no.

Q—How long did he stay?

A—I'm guessing . . . maybe 10 to 20 minutes.

Q—Did Oswald talk?

A—Yes.

Q—Did the Latin type talk?

A—No.

Q—Did he talk at all?

A—He may have. I don't remember.

Q—Do you remember his name?

A—No.

Q—Do you remember his description?

A—He looked pretty good. I wouldn't tangle with him. He was the athletic type. He had a butch haircut. He looked real good.

Q—Did he have any tattoo or scars?

A—No.

Q—What color was his hair?

A—Black.

A—I could have but I'm not sure.

Q—Did you ever hear him speak?

A—I could have but I'm not sure.

Q—In English or Spanish?

A—I don't remember.

JUDGE HAGGERTY asked Andrews if he speaks English and Spanish, and Andrews said, "Loco, poco, Judge."

Alcock asked:

Q—How much did this Cuban or Mexican type weigh?

A—165 to 170 pounds, a welterweight.

Q—As a result of this conversation with Oswald, did you know his name?

A—Yes, I asked his name when he came in.

Q—Did you see him any other time?

A—Four or five times, including the initial time.

Q—When was the next time?

A—The first of May, I mean the first week of May.

Q—Your office?

A—Yes.

Q—Where is it located?

A—In the Maison Blanche Building.

Q—Was anyone with him?

A—The Mexican, I never saw him unless he was in the presence of the Mexican.

Q—Was the subject of the conversation the same as on his first visit?

A—Yes.

Q—Were you acting as his attorney?

A—I thought I was when he came back. It was on a consultant basis.

ANDREWS WAS asked the subject of the conversation but the judge allowed him to claim the attorney-client exception again.

Q—Did you collect any fee?

A—No.

Q—Did you set a fee?

A—Twenty-five bucks.

Q—Do you remember what he (Oswald) wore the first time you saw him?

A—The first time, he wore black pants and a shirt. On his return trips, he wore a white shirt open at the collar, with cuffs and slacks.

Q—When was the next time you saw him?

A—I don't remember but he again came to my office. It was just before closing time . . . he stayed 10 to 20 minutes . . . the Latin type was with him.

A—No.

Q—So you don't know how physically got there?

A—No.

ANDREWS SAID he saw Oswald next three or four days later in his office, but he never asked the companion his name. Oswald and the Mexican returned one more time days later, Andrews testified.

Q—Did you have occasion again to see Oswald?

A—Yes, I don't remember if it was four or five times. I have to start guessing. My best recollection is that the next occasion was on the street. He was handing out chits.

Q—Do you mean leaflets?

A—Yes, he was handing out leaflets to help Cuba.

Q—Did you take one?

A—Yes. I looked at it and dropped it like a hot potato. I'm not interested in helping Cuba.

Q—Did you talk to Lee Harvey Oswald?

A—Yes, I think I asked him for my money.

Q—Was anyone with him?

A—The Mex was there, leaning against the window.

Q—What time did this happen?

A—It was after lunch. I don't remember if the federal court was still on Camp st. I may have been going to the federal court or the Whitney building.

Q—Was anyone else handing out leaflets?

A—There were other people there but I don't recall if they were handing out leaflets.

Q—Do you recall if any of the other persons were Latin types?

A—Not except for the Mex. I called him "me and my shadow" to myself. He was always with Oswald.

Q—Were there other Latin types around?

A—There were some standing on the curb hollering at him.

Q—Did you determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald was a homosexual?

A—No.

Q—Did you determine whether the Latin was a homosexual?

A—No, not that I recall.

Q—Did you see Oswald again?

A—No.

Q—Might you have seen either of them again?
A—Not that I recall.
Q—To your knowledge did anyone send Oswald to you?
A—To my knowledge, no.
Q—Mr. Andrews, getting back to the call you received Nov. 23, can you tell me the approximate time of day or night?

A—I don't remember. I now it was daytime.

Q—Did the person who called identify himself or herself on the telephone?

A—No.
Q—Would you recognize the voice of the person who called you on the telephone?

A—Yes.
Q—From where would you recognize it?

A—My legal practice.

Q—At the time, speaking on the telephone to the caller, did you associate a person with that telephone voice?

A—I believe I did.

Q—What do you mean, you believe you did?

A—I believe I did.

Q—How tall was the person you recognized on the phone?

A—I decline to answer that on two grounds. One, that it violates the attorney-client relationship; second, that it could, would, might tend to link me in a series of circumstances involved in a case now pending.

ALCOCK ASKED the jury be sent out of the courtroom so he could argue the point. Judge Haggerty sent the jury out of the court at 11:05 a. m.

Alcock argued that Andrews should have to answer on the grounds that he had previously made "vacillating" responses to the question of who had called him.

Judge Haggerty ruled Andrews could not be forced to reveal the height of the person who had called him on Nov. 23, but Alcock could proceed to attempt to reveal any contradictions in Andrews' testimony.

DURING THE legal hassle, Garrison sat quietly at the end of the prosecution table, not intervening in the dispute.

Q—Prior to the telephone conversation had you seen the

question and will answer it.
Q—Do you know a person named Clay Bertrand?

A—I know a person, who in the 1950s was introduced to me as Clay Bertrand.

Q—What was the occasion when you were introduced to Clay Bertrand?

A—I walked into the Le Rendezvous Bar. There was a wedding reception in the back room and that is where I met him.

Q—By whom were you introduced to Clay Bertrand?

A—Big Joe—Wait—I respectfully decline to answer on the grounds that the answer would link me to a chain of circumstances involved in a pending case.

AFTER A BRIEF legal discussion, Alcock continued:

Q—Big Joe, who's Big Joe?

A—She's a butcher.

Judge Haggerty: "Speak more clearly. Is Big Joe a he or a she?"

A—She's a she.

Q—How did you happen to be there?

A—I just walked in and the wedding reception was going on.

Q—Who is Big Joe?

A—Helen Girt.

Q—When was the last time you saw Helen Girt?

A—When she was released from Angola.

Q—When was that?

A—Sometime in the late 50s. I defended her on a charge of possession of narcotics. She was convicted. I saw her when she got back from Angola.

Q—Where is she now?

A—I don't know.

Q—Was she charged under the name of Helen Girt?

A—I don't know, but I assume she was.

Q—Did you have occasion to have a conversation with this person named Clay Bertrand?

A—Yes.

Q—Approximately how long did you talk?

A—He denied being Clay Bertrand. You know who he is.

Q—I know who he is? Would you mind telling me who he is?

The judge read it into the record.

Judge Haggerty: I can't give an exhibit. That's up to the prosecution and the defense.

A—I refuse and respectfully refuse to answer on the grounds that it may lead me to a series of circumstances involved in a pending case.

JUDGE HAGGERTY denied Alcock's contention that Andrews should have to answer the question.

Q—Have you known this person prior to going to the wedding reception?

A—Yes.

Q—Have you seen him since that wedding reception?

A—Yes.

Q—To your knowledge, did he ever call you and ask you to represent anyone after you saw him at the wedding reception?

A—He referred clients to my office.

Q—Did the name of the person you know as Clay Bertrand come up in conversation with agent Regis Kennedy?

A—This is my best recollection.

Q—Can you explain this?

A—When Regis Kennedy was making his examination, it dawned on me that if I revealed the real name, it would bring heat on somebody who didn't belong to. I reached for a name. Being introduced to a man by the name of Clay Bertrand prior to that, I used it as a cover name of the real person that called me.

JUDGE HAGGERTY then asked Andrews what he meant by "cover name."

A—Rather than use this man's name, your honor, I used a cover name.

Alcock asked:

Q—Then you lied to the FBI?

A—I don't think so. I just concealed the right name and gave a cover name.

Q—You knew at the time that the FBI was looking for this man by the name of Clay Bertrand, didn't you?

A—Vaguely I recall Mr. Kennedy coming into the hospital. Whether they stayed in the field or got out of the field didn't matter to me, so I decided to use this name.

Q—Did you reveal the real name at this time?

real name.
Judge Haggerty interjected at this time: "I guess the word would be 'volunteer'."
Q—Do you know how many interviews you had with the FBI after the phone call in the hospital?

A—No. I don't. I never received a phone call from Clay Bertrand while I was in the hospital.

Q—You testified before the Warren Commission, didn't you, to say that it was Clay Bertrand who called you at the hospital?

A—I don't recall. If you will get me the statement in the Warren Commission report, I can recall.

DYMOND OBJECTED and said that if Andrews was going to be questioned on his statement to the Warren Commission, the statement ought to be offered in evidence.

Alcock said the testimony to the Warren Commission was quite lengthy and suggested the jury be allowed to go to lunch and that Andrews read the entire testimony during the lunch period. After the lunch period he could read the statement aloud for the benefit of the jury.

Alcock noted the statement is 15 pages long with small print.

JUDGE HAGGERTY then asked Alcock: "I understand that you intend to question the witness at length on his previous contradictory statements?"

Alcock said it was true and the court was then recessed.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW IS NOT 'BERT RAND, ANDREWS TESTIFIES

Clay L. Shaw is not the man he knew as Clay Bertrand, New Orleans attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr. testified today.

Andrews, the man who originally introduced the name of Bertrand into the Kennedy assassination case, was called as a defense witness today in

the Shaw trial.

Shaw, 55, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

ANDREWS TOLD THE Warren Commission a mys-

terious "Clay Bertrand" called him the day after the assassination and asked him to come to Dallas and defend Lee Harvey Oswald, then under arrest.

Shaw was not the man who called him about Oswald, Andrews testified today.

In August, 1967, Andrews was convicted of perjury be-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-25-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

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KENNEDY, TEXAS

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☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

cause of alleged conflicting testimony about the Bertrand affair. His case is still on appeal.

ANDREWS' CONVICTION came on the basis of his testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. District Attorney Jim Garrison accused him of changing his

story under oath.

Andrews has never publicly identified Shaw as Bertrand, but at one time he said, "I can't say he is and I can't say he ain't." Later, he said Shaw was not Bertrand and named a French Quarter bar owner as Bertrand. The bar owner denied it.

In his Warren Commission testimony, which covered 14½ pages, Andrews told of seeing Bertrand with some "gay kids" and that Bertrand paid for their legal work. He also told of doing some legal work for Oswald.

ANDREWS FACES AN 18-month jail term on the perjury charge if his conviction is upheld.

Garrison has long contended Shaw and Bertrand are the same person. The state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, testified he was introduced to Shaw as "Clem Bertrand" at a party where Russo says Shaw, Oswald and David W. Ferrie discussed killing Kennedy.

Other state witnesses in the trial have testified that mail addressed to Bertrand was delivered to a mailing address used by Shaw and that Shaw signed the name Bertrand to a guest register at New Orleans International Airport.

EARLIER TODAY, Army pathologist Col. Pierre A. Finck continued his testimony on the controversial Kennedy autopsy report he helped prepare. His long cross-examination by assistant DA Alvin V. Oser ended this morning after the witness had spent about nine hours on the stand.

Oser, one of the assistants to whom Garrison has left most of the courtroom work, sought to discredit the autopsy's findings that Kennedy was shot from behind. Assistant DA James L. Alcock has acted as chief prosecutor in the trial.

Garrison ends Kennedy and Gov. Connally of Texas were caught in a cross-fire in Dealey Plaza. The Warren Commission said Oswald was the lone gunman and all the shots were fired from the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository to the rear of the presidential motorcade.

This morning's session opened with Dr. Finck back on the stand, under cross-examination by Oser.

OSER QUOTED Dr. Finck's November, 1963, autopsy report as saying the Kennedy head wounds "are better appreciated in photographs and X-rays." He asked the colonel how he could better appreciate the fractures in photos when he never saw the photos until 1967.

The witness said the photos were turned over undeveloped to the Secret Service and agreed he didn't see them again for three years.

Oser then tried to determine who told Dr. Finck not to talk about the case. He said it was a uniformed admiral, whose name he recalled as Kiney.

QUESTIONS by Oser on the sequence of the shots that hit Kennedy were ruled out as hearsay.

Dymond then took over the witness on redirect examination, and asked him:

"Did anyone give an order as to the opinion you were to write?"

"No," he answered.

Dr. Finck said he would not have accepted such an order if it had been issued.

Certain X-rays, the witness said, were available at the time of the autopsy. These revealed no bullets were present in either the head or body, only fragments, he said.

The colonel said he was able to form a firm opinion as to the path of the bullet through Kennedy's back and chest without dissecting the body.

DYMOND THEN ASKED

bullet into me not have caused the injuries to Gov. Connally's wrist and emerged intact.

"I don't think that such a bullet which has lost such little weight could cause the fragments I could see in the X-ray of the wrist of Gov. Connally," the colonel said. He added, however, that he never examined the governor.

Dymond asked: "At the time you signed the report, were you satisfied as to the cause of the wounds, their direction and effect?"

"In my opinion this report fulfilled this mission," the witness said.

"Having performed the autopsy, what firm opinion did you reach?"

"It was my firm opinion that the wound of entry was at the back of the neck and the wound of exit in the front at the tracheotomy wound. The second wound was at the back of the head and the exit of this wound the right top side of the head. The head wound was the fatal wound—the cause of death."

"AS OF THIS date, doctor, is there anything that would change that opinion?"

"No, sir."

Oser then took the witness back on recross-examination. Dr. Finck testified that some of the X-ray photos of Kennedy did not come out.

The witness said he could not remember the details of being told not to dissect the area of Kennedy's throat.

Oser attempted again to determine who was giving orders at that point, but Dymond objected and was sustained. The witness was then excused and Andrews called to the stand.

The jury was excused while Alcock pointed out the witness has been convicted of perjury and his case is on appeal.

It was established that Andrews' attorney, Michael Barry, would be on hand to advise him and Judge Haggerty said the witness would not be forced to incriminate himself.

Alcock asked if he would be permitted to go into the subject matter on which Andrews was convicted, and Judge Haggerty agreed. The jury was called back.

Andrews testified that on Nov. 22, 1963, he was hospi-

phone call.

"Was the call from a Mr. Shaw?" Dymond asked.

"NO," SAID ANDREWS.

"Did you ever receive any telephone calls from a Mr. Clay Shaw?"

"No."

Andrews testified he did not know Shaw and never heard of him until he saw his picture in the newspaper in connection with the Garrison investigation.

After the call, Andrews said, he telephoned his secretary to locate the file on Oswald, who "had been in my office about four or five times during early May or June."

Andrews said he called attorney Sam Monk Zelden and asked him if he would be interested in going to Dallas to represent Oswald.

The following Monday, Andrews said, he called FBI agent Regis Kennedy and told him about Oswald, and also told the Secret Service. The Secret Service, Andrews said, "didn't seem to be too interested."

When he talked to the FBI agent, Andrews said, he was under sedation.

Dymond asked:

"IN THE COURSE of your conversation with agent Kennedy did you ever use the name Clay Bertrand?"

"Yes," said Andrews.

"Is or was Clay L. Shaw the Clay Bertrand to whom you referred?"

"No, sir."

Asked if he knows who Bertrand is, Andrews said, "Yes, I believe I do."

He said he knew Ferrie "slightly" but never saw him with Shaw. He said he never saw Ferrie with Oswald, and never heard Oswald or Ferrie even mention Shaw. Nor did he ever hear Ferrie mention Oswald.

After less than 10 minutes of questioning by the defense, Andrews was turned over to the state for cross-examination.

Under questioning by Alcock, Andrews said he first met Oswald in late May of 1963 when Oswald came to his office four or five times, apparently accompanied by three men who appeared to be homosexuals and by some Latin-looking people. He said he did not know whether there was any connection between these people and Oswald.

Later, Oswald returned to his office, always accompanied by a Mexican. This time, he charged Oswald \$25.

Oswald appeared a total of four or five times, at three-day intervals.

Later, Andrews said, he saw Oswald on the street handing out leaflets, still accompanied by the Mexican.

Andrews said he did not know if Oswald was a homosexual. He said to his knowledge, no one had sent Oswald to him.

Turning to the telephone call in Hotel Dieu, Alcock asked Andrews if he recognized the voice. Andrews said he recognized it from his legal practice.

Andrews said he was introduced to Clay Bertrand in the 1950s at a bar while a wedding reception was in progress in the back room. He said they were introduced by a Helen Girt, to whom Andrews referred as "Big Joe." He said he had defended the Girt woman on a narcotics charge.

Bertrand, he said, was not the man's real name but he refused to identify the person on grounds that it would interfere with his appeal in the perjury case.

"BERTRAND," ANDREWS SAID, referred clients to his office.

Explaining his conversation with Regis Kennedy, Andrews said he gave "Clay Bertrand" as a false name to protect the unidentified person who sent him clients.

Alcock asked him whether he told the Warren Commission that "Bertrand" called him at the hospital. Andrews said he didn't recall, and Alcock said he would have the entire 14½ pages of Andrews' Warren Commission testimony read into the record.

Judge Haggerty then recessed court for lunch.

Col. Finck was one of three military physicians who performed the autopsy on the president shortly after he was shot to death.

Comm. never viewed the X-rays and taken at the autopsy, and material has been sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

Col. Finck testified yesterday he didn't see them either, until January, 1967, when he made a supplemental report. He acknowledged that until then, the autopsy report may not have been complete.

Though incomplete, Col. Finck said. "As regards the wounds, what we signed on Nov. 24, 1963, is adequate."

Finck, who came to the United States as a young physician, has a Swiss accent and often spelled words he felt might not be clear. But he made it clear it was no ordinary autopsy.

"When you are suddenly called in to examine the president of the United States, who is dead, you do not look around the room and take notes on who is there," he replied when Oser asked him who attended the autopsy.



DEAN A. ANDREWS JR.
Testifies at trial.

NO CLAY BERTRAND, ANDREWS TESTIFIES

Phone Call Story Made Up, Attorney Says

Hip-talking attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. testified Tuesday that no one ever called him to represent Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and that there is no such person as Clay Bertrand.

He characterized his 14 pages of testimony in the Warren Commission report as "page after page of bull" and said the story that he was contacted after the assassination by a man named Clay Bertrand who asked him to defend Oswald "was a figment of my imagination."

Andrews, alternately putting drops in his eyes or wearing sun glasses in the crowded courtroom, said no one gave him a chance to "get out the mess I got myself in."

Concerning the story he told to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation about the alleged telephone call and his subsequent testimony to the Warren Commission and the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, Andrews said "my mouth ran ahead of my brain."

He termed his testimony to the Warren Commission as "huffing and puffing" and chief prosecutor James L. Alcock insisted that the "huffing and puffing under oath" was repeated lying.

"You can call it that if you want," said Andrews, "I say I made conflicting statements."

Andrews Says

Shaw Not Bertrand

Andrews was called to testify in the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial as a witness for the defense, and the highlight of his direct questioning by chief defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond

was that Shaw was not Bertrand and that he never saw Shaw prior to his arrest March 1, 1967.

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty recessed the trial shortly before 5 p. m. after the defense had qualified Charles A. Appel Jr., a retired Federal Bureau of Investigation handwriting expert who since 1948 has had a private practice in Washington, D. C. He was accepted as a handwriting expert without question by the state. Appel is famous for breaking the Lindbergh kidnapping case in his early career with the FBI.

Appel will be on the stand at 9 a. m. Wednesday as the defense begins its direct examination of him. Dymond told Judge Haggerty that he expected Appel would be on the witness stand for quite a while so the judge adjourned to get continuity of testimony for the jury.

After the session was over, Dymond admitted it is unlikely the defense can finish up its side of the case by Wednesday, as he had earlier hoped. "It looks like Thursday," said Dymond, "but you can't tell how long the state will keep our people on the stand."

Dymond said that he still intends to put Shaw on the stand, but he didn't say when. He had earlier promised that Shaw would take the stand.

The first witness questioned Tuesday was Col. Pierre A. Finck, one of the pathologists who handled the autopsy of President John F. Kennedy. The state finished cross-examination of him, and both sides had sessions with him on re-direct and re-cross-examination. Just before Appel took the stand to qualify, the defense questioned notary public Robert Link, who told of documents that Shaw had signed in his presence last Thursday.

Assistant District Attorney Alvin V. Oser handled the continued questioning of Dr. Finck.

District Attorney Jim Garrison, who alleges that Shaw, David Ferrie and Oswald conspired to kill President Kennedy in 1963, made a brief appearance during the morning session as the Andrews testimony unfolded.

Andrews Refuses to Answer Questions

When Andrews was tendered to the state for cross-examination he began giving the prosecution fits because he repeatedly refused to answer questions, claiming his answer might tend to incriminate him.

The reference to incrimination pertains to a charge of perjury pending against him for testimony he gave to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on June 28, 1967.

Alcock insisted that when Andrews testified that Shaw was not Bertrand he "opened the door" and put himself in a position in which he must answer the state's questions.

Judge Haggerty upheld Andrews' right not to answer for more than an hour as the afternoon session opened, but at 2:15 p. m. agreed to a recess so that the prosecution could research the law and make a presentation in support of its contention.

The trial was resumed at 3:30 p. m. and Judge Haggerty cited a legal book which he had located and a legal book Alcock had located and explained that a person does not need to answer questions that might incriminate him, but when a person answers a question that enters into a subject—in this case the identity of Clay Bertrand—he must answer all questions that are asked and that are related to the subject.

In view of these procedures, said Judge Haggerty, "I will

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1.

SECTION 1

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now change my position and I will permit a full cross-examination of all facets he opened when he admitted Mr. Shaw was not Clay Bertrand."

Alcock resumed his cross-examination and this time Andrews answered willingly, telling how the story he termed a "farce" got out of hand and finally "whiplashed."

Andrews Is Asked About Phone Call

"When you received the telephone call on Nov. 23, 1963, did you have an image in your mind of the person who was calling?" Alcock asked Andrews.

"Yes," Andrews replied.

"Who was it?"

"Gene Davis."

"How long did you know Gene Davis?"

"A number of years. . . . I don't recall exactly."

"Did you meet him for the first time at the fag wedding?"

"No. I was introduced to him there as Clay Bertrand. But I knew him as Gene Davis six months to a year before the wedding."

"Did you ever identify Gene Davis as Clay Bertrand before the Warren Commission?"

"I never identified Gene Davis as Clay Bertrand."

Andrews then explained how he used to represent Davis on legal matters from the time of his graduation from law school in 1951. Andrews said he served Davis on a number of matters, enough so he could

recognize his voice on the telephone.

"Did you ever see him (Davis) with Lee Harvey Oswald?" Alcock asked.

"No," Andrews replied.

Alcock then wanted to know why Andrews did not tell the Warren Commission that Davis was the Clay Bertrand who called him about representing Oswald the day after the assassination.

"At the time (of the FBI interrogation) I was under the influence of opium and sedatives. I wasn't aware of it then."

Andrews explained that he was hospitalized at Hotel Dieu when FBI agent Regis Kennedy questioned him about the Clay Bertrand phone call.

Anybody, He Says

"I never identified anybody as Clay Bertrand. I used it as a cover name for Gene Davis," he testified.

Andrews said he believed he was telling the truth to Regis Kennedy, but added that he did not consider the Warren Commission questioning important.

"It was an informal, rapid fire questioning. I didn't think it was important. I felt I was an insignificant person being questioned about something big. I might have overloaded my mouth—but I didn't deliberately lie. The only explanation I can give you is that my mouth went ahead of my brain."

"You lied then?" Alcock asked.

"You can call it a lie. I call it huffing and puffing . . . a bull session."

Andrews maintained that Regis Kennedy appeared before him "like a myth" while he was still under sedation at Hotel Dieu.

Asked by Alcock why he did not tell Kennedy that Davis was Clay Bertrand, Andrews answered:

"I didn't choose to implicate an innocent man—Eugene Davis. I didn't consider it important. It dawned on me that I could involve an innocent man in this (investigation). So while in the hospital, I elected a course I could never get away from. It's been whiplashing ever since."

Pressed by Alcock on what he did tell Kennedy, Andrews replied, "I don't recall what I told Regis Kennedy."

On the alleged phone call by Davis, Andrews testified that it was he, not Davis, who suggested representing Oswald:

"I suggested I'd be famous if I went to Dallas to defend Lee Harvey Oswald. That anybody who defended him would be famous."

Asked by Alcock if Davis, using the alias Bertrand, telephoned him to represent Oswald, Andrews replied: "No one called me to say that."

About Call to Zelden

"Then why did you call Mr. Zelden on Sunday about a trip to Dallas?" asked Alcock, referring to Nov. 24, 1963.

"No explanation," answered Andrews, pointing out that he was under the influence of sedatives at the time.

"Are you trying to say that the phone call asking you to represent Oswald was a figment of your imagination?"

"It was a figment of my imagination. And no one ever gave me a chance to get out of it."

Asked by Alcock if his three appearances before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury did not offer him the chance to explain, Andrews said:

"All I was trying to do was get out of a mess I didn't belong in. I was walking in a trap."

"Didn't the Warren Commission give you a chance?"

"I don't think they believed anything I said, except that maybe Oswald was in my office."

"Why didn't you name Gene Davis?"

"I wanted to protect him."

"You mean you committed perjury?"

"No. That's what you call it."

"Were you under oath at that time?"

"Yes."

Didn't Want to Name Davis, Andrews Says

Andrews explained that he used the name Clay Bertrand as a cover because he did not want to name Davis. He said he was convinced that Davis had nothing to do with the assassination.

"How do you know that Davis didn't have anything to do with the assassination?" Alcock asked.

"I know. Just like I know you didn't have anything to do with the assassination."

"But you didn't give my name?" Alcock asked.

"No I didn't," replied Andrews.

Andrews then described his Warren Commission testimony as "page after page of bull."

"You mean page after page of lies?" Alcock added.

"If you want to call them that it's your privilege. I didn't want to involve an innocent person."

Judge Haggerty then inter-

rupted the cross-examination to ask Andrews a question.

"Where did you get the name of Clay Bertrand?" he asked.

"I remembered it from the fag wedding when I was introduced to Gene Davis. Of all the names to pick, I picked that one."

"You went back 13 years to get that name?" Alcock then asked.

"It wasn't easy," Andrews replied.

"Did you ever meet anyone with that name?" the judge asked.

"No, only at the wedding."

Alcock then wanted to know how Andrews learned Oswald had been charged with murdering the President.

"I had a TV in my (hospital) room. I saw Oswald shoot (Jack) Ruby," answered Andrews.

At this point, Judge Haggerty interjected to say to Andrews, "Ruby shot Oswald, not the other way around."

Andrews Questioned About Testimony

Questioned about his testimony before the Grand Jury, Andrews admitted that he made conflicting statements about Clay Bertrand. Alcock wanted to know if these were "lies."

"I made conflicting statements. You call them what you want," Andrews replied.

Andrews then explained that he was forced into making conflicting statements because he "was being hemmed in" by the Warren Commission testimony.

"There was no way to get off the hook. I tried to before the Grand Jury but I couldn't," said Andrews.

"You lied before the Grand Jury?" Alcock asked.

"I made conflicting statements. The jury took my statements from the Warren Commission report and rammed them down my throat. There

as no way to go. I was hemmed in."

Judge Haggerty interrupted again to ask another question about the Bertrand name: "Where was the name Clay Bertrand created? At the wedding?"

"I was introduced to a person I knew as Eugene Davis. Big Joe introduced me to him as Clay Bertrand. It was done casually. At the Hotel Dieu (when Kennedy was questioning him) I was trying to think of a name. It came to me finally. Clay Bertrand. If I had my life to live over, I'd say John Jones."

Asked by the judge why Davis might have been introduced as Bertrand at the party, Andrews said it was probably done in jest. Said Andrews, "I've been introduced as Alphonquin J. Calhoun, but people now I'm Dean Andrews."

Referring again to the alleged phone call Andrews received from Bertrand, Alcock asked if any fee had been guaranteed for defending Oswald.

"I never had a commission or retainer for anything. That's all."

"More bull?" Alcock asked, adding:

"Can we just take your Warren Commission testimony and throw it in the ash can because it was bull?"

"No, parts of it are square. Andrews said, pointing out that Oswald did come to his office seeking legal advice.

Andrews then noted how he was one of the early critics of the Warren Commission, registering his disapproval in 1964. "I didn't wait four or five years. I jumped on the gravy train right away," he stated.

As the final portion of the afternoon session opened, at about 4:30 p.m., Andrews was light-lipped as the jury filed in.

"I am going to give you testimony that you made before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury March 16, 1967," said Alcock, "and I want you to read it. Then I am going to ask you questions about them."

Alcock handed the material to Andrews, and he read it.

Alcock Reads

Part of Testimony

Alcock read the first part of the testimony. It referred to questions asked Andrews to the effect that he couldn't recall

on the telephone. "Is this the truth or lies?" asked Alcock.

"Let's take the first question first," suggested Andrews.

"Okay, take the first question," agreed Alcock. "Is it true or not?"

Andrews replied, "I never called Gene Davis, who I used the name Clay Bertrand as a cover. I didn't hustle business."

Then Andrews added, "Clay Bertrand is a cover name. It whiplashed on me and I couldn't get out of it."

"Since your client Gene Davis is the person you refer to," suggested Alcock, "this is a lie."

"I don't hustle business," claimed Andrews.

"You never contacted Gene Davis at all?" asked Alcock.

"Yes," said Andrews, "but it was in regards to business matters and client relationship."

"You said you couldn't get in touch with Clay Bertrand?" asked Alcock. But Andrews replied, "When Gene Davis guarantees something, it's better than money in the bank."

"I didn't ask you that," said Alcock. Judge Haggerty told Andrews to answer the question.

Andrews said that he knew where to get in touch with Davis, but at that time Davis did not have a phone number. "Got to remember you are asking me something that happened in 1963 in 1967," said Andrews.

"Then everytime you mentioned Clay Bertrand before the grand jury you were talking of Gene Davis?" asked Alcock.

"That's right," said Andrews.

Alcock read more. A question at the grand jury session concerned whether Andrews had ever seen Clay Bertrand. Andrews, according to Alcock, answered, "As best I can recall twice."

"Is this true or false?" pressed Alcock.

"Clay Bertrand is a figment of my imagination," replied Andrews. "It's a cover name. I had continued with this fiasco up until now."

"Is there any explanation for your testimony to the grand jury other than it was a cover story?" asked Alcock.

Dymond Objects to Question

There was a pause and Dymond said he objected. Andrews said, "I can answer that." However, Judge Haggerty stopped him.

Alcock rephrased the question. In explanation, Andrews said, "I went back June 8, 1967, to straighten it out. But I never got a chance to do it because of the way the questions were propounded to me. I was then indicted, because I was hemmed in on one side by my Warren Commission testimony and statements I had made outside of sworn testimony. I did the best I could with what I had."

Andrews told Alcock, "And I told the DA's office that Shaw was not Bertrand, but no one would believe me."

Moments later, Andrews was given permission to step down. "I can go?" he asked Judge Haggerty. And the judge said he could.

The defense immediately called in Link, who identified 14 exhibits that he said Shaw signed in his presence last Thursday. He said he recognized his own signature on all of them. This was done in William Wegmann's office.

Alcock asked Link if he could identify his handwriting. "Yes," said Link, "no one else can write like I do." And he was excused.

Handwriting Analyst Called to Stand

That brought on Wednesday's star witness, Appel. He told how he was a member of the FBI in the early 1920s was assigned to employ experts in handwriting, but had difficulty finding them. So he was told to learn the trade himself. He went to the Northwestern University Crime Lab and "discovered a skill" in handwriting analysis. "What training did you have in handwriting analysis?" asked Dymond.

"There are no courses," corrected Appel.

Appel said he has appeared in cases in all states of the United States but Hawaii and some foreign countries. He said he is qualified in the state of Louisiana.

Ironically, he has worked for the state in previous cases in New Orleans. But now he ap-

Appel is expected to testify concerned the alleged signature of Clay Bertrand on an Eastern Airlines lounge book. A witness for the state has identified Shaw as the man who allegedly signed the book, "Clay Bertrand."

As the afternoon session opened Alcock attempted to ask Andrews about contradictory statements he made in his testimony before the Warren Commission.

"I reserve the right to decline to answer for the reason of getting into a matter that may, might, could, would link me up with a chain of circumstances that might incriminate me. I have three articles and an open case in mind. They are articles 123, 124, and 125 of the Louisiana Criminal Code," answered Andrews.

Alcock Refers to Testimony

It marked the start of another series of exchanges in which Alcock would refer to Warren Commission testimony. Of the testimony, Andrews would reply that he did not recall it, but that if it was written, he must have said it.

Alcock would then attempt to ask a question concerning the variance between the two answers and Andrews would repeat the decline statement.

At one point Dymond suggested that Andrews state merely, "I decline on the same grounds," but Andrews said he would prefer to repeat the entire statement each time.

Alcock, obviously perturbed by Andrews' refusal to answer his questions, complained to Judge Haggerty.

Judge Haggerty told Alcock that whenever an attempt is made to impeach a witness with a statement he has made, he must first be asked if he made such a statement and given the time and place.

The judge continued that he may admit or deny making the statement, but the state could challenge him only if he denied making the statement. Otherwise the statement must speak for itself and the jury decide.

Alcock then asked him about his statement to the Warren Commission, taken on July 21, 1964, in the old Civil Courts Building, on Royal St.

Andrews Given

Copy of Testimony

Andrews, who was given a copy of his testimony, replied: "This statement is here and I must assume that I made it."

When Alcock attempted another question regarding differences in testimony, Andrews again declined to answer and Judge Haggerty said: "This witness is not an ordinary witness in the customary sense. He is a defendant in a criminal matter and not an ordinary witness."

Alcock rephrased his earlier question: "Isn't it a fact that you saw the man you identified as Clay Bertrand rather regularly between the time you first met him and the time you testified before the Warren Commission?"

Andrews again declined to answer and Judge Haggerty told Alcock that his question was not from the written testimony, but was one that he originated.

Alcock said this was correct and the judge said in that case, "I sustain the objection."

Alcock began arguing the point and Judge Haggerty ordered the jury out of the courtroom. Out of the presence of the jury Alcock maintained that before the grand jury Andrews had identified the man he knew as Clay Bertrand and that if he was not allowed to ask him questions he could not attack his credibility before the jury. He argued further that when Andrews testified for the defense about Clay Bertrand he "opened the door" to a complete cross-examination by the state.

Questions Don't

Open Door—Judge

Judge Haggerty said that Andrews' answers to defense questions did not open the door, and Alcock asked how he could impeach the witness if he was not permitted to ask him questions.

After a few more arguments, Judge Haggerty told Alcock, "If you hadn't indicted him (the DA's office) he would not be in this position today (having to decline to answer questions). You got yourself in a legal bind. You people have caused him to be in this position."

"We didn't cause him to do

anything," answered Alcock, his face under oath.

Judge Haggerty said that because of his predicament, with a criminal charge pending, he is a witness who can invoke his constitutional provisions.

"He testified to Clay Bertrand not being the defendant," said Alcock.

Alcock then asked if he could ask Andrews questions about his testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

"You can't go into the fact about his being charged," said Judge Haggerty.

Alcock said he would not do this, but would ask him if he did appear and if he did make the following statement, and read a statement from the grand jury testimony.

"I'll permit that," said the judge.

Dymond objected that if Alcock took the court folder of the pending trial, which contained the testimony, he wouldn't have to tell the jury about the pending charge. They would know, he maintained.

Judge Suggests

New Approach

Alcock said he had a copy of the testimony and he would not need the folder. Judge Haggerty said he could read a statement from Warren Commission testimony and ask Andrews if he made it, and then a statement from the grand jury testimony, and attempt to show contradictory statements in this manner.

"You haven't tried this new approach," said Judge Haggerty.

"I'll try it," said Alcock.

The jury returned to the courtroom.

Alcock asked Andrews if he recalled appearing before the grand jury on June 28, 1967, and Andrews said he had appeared three times. He gave Andrews a copy of his testimony and asked if it refreshed his memory.

Andrews said it did not refresh his memory, but conceded, "I can only assume it judge."

Alcock then asked if he recalled naming anyone as Clay Bertrand before the grand jury.

Andrews immediately went into his long decline statement, and Judge Haggerty told Al-

cock that the status of the question was that Alcock had not read a contradictory statement from the grand jury testimony.

Alcock then read a statement and Andrews said he did not recall making it. "No, I do not recall it, but if it's in there apparently I made it."

Alcock next asked Andrews if when he was interviewed by the Warren Commission "you had in your mind the true identity of the man you identified as Clay Bertrand."

Again Andrews repeated the long statement of denial.

Alcock Quotes from Testimony

Alcock asked several more questions, quoting from testimony, and Andrews said that

while he could not recall them, "if they are in there, apparently I made it at that time."

Alcock then asked another question relating to the grand jury, and again Andrews declined to answer.

Again Judge Haggerty upheld Andrews' right not to answer, and Alcock, raising his voice, told Judge Haggerty: "The court has completely cut the state off from impeaching this witness."

Judge Haggerty immediately asked that the jury be removed, and when the jury was gone, Alcock repeated his claim that Andrews opened the door when he answered defense questions about Clay Bertrand.

"I disagree with you 100 per cent," said Judge Haggerty, adding Andrews can waive his right when he wants, and revoke it when he wants.

"Our client, the State of Louisiana, is entitled to confrontation," argued Alcock.

"I feel sorry about your client," replied Judge Haggerty, "but I have to follow your client's law."

After more arguing, Judge Haggerty called a recess to permit the state to research law books. "If you show me I'm wrong I'll be happy to reconsider my position," said the judge.

The recess came at 2:15 and the trial was resumed at 3:25 p. m. when Judge Haggerty said he had located a law book and Alcock had, too, and both indicated that a witness cannot stop answering questions

it will once he has permitted answers to enter a particular subject matter. Judge Haggerty said he was reversing himself and would direct Andrews to answer the questions asked of him by Alcock. It was after this that Andrews said he had made up the name Clay Bertrand and the story about a man calling him to defend Oswald.

Dr. Finck on Stand as Trial Resumes

Dr. Finck was on the witness stand again as the trial opened at 9 a. m. Oser was again questioning the Army doctor who participated in the pathological examination of the body of President Kennedy.

Oser opened the questioning by asking Dr. Finck about the autopsy report signed by the Army doctor. He asked Dr. Finck how the doctor in the report could say that verbal descriptions of the fractures and fragments could be better appreciated when seen in photos and X-rays of the President when the doctor said he hadn't seen the photos at the time.

Dymond objected, but Judge Haggerty told him, "Now you are coming to the aid of the witness."

Dr. Finck replied, "A photograph would be more accurate than verbal descriptions. The photos were taken and given to the Secret Service. At the time of the autopsy we didn't know when the photos would be processed. They were taken in our presence, but the Secret Service took charge of them."

"You didn't see the photos until 1967?" asked Oser.

"That is correct," said Dr. Finck.

"You stated on page 4, last paragraph, that the second wound was 'presumably' the one of entry, but now you say in court you are positive," began Oser. "Why?"

"As I recall Admiral Galloway said to put in the word 'presumably,'" answered Dr. Finck. "This doesn't change my opinion that it was the wound of entry."

"Was Admiral Galloway trained in pathology?" asked Oser.

"He had some training, I believe," said Dr. Finck.

"Did he suggest adding anything else?" pushed Oser.

"Not that I recall," said Dr. Finck.

Can you give me the name of the general who instructed Humes not to talk about the autopsy report?" continued Oser.

"It was not a general," said Finck. "It was an admiral." "Alright, give me the name of an admiral," said Oser. Dr. Finck hesitated, then said he thought it was Adm. Kiny. "Give me the name of the general in charge of the autopsy," said Oser.

Dr. Humes Asked Who Was in Charge

Dr. Finck said there were several people at the autopsy, that he recalled Dr. Humes asking who was in charge there, and a general said he was. But he may have been in charge of the overall operation, not just the autopsy," said Dr. Finck.

"Which includes your report?" asked Oser.

"No," said Dr. Finck. "I wouldn't say so. It was signed by the two other pathologists and myself and at no time during this did the general

say he was in charge."

"Give me his name," pressed Oser.

"I don't remember," said Dr. Finck.

"Was he in uniform?" asked Oser.

"I don't remember," said Dr. Finck.

Then there was a discussion by Oser and Dr. Finck as to whom was in uniform at the autopsy. Dr. Finck said he recalled Adm. Galloway, Adm. Kiny and a brigadier general in the Air Force was definitely in uniforms. "I don't recall if Adm. (George) Burkley (the President's personal physician) was in uniform," said Dr. Finck.

Oser next moved to a statement by Dr. Finck in Monday's testimony that after viewing the Zapruder film he was able to definitely put down the sequence of shots which hit the President — being wounded in the back area first and the head area second. Oser asked him if that was correct.

"Yes," said Dr. Finck.

"Did you know at this time," countered Oser, "that not one expert in the recreation of the assassination had performed the feat attributed to this man (the assassin)? Were you aware of this?"

Dymond objected, saying that

Dr. Finck said he never had been in the Plaza in Dallas. Judge Haggerty suggested that Oser break down his questions.

Dymond replied, "This would be hearsay."

Oser rejoined, "We've had a lot of hearsay recently."

Haggerty Asks About Reports

Judge Haggerty asked Dr. Finck, "Did you have access to these reports?"

Dr. Finck said, "I had access to reports concerning the examination of bullets and fragments."

"Did you have notes concerning the recreation?" asked Oser.

"I object," said Dymond. "It would be the rankest form of hearsay."

Judge Haggerty overruled the objection, saying Dr. Finck was an expert witness.

"As I recall I found out about the recreation and tests when I read about them in the Warren Report when it was published in September, 1964," said Dr. Finck.

"In regards to the November, 1963, autopsy report, how much time was spent?" asked Oser.

"I can't give an exact figure," said Dr. Finck. "I spent several hours at Bethesda Hospital with Dr. Humes as he read over his report."

"Did you read over his final draft?" asked Oser.

"I did," said Dr. Finck.

"Do you agree with it all at the time?" asked Oser.

"Essentially, I do," said Dr. Finck.

"Tell me, doctor, on Page 2, who is the name of Gov. Connally spelled Connolly?" asked Oser.

"Object," said Dymond. "This man has not qualified as an expert in spelling."

Judge Haggerty quipped, "We had a lot of spelling yesterday." He referred to Dr. Finck's habit of often spelling out names.

"That's all," said Oser, closing out the cross-examination.

No Orders Given, Says Dr. Finck

Dymond came back on re-direct examination. "Did anyone give you orders as to what your opinions were?" asked Dymond.

"No," said Dr. Finck.

"Would you have accepted

them?" asked Dymond.

"No," said Dr. Finck.

"Which is your view is more beneficial, viewing a photo of the actual subject in an autopsy?" asked Dymond.

"They supplement each other," said Dr. Finck. "Photos have an advantage of giving visual results after the body is not available. There are not photos in all autopsies."

"Which is more important, seeing photos or the cadaver?" asked Dymond.

"The cadaver is the most important thing," said Dr. Finck.

"Did you have available at your autopsy X-rays of the President?" asked Dymond.

"Yes," said Dr. Finck, "we did. The X-rays of the head had been taken by the time I arrived at the hospital. They were read by a radiologist."

Dr. Finck said he asked for X-rays of the whole body of the President when he arrived because he found a wound of entry in the neck and no exit wound. "X-rays would show the presence of a bullet in the body," said Dr. Finck.

Answering a question, Dr. Finck said the X-rays of the head showed metallic fragments. But the radiologist said there was no bullet in the body.

"Was all this available before you wrote the autopsy report?" asked Dymond.

"Yes," said Dr. Finck.

Dymond asked Dr. Finck if State Exhibits Nos. 69 and 70 concerning the President's head are supposed to be drawn to scale.

"No," said Dr. Finck.

"Under whose supervision were they drawn?" asked Dymond.

"Dr. Humes," replied Dr. Finck. "He was in charge of the autopsy. As far as I know he gave the results of our observations to the Navy enlisted man who drew the sketches."

Dymond Asks About Neck Wound

"I believe you testified Monday that you didn't dissect the track of the bullet in the neck," said Dymond. "Was this necessary?"

"This creates a great deal of mutilation," said Dr. Finck. "It creates unnecessary mutilation of the cadaver. I didn't do any extensive dissecting along the bullet's path."

"Was it necessary to track the bullet to satisfy you?" asked Dymond.

"I didn't consider dissection at the time," said Dr. Finck. "Was it necessary?" pressed Dymond.

"I don't know what it might have shown," said Dr. Finck.

"You didn't say it was necessary?" asked Dymond.

"I don't know," said Dr. Finck. "I have a firm opinion that the wound in the back was the wound of entry."

Dymond asked Dr. Finck if he ever examined Gov. Connally.

"No, I have never met him," said Dr. Finck.

"Yesterday, Dr. Finck," began Dymond, "you said that Commission Exhibit 399, State Exhibit No. 64, the bullet couldn't have gone through the wrist of Gov. Connally, did you not?"

"I testified before the Warren Commission that this bullet didn't disintegrate and that there were too many fragments in Gov. Connally's wrist. I don't believe such a bullet could have," said Dr. Finck.

Did you examine the X-rays of Gov. Connally's wrist?" asked Dymond.

"I don't recall," said Dr. Finck. "I may have had reports, but don't recall seeing X-rays or photos of Gov. Connally."

Witness Discusses Size of Wounds

"Is it not true that the wound of entrance in a fleshy area can be larger than that of the wound of exit?" asked Dymond.

"It can be," said Dr. Finck.

"Is this the same in the skull?" he asked Dr. Finck.

"Most of the time when a bullet goes through a bone, the wound of exit is larger than the one of entry," said Dr. Finck. "This is because the bullet disintegrates and the fragments produce larger wounds."

Dymond asked him if it were possible for a bullet to enter skin and then the wound would retract in size.

"It retracts to a certain extent," said Dr. Finck. "The skin is more elastic tissue than a bone."

Dymond then drew testimony from Dr. Finck about State Exhibit No. 68 and a red dot the doctor had placed on it at the request of Oser Monday afternoon. Dr. Finck said he was

above the external occipital protuberance by Oser.

"So this measurement refers to a measurement made on X-ray film by the four-man panel and not on photos of the skull itself," said Dr. Finck. "I saw (at the autopsy) at one inch and it was definitely not four inches. I was asked to put the measurement there from the X-rays."

Dr. Finck said there is distortion between the size of X-ray picture and the actual head size.

"The measure that you made, as from the actual cadaver?" asked Dymond.

"It was," said Dr. Finck.

"Did the measurements you took on Mr. (William) Wegmann and me Monday coincide with the actual measurements you took on the cadaver?" asked Dymond.

"They did," said Dr. Finck.

"Would the angle of the bullet be affected by a person leaning forward or backward?" questioned Dymond.

"Yes, to some extent," said Dr. Finck.

President's Brain Not Examined

"I believe you testified Monday that you didn't conduct an examination of the left half of President's brain, did you?" asked Dymond.

he brain was still preserved when the autopsy report was made," said Dr. Finck. "But Dr. Humes put it in supplemental report. It was Dec. 6, 1963."

What was the purpose of the autopsy?" asked Dymond.

"The purpose was to examine the nature of the wounds and cause of death," began Dr. Finck. "When it was signed, I was satisfied on the nature of the wounds, their direction and the cause of death. This was the purpose. In my opinion, the autopsy fulfilled that mission."

"What firm opinion do you have now?" asked Dymond.

"That there was a wound of entry in the back of the neck and a wound of exit in the front of the neck," said Dr. Finck. "And there was a wound of entry on the right side of the head and one of exit on the right side of the head. The head wound was the fatal wound."

"Do you have information to change your opinion as of this

"Tender witness," said Dymond.

Oser got into the business about the red dot placed by Dr. Finck Monday and the doctor said, "I saw the wound as one inch above the protuberance. It was definitely not four inches above it."

Finck Is Asked About Panel Report

Oser asked Dr. Finck if the report by the four-man panel finds a hole one inch above external occipital protuberance.

"I haven't seen that," said Dr. Finck.

"Were all the X-rays available to you at the time of the autopsy?" asked Oser.

"I had seen them, they were interpreted," said Dr. Finck.

"Are you sure all X-rays were available?" asked Oser.

"This was the report by the radiologist," said Dr. Finck.

"Do you know for a fact that two rolls of X-ray film did not come out?" asked Oser.

"To my knowledge, it was gross photos," said Dr. Finck.

"And not X-rays. The X-ray film came out all right."

"Can you tell us why no metallic substances in the brain showed up in the report of the X-rays?" asked Oser.

Dr. Finck stopped Oser and asked him to remember that the panel in its review of the X-rays said there was a rectangular structure in the brain that it (the panel) could not identify. "I don't know what his refers to," said Dr. Finck.

"Did you see such a substance in the brain when you examined the X-rays?" asked Oser.

"I can't recall," said Dr. Finck.

"Did you tell Mr. Dymond that you didn't want to mutilate the body of the President?" asked Oser.

"I didn't consider dissection," said Dr. Finck. But Oser pressed for a more complete answer, and Dr. Finck said, "Definitely I did say that."

Dr. Finck Is Asked to Describe Incisions

Oser asked Dr. Finck to describe the incisions that were made in President Kennedy's body.

"I was called to examine wounds," explained Dr. Finck. "The two other pathologists made the incisions. My role was to emphasize the wounds."

"Weren't you present there the entire time?" asked Oser.

"I arrived shortly after the autopsy began," said Dr. Finck.

"Did you see a chest cavity made?" asked Oser.

"There was a bruise in the upper chest," said Dr. Finck.

Oser asked him if he saw the scalp wound. He said he did.

"Was there an incision made down the middle of the cadaver?" asked Oser.

"I was not making the incisions," replied Dr. Finck.

"Are you telling me you didn't want to mutilate the body?" asked Oser.

Dymond objected, saying, "He (Dr. Finck) has answered that three times."

"I believe you told Mr. Dymond earlier that you were not taking orders from anyone," continued Oser.

"I believe that was a misquotation," interjected Dymond.

Judge Haggerty asked "What was the question?"

"Doctor," said Oser, "you did take orders and didn't dissect the throat area?"

"They weren't orders," said Dr. Finck. "They were suggestions."

"Now, doctor, there were admirals and generals present and you were only a lieutenant colonel," began Oser.

Dymond objected, and Judge Haggerty said, "We have been over this ground before."

Oser abruptly pulled up his questioning and said that was it. Dr. Finck stepped down.

Oser asked that two reports signed by Col. Finck be entered into evidence of the trial and they were accepted.

Dean Andrews Called to Stand

There was a brief recess, and then the jury returned to hear Dymond call Andrews as its next witness.

Alcock, now handling the state's case, asked that the jury be taken out of the courtroom while he approached the bench. Judge Haggerty told the deputy sheriff to take the jury upstairs.

Alcock, who was the jury gone, told Judge Haggerty that all fairness to Mr. Andrews would have an attorney present to advise him as the questioning went along. Alcock said there is an appeal by Andrews now before the Louisiana State Supreme Court.

Andrews said his attorney was present in the courtroom.

Judge Haggerty told Andrews, "The fact that you have been called as a witness does not take away your constitutional rights. You don't have to incriminate yourself by your answers."

The judge told the state that "in respect to questions on factual matters, there must be decisions made" by the bench.

Judge Haggerty told the state that it could not ask the witness (Andrews) if he had been charged or arrested for perjury.

Under these ground rules, the jury was called back in and Andrews' law partner, Michael Barron, pulled up a chair beside the witness stand to advise Andrews.

Alcock asked, before the jury arrived, "The court isn't making a ruling that we can't go into the subject matter of the conviction?"

Judge Haggerty said he wasn't.

As the jury sat down, Judge Haggerty said, "Let the record show that the witness has been advised of his constitutional rights and is attended by his attorney, Mr. Michael Barron."

Dymond immediately asked Andrews how long he had been an attorney. "Eighteen years," said Andrews.

"Were you confined to a bed around or about Nov. 22, 1963?" asked Dymond.

Andrews said he was, at Hotel Dieu.

"Did you get a phone call of an unusual nature?" asked Dymond.

"I did," said Andrews.

"Would you tell us who it was from?" inquired Dymond.

Andrews Declines to Identify Client

Andrews declined on two grounds, first the attorney-client relationship privilege and secondly "it may incriminate him."

"distance," asked Dymond. "It was local," said Andrews. "When was it received?" asked Dymond.

Andrews said it was the day of the assassination, Nov. 23, 63.

"Was this call from the defendant, Clay Shaw?" asked Dymond.

"No," said Andrews.

"Did you ever receive any phone calls from Mr. Shaw?" asked Dymond.

"No," said Andrews.

"Do you know Mr. Clay Shaw?" asked Dymond.

"I do not," said Andrews.

"Were you ever introduced to Mr. Clay Shaw?" asked Dymond.

"No, I was not," said Andrews.

"When was the first time you saw Mr. Shaw?" asked Dymond.

"When I saw his picture in the papers in connection with his investigation," said Andrews.

"What did you do as a result of that phone call?" asked Dymond.

As I recall, I called Mrs. Springer, my secretary, at her home, to see if she could locate the file on Lee Harvey Oswald," said Andrews. "He was a walk-in client whom I had seen four or five times."

Andrews said that as a result of the call he believed his office investigator visited him.

"Were there any other calls?" asked Dymond.

"I believe I called (Sam) Lonk Zelden at the New Orleans Athletic Club," said Andrews.

"What did you tell him?" asked Dymond.

"I don't recall," said Andrews. "It was in regards to Oswald. I asked him if he would be interested in going to Dallas to represent Lee Oswald."

Witness Says Agent Came to See Him

Dymond moved into the visit of Federal Bureau of Investigation agent Regis L. Kennedy, an earlier witness in the trial. Andrews said he recalled that Kennedy came to see him at the hospital on a Monday after he called him to tell him that Oswald had been in New Orleans. He said he also called Mr. Reiser of the Secret Service, but he didn't seem too interested.

came over to see him about two and one-half hours after he (Andrews) called him. "He woke me from sleep," said Andrews. "I was under sedation."

According to Andrews, he saw Kennedy only once.

"Did you furnish him with a fictitious name of the person who called you on the telephone?" asked Dymond.

Andrews conferred with his attorney and declined to answer. This was upheld by Judge Haggerty.

Andrews looked as if he was giving a sigh of relief, and a smile broke out on his face.

"In the course of your conversation with Agent Kennedy did you ever use the name Clay Bertrand?" asked Dymond.

"Yes," said Andrews.

"Is or was Clay L. Shaw the Clay Bertrand to whom you referred?" asked Dymond.

"No, sir," said Andrews.

"Do you know who Clay Bertrand was or is?" continued Dymond.

"I believe I do," replied Andrews.

Andrews Asked

About David Ferrie

"Did you know David W. Ferrie?" Dymond asked.

"Only slightly," said Andrews.

"Did you ever see David Ferrie with Clay Shaw?" continued Dymond.

"I never saw Clay Shaw before," answered Andrews.

"Did you ever see Ferrie with Lee Harvey Oswald?" asked Dymond.

"No, sir," said Andrews.

"Did you ever hear Lee Harvey Oswald mention Clay L. Shaw?" asked Dymond.

"No," said Andrews.

"Did you ever hear David Ferrie mention Lee Harvey Oswald or Lee Oswald?" asked Dymond.

"No, sir," said Andrews.

"Tender the witness," said Dymond.

Alcock took up the cross-examination of Andrews and it was quickly apparent that it was going to be a long cross-examination.

"When was the first time you saw Lee Oswald?" asked Alcock.

Andrews replied that it was in the spring or summer of 1963. "I don't recall the date, but he walked into my office about 5:30 p.m. one afternoon," said Andrews. "He visited my office four or five times."

one the first time you saw him?" asked Alcock.

"I assumed he was," said Andrews. "Three people came in first that afternoon. Then Oswald and a Cuban or Mexican (Mexican) type person came in."

"How long was Oswald in the office before the Mexican came in?" asked Alcock.

"They both came in together," said Andrews.

Alcock asked for a description of Andrews' office area. He said that it is a small office.

Talking with Others,

Says Andrews

Then Andrews related that he was in conversation with the three people before Oswald entered.

Andrews said the three were "swishes" — a term for homosexuals. Alcock asked what Andrews meant by "swishes" and after admonishment from Judge Haggerty, Andrews said, "They appeared to be homosexuals by the way they walked." According to Andrews, the three homosexuals' fees had been set in their conversations and they were finished when Oswald and the Mexican came walking in.

"Then there was no connection between the three homosexuals and Oswald and the Mexican?" asked Alcock.

"I don't know if it was or was not," said Andrews.

"What advice did you give to Oswald on the first visit?" continued Alcock.

"I don't recall," replied Andrews, "but I'll take the attorney-client privilege anyway." He smiled again.

"Did you get any fee from Oswald?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Andrews.

"Did you do any work for him?" Alcock continued.

"No," said Andrews.

Alcock returned to the first visit and asked Andrews how long Oswald and the Mexican stayed.

"About 10 to 20 minutes," said Andrews.

"Who did the talking?" began Alcock. "Did Oswald talk to you?"

"Yes," said Andrews.

"Did the Latin type person talk?" continued Alcock.

"No," said Andrews.

Andrews Describes Other Person

"Give me a description of the Latin type fellow," said Alcock.

"He looked pretty good to me," began Andrews. "I wouldn't want to tangle with him in a fight. He was about 5-8, had a butch hair cut, weighed about 165 or 170. He looked real good."

"Did he have any tattoos?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Andrews.

"How about any scars?" probed Alcock.

"Don't remember," replied Andrews.

"What was the color of his hair?" quizzed Alcock.

"Black," replied Andrews.

"How dark was he?" asked Alcock.

"I couldn't say," answered Andrews. "He was a Latin type, appeared to be one of those people."

"Did he speak at all?" asked Alcock.

"I don't recall — not to me," said Andrews.

"Did he speak Spanish or English?" asked Alcock.

"I don't remember," said Andrews.

In reply to a question, Andrews said the Latin-type fellow was "one or two inches taller than Oswald and weighed about 165 to 170 pounds."

Andrews said the best he can recall on when he saw Oswald the second time was about the first week in May, 1963, at Andrews' office in the Maison-Blanche building. "Was the Latin type with him?" asked Alcock.

"I never saw Oswald without the Mexican-type man," said Andrews.

Andrews also said the second meeting also lasted about "10 to 20 minutes."

"Was the conversation of the same subject?" quizzed Alcock.

"It was a new subject, I think," said Andrews.

"Were you acting as his attorney then?" asked Alcock.

"I thought I was," said Andrews.

Attorney-Client

Relationship Cited

"Do you take the attorney-client relationship on the second visit?" inquired Alcock.

Haggerty said he would sustain his. "Was the Latin type with Oswald the entire, second time?" asked Alcock. "Yes," said Andrews. Concerning the visit, Andrews said the Latin type never spoke to him.

"Did you set a fee then?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Andrews. He explained that he thought he had set the fee at \$25 —on Oswald's first visit. He said it was to transmit a letter to Washington, D. C., for Oswald, but Andrews never got the money so he never sent the letter.

"Was there anyone else present?" asked Alcock.

Andrews said his office investigator may have been in the library on one occasion.

Alcock asked Andrews to describe what Oswald wore.

"The first time he wore black pants and a T-shirt," said Andrews. "The other times he wore a white shirt and slacks."

"When was the next time you saw Oswald?" continued Alcock.

"I don't recall," said Andrews.

"Was it in your office?" quizzed Alcock.

"Yes," said Andrews. "The subject matter was the same. The Latin type fellow was with

him. We talked about 10 to 20 minutes. It was around the middle of May. They came in about the same time on all occasions — around 5 p.m. or 9:30 p.m."

Three Didn't Leave at Same Time

"Did you ever leave your office at the same time they did?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Andrews.

"Then you wouldn't know how they physically got to your office?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Andrews.

Andrews said the next time he saw the pair was "three or four days later."

"Did you ever ask the name of the Latin?" asked Alcock.

"It never came up," testified Andrews. According to Andrews, Oswald "would make promises on the money and it would just be a rehash of the same stuff."

Andrews said as best he can recall the next time he saw Oswald was on the streets. Oswald was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" leaflets—"chits" as Andrews called them—and he (Andrews) picked one up but dropped in "Like a hot potato."

Andrews said he thinks he asked Oswald for his fee when he saw him. This drew laughter from the courtroom audience and order was called for.

"Best I can recall I asked him what he was giving out the leaflets for," said Andrews. "He said something about he was working and that's when I asked him for the money."

"The Mex was in back of Oswald. I thought it was in front of the Maison Blanche building. I think it was sometime in June, maybe about 1:30 p. m. or 1 p. m. after lunch. Maybe I was on the way back from federal court."

"Was anyone else handing out leaflets?" asked Alcock.

"There were others around," said Andrews. "I do not know if they were handing out leaflets."

"The others were Latin types?" asked Alcock.

Andrews answered that he recalled thinking to himself, "Me and my shadow," referring to seeing Oswald always with the Mexican-type man. "I never saw Oswald without the Mexican," said Andrews.

"Did the Mexican have the leaflets in his hand?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Andrews.

Andrews said there were some people around at the curb who every now and then would holler something in Spanish.

Andrews Asked About Meeting Dates

"Could these meetings with Oswald have been as late as August?" asked Alcock.

"I don't know," said Andrews.

"I never knew Oswald would get involved in Dallas. He was just another walk-in client. The only thing that drew attention to him was he was always with the Mexican. Otherwise, I probably wouldn't recall him."

"Did you have any reason to believe Oswald was a homosexual?" asked Alcock.

"No," answered Andrews.

"How about the Latin type?" asked Alcock.

"No, not that I recall," said Andrews.

"Did you see Oswald again?" asked Alcock.

"No," said Andrews.

"How about the Latin type, did you see him again?" asked Alcock.

"I don't recall," said Andrews. "I don't think so."

"Do you feel you might have?" asked Alcock.

"I don't think so," said Andrews.

"Did anyone send Lee Oswald to you?" asked Alcock.

"To my knowledge, no," said Andrews.

"That call you got on Nov. 23, when was it?" asked Alcock.

"I know it was daytime, just about or after chow time," said Andrews.

"Did the person identify himself?" asked Alcock.

Andrews said, "No."

"Did you recognize the voice?" quizzed Alcock.

"I had heard it many times," said Andrews.

Andrews Refuses to Answer Question

"In the course of your legal practice?" asked Alcock.

Andrews refused to answer, saying it was the lawyer-client relationship. Judge Haggerty sustained him.

"But he didn't claim it a moment ago," said Alcock.

"If he didn't do it then," said the judge, "he is doing it now."

"Did you get in your mind that this was a human being?" asked Alcock.

"I believe I did," said Andrews.

"How tall was he?" asked Alcock.

Andrews refused to answer, and Alcock asked that Judge Haggerty send the jury out so he could argue a point. The judge did.

Alcock immediately argued that the state "has every right to show prior contradictory

statements state is being unduly handled. We can't show how the state has vacillated on names, dates, etc."

The judge paused and read the article on client-lawyer relationship. "Mr. Andrews is claiming that," said Judge Haggerty, "and he says that by giving a physical description of the caller he may or may not have this used against him in pending criminal prosecution."

Andrews volunteered that his answer would relate to three counts of his appeal before the Louisiana State Supreme Court.

Alcock argued that the state "must know the name of the client so it can be determined if he (the client) is willing to waive his rights. Otherwise, we couldn't question him."

Andrews' lawyer told the judge, "This witness is being asked to incriminate himself. I am sure your honor would see this in the bill of information."

Judge Haggerty moments earlier had sent for the bill of information on the perjury indictment.

Alcock said, "When this witness comes into court and says that the defendant is not Clay Bertrand, we have every right to explore the testimony on its reliability."

"This is a two-pronged objection, as I see it," said Judge Haggerty. "We will have to see from the records if it is self-incriminating."

"Your honor," said Alcock, "this witness said the defendant is not Clay Bertrand. The state has every right to know who Clay Bertrand is."

While the arguing was going on, Andrews pulled out his dark glasses and put them on.

Bill of Information Read Into Record

In the legal battle, Judge Haggerty read the bill of information into the record of the court. It was dated June 22, 1967.

In the testimony read by Judge Haggerty the state charged that Andrews perjured himself by telling a previous grand jury that the man he knew as Clay Bertrand was Gene Davis. Judge Haggerty read this question by the state: "What leads you to believe he is Clay Bertrand?" Andrews

was alleged to have answered, "I just believe it. This is the man I believe called me."

Alcock argued that the state has a right to prove that Andrews made contradictory statements.

Judge Haggerty ruled that he was not going to make Andrews reveal the size of Clay Bertrand. "It is like giving half his name," said the judge. "It can be used against him. I can't make him make a judicial confession."

With that decision the jury was returned to the courtroom.

"I sustain the witness' objection to the question on the legal grounds of self-incrimination," said Judge Haggerty.

As Alcock moved to questions, Andrews told him, "I know a person who in the 1950s was introduced to me as Clay Bertrand." He said he walked into a wedding reception in the back room at the Le Rendezvous Bar and that is where he met him.

"By whom were you introduced to him?" asked Alcock.

"Big Joe," replied Andrews quickly, but changed it to, "Wait, I respectfully decline to answer on the grounds that the answer would link me to a chain of circumstances involving a pending case."

Witness Is Asked to Identify Big Joe

There was a brief discussion and Alcock asked Andrews, "Who is Big Joe?"

"She's a butch," said Andrews.

Judge Haggerty interjected: "Speak clearly, is Big Joe a he or she?"

"She is a female," said Andrews.

"Who is Big Joe?" asked Alcock again.

"Helen Girt," said Andrews. He explained that Helen Girt was released from Angola in the late 1950s. "I defended her on a charge of narcotics," he said. "She was convicted. I saw her some time when she got back from Angola."

"Where is she now?" asked Alcock.

"I don't know," said Andrews.

"Did you have occasion to have a conversation with this person named Clay Bertrand?" asked Alcock.

"Yes," said Andrews.

"How long was it?" asked Alcock.

"He denied being Clay Ber-

trand," answered Andrews. "I know who he was. You know him too."

"I know him?" asked Alcock. "Would you mind telling me who he is? The judge read it into the record."

Judge Haggerty said, "I can't offer it into the record. That's up to the state or defense."

Andrews Refuses to Give Name

Alcock asked again for his

name, but Andrews refused on the grounds that it might link him in a chain of circumstances.

Judge Haggerty refused to make Andrews answer the question.

"Did you know this individual before the wedding reception?" asked Alcock.

"Yes," said Andrews.

"Have you seen him since the wedding reception?" questioned Alcock.

Andrews said he had.

"Did the name of the person you know as Clay Bertrand ever come up in conversation with Regis Kennedy?" questioned Alcock.

"This is my best recollection," began Andrews.

"Can you explain that?" probed Alcock.

"When Regis Kennedy was making his examination, it suddenly dawned on me if I revealed the real name," said Andrews, "it would bring a lot of heat on somebody it didn't belong to. I fumbled around for a couple of names. I recalled the name Clay Bertrand as a man I had been introduced to prior to that. And I used it."

"You then lied to the FBI?" shot back Alcock.

"No, sir," corrected Andrews. "I used it as a cover name. It dawned on me that this is something deeper than I thought it was."

Judge Haggerty asked Andrews what he meant by a cover name.

He replied, "Rather than use the man's name, your honor, I used a cover name."

"Did you know the FBI was looking for a man named Clay Bertrand in connection with the assassination?" asked Alcock.

"Vaguely, I recall Mr. Kennedy coming into the hospital.

Whether they got out of the field or stayed in the field didn't matter to me, so I decided to use the name."

"Did you reveal the true name at this time?" asked Alcock.

"I don't recall whether I told him," answered Andrews. "Nobody asked me the true name."

Judge Haggerty asked Andrews if he volunteered the name.

"No," said Andrews.

Andrews said, in response to a question, that he never received a phone call from Clay Bertrand in the hospital.

"When did I say this man was Clay Bertrand?" he concluded.

"Didn't you testify before the Warren Commission?" countered Alcock.

"Yes," said Andrews.

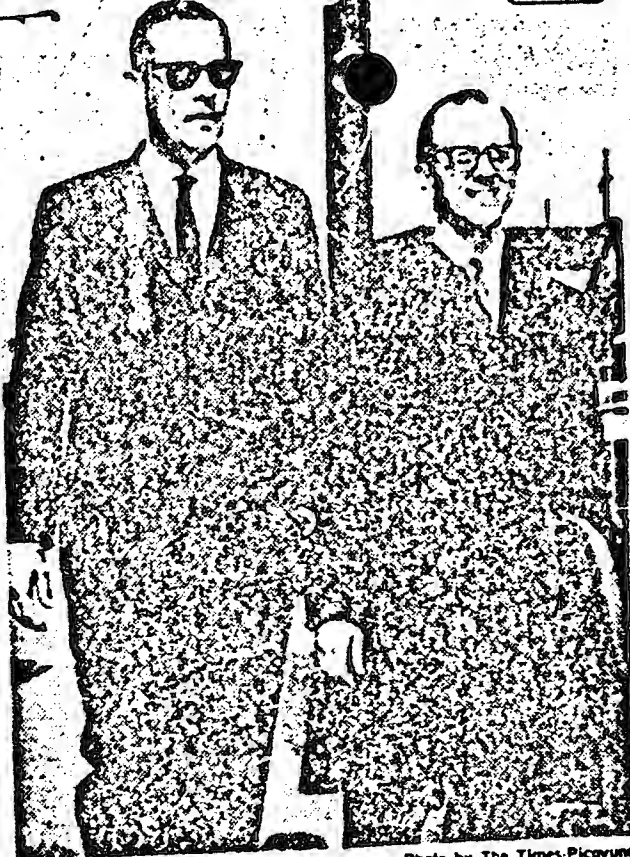
"Didn't you tell the Warren Commission that it was Clay Bertrand who called you in the hospital?" asked Alcock.

"I don't recall," said Andrews. "If you will give me the statement in the Warren Commission, I can recall."

Dymond suggested that Andrews be allowed to read his testimony before the Warren Commission. Because of the length of it, Alcock asked Judge Haggerty for a recess for lunch — it was now approximately 11:40 a. m.—and Judge Haggerty thought it was a good idea.



—Photo by The Associated Press.
LEAVING COURT are Dean Andrews Jr. (left), an attorney who testified Tuesday that "my mouth ran ahead of my brain" as he claimed he made up the name "Clay Bertrand," and James Phelan of Long Beach, Calif., a freelance writer. Phelan wrote a magazine article critical of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's investigation. He is scheduled to take the stand as a defense witness in the Clay Shaw conspiracy case.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
DR. PIERRE FINCK (right), Army pathologist who testified Monday and Tuesday in the Shaw trial, departs from the Criminal Courts building Tuesday after completing his testimony. He is accompanied by Harry Connick, Justice Department counsel.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
CHARLES A. APPEL JR., retired FBI handwriting expert who broke the Lindbergh kidnaping case, was qualified by the defense in the Shaw trial Tuesday. Appel is pictured as he drove up to the Criminal Courts building Tuesday.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tamed Expert On Handwriting Due on Stand

The famed handwriting expert who broke the Lindbergh kidnaping case in 1932 was due on the stand today as the trial of Clay L. Shaw began its 31st day.

Charles A. Appel Jr., a retired FBI graphologist from Washington, D. C., is expected to give his opinion on whether Shaw signed the guest register at New Orleans International Airport as "Clay Bertrand."

Shaw, 55, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

A STATE WITNESS, Mrs. Jesse Parker, testified earlier in the trial she saw Shaw sign the guest book in the airport's VIP Room in December, 1966, as Bertrand. Bertrand is the alias District Attorney Jim Garrison says Shaw used in plotting to kill Kennedy.

The register the woman said Shaw signed was introduced in evidence, and Appel will likely give his opinion on whether the signature is Shaw's. Appel was qualified as an expert witness just before court closed yesterday.

The whole Bertrand matter was clouded yesterday when the man who originally introduced the name into the Kennedy case, New Orleans attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr., testified that he made it up.

ANDREWS, WHO has been convicted of perjury for changing his story about Bertrand under oath, changed it again yesterday, saying the mystery figure "was a figment of my imagination."

The round attorney, who speaks in a jargon that sounds like a polyglot of everything from 1930 jive talk to today's hip, said of his previous testimony, "It's page after page of bull."

Andrews told the Warren Commission a man known to him as Clay Bertrand called him the day after the assassination and asked him to go to Dallas and defend Lee Harvey Oswald, then accused of killing Kennedy. Andrews' perjury conviction resulted from his giving different versions of this story under oath to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

HERE IS ANDREWS' latest version of the incident, as brought out in yesterday's testimony:

Chief Prosecutor James L. Alcock: "When you received this telephone call on Nov. 23, 1963, did you have an image of the man who called you?"

A—I did.

Q—Did you know him by any other name than Clay Bertrand?

A—Gene Davis. (Eugene Davis is a French Quarter bar operator who denies ever using the name Bertrand).

Q—You identify Gene Davis as Clay Bertrand?

A—I HAVE NEVER identified Gene Davis as Clay Bertrand. I used the name Clay Bertrand as a cover name for Gene Davis.

Q—Did you ever see him with Lee Harvey Oswald?

A—No.

Q—And you didn't choose to help the FBI (by telling them Davis was Bertrand)...

A—I didn't choose to subject this man, all of a sudden it dawned on me that I was about to subject this man to a lot of heat and pressure that didn't belong to him. So I gave that cover name...

"... IT'S BEEN WHIP-LASHING ever since. I can't get away from it, I am not able to stop it. When he (Davis) called me that day it was about a car sale and in

casual conversation, he said that if I wanted to be a famous lawyer I ought to get cases like the one coming up in Dallas. Nobody said, per se, that I was to be the lawyer...

Q—You mean to tell me nobody asked you to take Oswald's case?

A—Yes, my answer is yes, no one called me to say that.

Q—Why did you say that?

A—Humph! No answer there. Except I'd like to be famous myself as something other than a perjurer.

Slightly later, Judge Haggerty began questioning the witness himself. He asked:

HOW DID YOU come up with Clay Bertrand, not Joe Brown or Charlie Smith, but Clay Bertrand. It's not a common name?"

A—Of all the names, I had to pick that one.

Alcock: In other words, you went back 13 years in your memory to pick up the name Clay Bertrand. (Earlier, Andrews had testified he was introduced to Davis as Bertrand in the 1950s.

A—It wasn't easy.

Alcock: How did you know your former client, Lee Harvey Oswald, had been charged with assassinating President Kennedy?

A—I don't know till yet that he was charged with assassinating...

Q—WELL, HOW DID you know he had been arrested?

A—I saw him on TV. I saw him when he shot this guy Ruby.

Judge Haggerty: Shot Ruby! Ruby shot Oswald!

Andrews, with an expression of disgust, extended his forefinger, cocked his thumb, and made a motion of shooting himself in the temple.

In earlier testimony yesterday, Andrews said Shaw was definitely not the man he knew as Bertrand. He said he had done some legal work for Oswald, but never heard him mention Shaw. He said he knew David W. Ferrie slightly, but knew of no con-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-26-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

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☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-109000-0

nection between Ferrie, Shaw and Oswald.

GARRISON CHARGES

Shaw plotted the assassination here with Oswald and Ferrie. The Warren Commission named Oswald as the lone assassin.

Chief Shaw counsel F. Irvin Dymond, who had expressed hope earlier the defense could wind up its case today, said yesterday this is now most unlikely.

"It looks like Thursday," Dymond said, "but you can't tell how long the state will keep our people on the stand."

Shaw, Dymond said, will still take the stand as a defense witness.

ALSO YESTERDAY, Army pathologist Dr. Pierre Finck ended a grueling nine hours on the stand, most of it under cross-examination by Assistant DA Alvin V. Oser. He began his testimony Monday.

Oser hit hard at what he tried to show as omissions and discrepancies in the Kennedy autopsy report, which Col. Finck helped prepare.

Dr. Finck stuck to his opinion, expressed in the report, that the shots that hit Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas came from the rear of the presidential motorcade. Garrison claims Kennedy was caught in a crossfire.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bertrand Signature Not Written By Shaw Noted Expert Testifies

Court Hears Retired FBI Agent

A nationally known handwriting expert testified today the "Clay Bertrand" signature on the guest register at New Orleans International Airport was not written by Clay L. Shaw.

Charles A. Appel Jr., a retired Federal Bureau of Investigation graphologist from Washington, D. C., said the entry in the book was "made by some other person entirely."

SHAW, 55, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

A state witness, Mrs. Jesse Parker, testified earlier she saw Shaw sign the Bertrand name in the guest book in the airport's VIP Room in December, 1966. Bertrand is the alias District Attorney Jim Garrison says Shaw used in plotting to kill Kennedy.

Shaw insists he never used such an alias.

Two other defense witnesses testified this morning. Jefferson Biddison, a real estate man, testified he is a long-time friend of Shaw's and handled the defendant's mail during the summer of 1966 while Shaw was in Europe.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-26-69.

Edition:

Author: RED FLASH

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-111111-111

ed in the trial that he delivered mail to the Biddison address in this period addressed to Clay Bertrand.

Biddison said he never received any mail addressed to a Clem or Clay Bertrand.

The other witness was former Saturday Evening Post writer James R. Phelan, who testified about discrepancies in a memo written by Assistant DA Andrew J. Sciambra about his interview with the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo.

Appel, noted as the handwriting expert who broke the Landbergh kidnaping case in 1932, was qualified as an expert witness as court closed yesterday.

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond called Appel to the stand as the trial opened its 31st day today. The witness was cross-examined by chief prosecutor James L. Alcock.

As court opened this morning, Dymond showed Appel a state exhibit with the "Bertrand" signature, and a witness compared it with a photographic enlargement of the same signature.

Dymond then brought out other exhibits, documents signed by Shaw before a notary. Appel said he had examined them.

The witness went into a long comparison of the "Bertrand" writing and the Shaw signature. Step by step, he analyzed the formation of various letters and showed how Shaw's differed from Bertrand's.

"FOR THESE REASONS . . . I conclude they were not written by the same person," said Appel.

He said he has examined other writings by Shaw and "the entry in the book was made by some other writer entirely."

Dymond then tendered the witness to Alcock for cross-examination. He said he receives a government pension, but has done no FBI work since his retirement in 1948.

Appel testified he made his comparisons from photographs. "I saw no original documents until I arrived here today."

have been better to work from the original signatures. "It is not necessary at all," the witness said.

APPEL SAID HE had Shaw seated in a normal manner to make his signature for comparison and that the defendant was shown no other writing. He said he had no way of knowing how "Bertrand" was seated.

Alcock asked the witness if the difference between Shaw's handwriting and that of "Bertrand" were "significant."

"There are no two writings exactly alike," Appel said.

At this point, a recess was taken.

Upon resuming, Alcock asked Appel if handwriting analysis is an "exact science."

"No, sir. Mathematics is the only exact science there is," Appel said. He added that his comparison process is "most scientific."

He said he took about two hours to reach his conclusion in this case.

ALCOCK ASKED IF mistakes are ever made in this field. Appel said, "In any endeavor I've ever heard of where humans are involved there is room for mistakes."

He said he has never been proved wrong.

On redirect, Appel said he felt he had sufficient samples on which to base his opinion. He said he was participating in this trial without compensation because he felt it "a civic duty."

As a rule, he said, he does not work for defendants because "I don't like to break down law enforcement" but he did in this case because he wanted to see that justice is done.

ON RECROSS - EXAMINATION, Alcock pressed this point, explaining he wanted to see if the witness had formed an opinion in the case prior to making the handwriting analysis.

Appel said he got into the case after Lloyd J. Cobb, president of the International Trade Mart, called him Feb. 14 and asked his fee. Told it was \$250 a day, Cobb replied that Shaw "doesn't have such money as that."

the merits of the case with Cobb, but decided he would accept the duty to prevent an injustice from being carried out.

Appel added that at the time, "I knew nothing about the case."

Alcock exclaimed: "What? You knew nothing about the

case and you were afraid an injustice would be done? No further questions!"

The whole Bertrand matter was clouded yesterday when the man who originally introduced the name into the Kennedy case, New Orleans attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr., testified that he made it up.

ANDREWS, WHO has been convicted of perjury for changing his story about Bertrand under oath, changed it again yesterday, saying the mystery figure "was a figment of my imagination."

The rotund attorney, who speaks in a jargon that sounds like a polyglot of everything from 1930 jive talk to today's hip, said of his previous testimony, "It's page after page of bull."

Andrews told the Warren Commission a man known to him as Clay Bertrand called him the day after the assassination and asked him to go to Dallas and defend Lee Harvey Oswald, then accused of killing Kennedy. Andrews' perjury conviction resulted from his giving different versions of this story under oath to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

HERE IS ANDREWS' latest version of the incident, as brought out in yesterday's testimony:

Alcock: "When you received this telephone call on Nov. 23, 1963, did you have an image of the man who called you?"

A—I did.

Q—Did you know him by any other name than Clay Bertrand?

A—Gene Davis. (Eugene Davis is a French Quarter bar operator who denies ever using the name Bertrand).

Q—You identify Gene Davis as Clay Bertrand?

A—I HAVE NEVER identified Gene Davis as Clay Ber-

trand as a cover name or Gene Davis.

Q—Did you ever see him with Lee Harvey Oswald?"

A—No.

Q—And you didn't choose to help the FBI (by telling them Davis was Bertrand)...

A—I didn't choose to subject this man, all of a sudden it dawned on me that I was about to subject this man to a lot of heat and pressure that didn't belong to him. So I gave that cover name...

"... IT'S BEEN WHIP-LASHING ever since. I can't get away from it, I am not able to stop it. When he (Davis) called me that day it was about a car sale and, in casual conversation, he said that if I wanted to be a famous lawyer I ought to get cases like the one coming up in Dallas. Nobody said, per se, that I was to be the lawyer..."

Q—You mean to tell me nobody asked you to take Oswald's case?

A—Yes, my answer is yes, no one called me to say that.

Q—Why did you say that?

A—Humph! No answer there. Except I'd like to be famous myself as something other than a perjurer.

Slightly later, Judge Haggerty began questioning the witness himself. He asked:

HOW DID YOU come up with Clay Bertrand, not Joe Brown or Charlie Smith, but Clay Bertrand. It's not a common name?"

A—Of all the names, I had to pick that one.

Alcock: In other words, you went back 13 years in your memory to pick up the name Clay Bertrand. (Earlier, Andrews had testified he was introduced to Davis as Bertrand in the 1950s.

A—It wasn't easy.

Alcock: How did you know your former client, Lee Harvey Oswald, had been charged with assassinating President Kennedy?

A—I don't know till yet that he was charged with assassinating—

Q—WELL—HOW DID you know he had been arrested?

A—I saw him on TV. I saw him when he shot this guy Ruby.

Judge Haggerty: Shot Ruby! Ruby shot Oswald!

Andrews, with an expression of disgust, extended his forefinger, cocked his thumb, and made a motion of shooting himself in the temple.

In earlier testimony yesterday, Andrews said Shaw was definitely not the man he knew as Bertrand. He said

he had done some legal work for Oswald, but never heard him mention Shaw. He said he knew David W. Ferrie slightly, but knew of no connection between Ferrie, Shaw and Oswald.

GARRISON CHARGES

Shaw plotted the assassination here with Oswald and Ferrie. The Warren Commission named Oswald as the lone assassin.

Dymond, who had expressed hope earlier the defense could wind up its case today, said yesterday this is now most unlikely.

"It looks like Thursday," Dymond said, "but you can't tell how long the state will keep our people on the stand."

Shaw, Dymond said, will still take the stand as a defense witness.



CHARLES A. APPEL JR.
On way to Shaw trial.

FEB 27 1969

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REC 44

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI SASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

643PM URGENT 2/27/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 5P

CASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

ACCORDING TO THE FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT ISSUE
OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER, THE MORNING
SESSION OF THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN
INSTANT BEGAN WITH LT. EDWARD O'DONNELL OF THE NEW ORLEANS
PD RETURNING TO THE STAND FOR CONTINUED CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY THE PROSECUTION.

LT. O'DONNELL TESTIFIED THAT THE FIRST TIME HE HAD
TALKED TO THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ABOUT THE CASE WAS AFTER
THE TRIAL OF SHAW HAD STARTED AND THAT HE HAD NO PRIOR
CONTACT BEFORE THIS TIME.

THE NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS ARTHUR
Q. DAVIS, A NEW ORLEANS ARCHITECT. DAVIS TESTIFIED THAT
HE FLIES TO NEW YORK CITY ONCE A WEEK IN CONNECTION WITH
HIS BUSINESS. UPON BEING SHOWN THE GUEST REGISTER OF THE

- END PAGE ONE

57 MAR 11 1969

15 MAR 4 1969

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PAGE TWO

VIP ROOM FOR EASTERN AIRLINES AT NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FOR DECEMBER FOURTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, DAVIS IDENTIFIED HIS SIGNATURE AS BEING THE SECOND FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE. THE NAME BELOW HIS NAME IS LISTED AS CLAY BERTRAND.

DAVIS TESTIFIED THAT HE KNOWS SHAW AND THAT SHAW WAS NOT IN THE ROOM AT THE TIME DAVIS WAS. HE TESTIFIED THERE WERE OTHER MEN IN THE VIP ROOM ON THIS OCCASION.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION, DAVIS TESTIFIED HE REMAINED IN THE VIP ROOM ABOUT TWENTY MINUTES TO A HALF HOUR AND DID NOT RECALL ANYONE SIGN THE REGISTER BOOK AFTER HE DID.

THE NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS WAS CLAY L. SHAW. AFTER ANSWERING ROUTINE QUESTIONS REGARDING HIS BACKGROUND, SHAW DENIED EVER KNOWING LEE HARVEY OSWALD OR DAVID FERRIE. HE DENIED EVER ATTENDING A PARTY AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE OR EVER BEING ACQUAINTED WITH

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO. HE DENIED EVER BEING IN CLINTON, LA., OR EVER HAVING ANY ILL FEELINGS TOWARD THE PRESIDENT OR EVER USING AN ALIAS OF CLAY OR CLEM BERTRAND. HE DENIED EVER VISITING THE EASTERN AIRLINES VIP ROOM AT NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT WHERE HE SIGNED THE REGISTER AS CLAY BERTRAND. HE DENIED EVER WORKING FOR THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OR ANY OTHER AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXCEPT DURING THE TIME HE SERVED IN THE U. S. ARMY. HE DENIED EVER KNOWING CHARLES I. SPEISEL, A PROSECUTION WITNESS WHO HAS TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD OBSERVED SHAW AT A PARTY IN THE FRENCH QUARTER. HE TESTIFIED THAT PRIOR TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S COMING TO NEW ORLEANS FOR A DEDICATION CEREMONY IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, HE HAD MET PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON ONE OCCASION PRIOR TO HIS VISIT. HE TESTIFIED THAT IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, CHEP MORRISON HAD BEEN APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY AS AMBASSADOR TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, AND UPON THE INVITATION OF MORRISON ATTENDED MORRISON'S SWEARING IN CEREMONY IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AT WHICH TIME HE

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

MET THE PRESIDENT. UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION, SHAW ADMITTED KNOWING TWO OF DAVID FERRIE'S FORMER ROOMMATES, LAYTON MARTENS AND JAMES LEWALLEN, BUT SAID HE WAS NOT AWARE THAT THEY KNEW FERRIE. HE THEN TESTIFIED AS TO THE ARRANGEMENTS RE HIS TRIP TO THE WEST COAST IN NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND THAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT HAD BEEN COMPLETED BY SEPTEMBER EIGHT OR NINE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HE TESTIFIED HE WAS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD TRADE BUILDING ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, BUT HIS TALK WAS NOT GIVEN BECAUSE OF THE ASSASSINATION. HE TESTIFIED THAT FROM SAN FRANCISCO HE WENT TO PORTLAND, OREGON, AND THEN TO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION, RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS ON DECEMBER TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

SHAW WAS THEN EXCUSED AS A WITNESS AND THE DEFENSE RESTED ITS CASE, AND THE COURT WAS RECESSED FOR LUNCH.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

THE PROSECUTION WAS EXPECTED TO CALL SEVERAL REBUTTLE
WITNESSES; HOWEVER, THE NUMBER OR IDENTITIES ARE UNKNOWN.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

ERT

FBI WASH DC

CLRP

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 27 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

REC 44
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FBI NEW ORLS

4-37 PM 2-27-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 8P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00:DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELS, FEBRUARY TWENTYSIX, LAST.

THERE APPEARED IN THE FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT ISSUE
OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER AN ARTICLE
REPORTING THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW DURING THE AFTERNOON
SESSION ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSIX LAST. THIS ARTICLE CONTAINED
ADDITIONAL INFO RE THE TESTIMONY OF JAMES R. PHELAN NOT SET
FORTH IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS.

PHELAN, A DEFENSE WITNESS, TESTIFIED THAT HE CONFRONTED
ASSISTANT DA SCIAMBRA ABOUT THE OMISSION OF ANY INFO RE
AN ASSASSINATION PLOT IN SCIAMBRA'S MEMO ON HIS INTERVIEW
WITH PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO AT BATON ROUGE. HE TESTIFIED THAT
SCIAMBRA TOLD HIM THAT PHELAN DID NOT KNOW WHAT HE WAS
TALKING ABOUT.

UPON FURTHER QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE, PHELAN,
TESTIFIED THAT HE BROUGHT THE OMISSIONS IN SCIAMBRA'S

END PAGE ONE

57 MAR 11 1969

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

T. A. S. Lee

TAYLOR
RAYMOND
K

REC 44 62-109060-6797

17 MAR 4 1969

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PAGE 2

MEMO TO THE ATTENTION OF DA GARRISON AND POINTED OUT TO GARRISON THAT IN THIS MEMO IT WAS INDICATED THAT RUSSO HAD ONLY SEEN SHAW TWICE WHILE AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING RUSSO TESTIFIED HE HAD OBSERVED SHAW THREE TIMES. HE TESTIFIED HE TOLD DA GARRISON THAT THE ONE TIME NOT MENTIONED IN THE MEMO ABOUT OBSERVING SHAW WAS THE PARTY AT WHICH THE ASSASSINATION PLOT WAS PRESUMABLY DISCUSSED. HE TESTIFIED HE TOLD DA GARRISON IT WAS INCREDIBLE THAT A LAWYER COULD GO TO BATON ROUGE AND INTERVIEW A POTENTIAL WITNESS TO THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY AND THEREAFTER WRITE A THIRTYFIVE HUNDRED WORD MEMO AND LEAVE OUT THE CRIME.

PHELAN TESTIFIED THAT ON AN INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO, RUSSO READ SCIAMBRA'S MEMO LINE BY LINE AND MADE FOUR SPECIFIC CORRECTIONS. HE TESTIFIED HE ASKED RUSSO WHY THERE WAS NO MENTION OF THE ASSASSINATION PLOT IN SCIAMBRA'S MEMO AND RUSSO TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD MENTIONED THE ASSASSINATION PLOT AFTER HE WENT TO NEW ORLEANS TO BE INTERVIEWED BY

END PAGE 2

PAGE 3

DA GARRISON. PHELAN TESTIFIED THAT DURING INTERVIEWS WITH RUSSO, RUSSO INDICATED HE WANTED TO MEET CLAY SHAW TO BE SURE OF HIS IDENTIFICATION OF SHAW. AS A RESULT, PHELAN CONTACTED SHAW'S DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AND SHAW WAS COMPLETELY AGREEABLE TO THIS MEETING. HOWEVER, RUSSO SUBSEQUENTLY BACKED OFF FROM THIS MEETING. HE TESTIFIED RUSSO TOLD HIM THE REASON HE BACKED OUT IS THAT IF WORD OF THIS MEETING EVER GOT BACK TO DA GARRISON THAT DA GARRISON WOULD "CLOBBER HIM."

PHELAN TESTIFIED THAT RUSSO HAD EXPRESSED FEAR OF REPRISAL FROM DA GARRISON IF RUSSO SHOULD CHANGE HIS TESTIMONY. HE TESTIFIED THAT RUSSO HAD INDICATED TO HIM THAT RUSSO WAS SORRY HE HAD EVER COME FORWARD AS A WITNESS AND FELT TRAPPED AND IF HE TRIED TO CHANGE HIS STORY, HE WOULD PROBABLY BE CHARGED BY GARRISON AND WOULD LOSE HIS JOB.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION, PHELAN WAS QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY RE HIS INTERVIEWS WITH RUSSO.
END PAGE 3

PAGE 4

HE TESTIFIED THAT ON ONE OCCASION ASSISTANT DA SCIAMBRA TOLD PHELAN THAT THE REASON THE ASSASSINATION PLOT WAS NOT IN HIS MEMO, WAS THAT BECAUSE "I FORGOT TO PUT IT IN."

HE TESTIFIED THAT IT WAS AT THE END OF HIS INITIAL INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO THAT HE BROUGHT OUT THE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN SCIAMBRA'S MEMO AND RUSSO'S TESTIMONY AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING. HE TESTIFIED THAT RUSSO TOLD HIM THAT HE WAS FIRST TOLD OF THE CONSPIRACY PLOT AFTER HE CAME TO NEW ORLEANS TO BE INTERROGATED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND NOT DURING THE EARLIER QUESTIONING IN BATON ROUGE BY ASSISTANT DA SCIAMBRA.

PHELAN WAS THEN QUESTIONED RE THE WRITING OF HIS ARTICLE FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAGAZINE AS WELL AS HIS ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. IN MAY, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, DURING THE TIME NBC WAS PREPARING A DOCUMENTARY ABOUT THE CASE.

END PAGE 4

PAGE 5

HE TESTIFIED HE TOLD RUSSO DURING ONE OF THE INTERVIEWS THAT RUSSO WOULD BE A PATSY IF CLAY SHAW WERE FOUND NOT GUILTY BECAUSE RUSSO WAS THE MAN WHO HAD MADE THE ACCUSATION AND THAT DA GARRISON'S CASE RESTED SOLELY ON RUSSO'S TESTIMONY.

THE NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS CALLED WAS IDENTIFIED AS MRS. JESSE GARNER OF NEW ORLEANS ^{LO.} WHO TESTIFIED THAT SHE RENTED AN APARTMENT TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD ON MAGAZINE ST. IN NEW ORLEANS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. SHE TESTIFIED THAT FROM MAY TO MID-SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, SHE NEVER SAW OSWALD WEAR A BEARD AND HE APPEARED TO BE VERY NEAT IN HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE. SHE TESTIFIED SHE HAD NEVER HEARD OSWALD MENTION THE NAME OF CLAY SHAW AND THAT SHE HAD NEVER SEEN SHAW PRIOR TO HIS PICTURE BEING IN THE NEWSPAPER RE THIS MATTER.

SHE TESTIFIED AFTER BEING SHOWN A PHOTO OF DAVID FERRIE THAT FERRIE HAD COME TO HER RESIDENCE ON MAGAZINE ST. EITHER
END PAGE 5

PAGE SIX

THE NIGHT OF THE ASSASSINATION OR THE NIGHT AFTER. SHE STATED THAT AT THIS TIME, THERE WERE A LOT OF PEOPLE IN AND OUT OF HER RESIDENCE AND AFTER A FEW MINUTES WHEN SHE DETERMINED THAT FERRIE WAS NOT A FEDERAL AGENT ON OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT BUSINESS, SHE ASKED HIM TO LEAVE. SHE TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE WAS ALONE ON THIS OCCASION. SHE TESTIFIED THAT MRS. OSWALD LEFT THE APARTMENT DURING THE DAY BETWEEN SEPTEMBER TWENTYONE AND TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND THAT OSWALD STAYED A SHORT WHILE LONGER BEFORE LEAVING LATER THAT SAME DAY.

UPON BEING CROSS-EXAMINED BY THE PROSECUTION, MRS. GARNER TESTIFIED THAT SHE DID NOT HAVE ANY LENGTHY CONVERSATIONS WITH OSWALD.

THE NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS LIEUTENANT EDWARD M. O'DONNELL, A MEMBER OF THE NEW ORLEANS PD.

O'DONNELL TESTIFIED THAT ON JUNE NINETEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, HE HAD CONDUCTED AN INTERVIEW OF PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO. HE TESTIFIED THAT DURING THIS INTERVIEW HE ASKED

END PAGE 6

PAGE 7

RUSO WHY HE HAD TESTIFIED AS HE DID THREE MONTHS EARLIER AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING. RUSSO TOLD O'DONNELL THAT WHEN HE GOT TO COURT FOR THE PRELIMINARY HEARING, HE CAME WITH ALL INTENTIONS OF TELLING THE TRUTH BUT WAS "TURNED ON" BY THE DEFENSE ASKING RUSSO IF HE BELIEVED IN GOD, AND DECIDED THEN AND THERE THAT HE WOULD BURY THE DEFENSE.

O'DONNELL TESTIFIED THAT DURING THIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO, RUSSO TOLD HIM THAT CLAY L. SHAW WAS NOT AT THE SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, PARTY AT THE APARTMENT OF DAVID FERRIE. HE TESTIFIED THAT RUSSO HAD ASKED IF O'DONNELL COULD LET RUSSO SEE GARRISON'S CASE FILE AGAINST SHAW BECAUSE HE WANTED TO SEE HOW STRONG A CASE GARRISON HAD AS THIS WOULD ASSIST HIM IN DECIDING HOW HE WOULD TESTIFY.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION, O'DONNELL TESTIFIED THAT IMMEDIATELY AFTER RUSSO MADE THE STATEMENT THAT SHAW WAS NOT AT THE PARTY, HE FURNISHED A WRITTEN REPORT OF HIS INTERVIEW TO DA GARRISON.

END PAGE 7

PAGE 8

SUBSEQUENTLY, HE WAS CONFRONTED BY GARRISON WITH RUSSO
PRESENT AT WHICH TIME RUSSO DENIED THAT HE HAD EVER TOLD
O'DONNELL THAT SHAW WAS NOT AT THE PARTY. THE AFTERNOON
SESSION WAS THEN RECESSED AND IT WAS EXPECTED THAT O'DONNELL
WOULD BE CALLED TO THE STAND ON THE MORNING OF FEBRUARY
TWENTYSEVEN FOR ADDITIONAL CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTION.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WA..CKG

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 2/26/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: *Ray* SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) newspaper
 articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
 captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for
 Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 8)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 8)
 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
 (6)

NOT RECORDED

18 FEB 28 1969

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 MAR 1 1969 Special Agent in Charge

30TH DAY Shaw Trial Proceedings

Court proceedings in the 30th day of the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw:

The state continued to cross-examine Dr. Pierre Finck today, with assistant district attorney Alvin V. Oser doing the questioning.

Q-Colonel, I direct your attention to Page Four of the autopsy report of November, 1963, and to the fourth paragraph. It states that the complexity of fractures taxed satisfactory verbal description and are better appreciated in photographs and X-rays. I ask you how you could better appreciate the fractures in photographs when you never saw the photographs until 1967?

DEFENSE attorney F. Irvin Dymond objected to the question but was overruled.

A-Photographs are more accurate than description... the photographs were taken but turned over undeveloped to the Secret Service. At the time the autopsy was performed, we did not know when they would be processed. The Secret Service took charge of them.

Q-You didn't see them until January of 1967?

A-This is correct.

Q-On the same page, Page four, I direct your attention to the passage which states... second wound, presumably of entry. Explain why, in the report, you say presumably of entry and you now state you are positive of entry?

A-Adm. Galloway told us to put that word presumably, but this does not change my opinion that this was the wound of entry.

Q-Was Adm. Galloway a pathologist. He was commander of the hospital.

Q-Give us the name of the general who instructed Cmdr. Humes not to talk about the autopsy report?

A-This was not a general, this was an admiral. This was in the autopsy room.

Q-What was his name?

A-There were several people in charge, as I recall. It was Adm. Kinney at that time, as I recall.

Q-What was the name of the general in charge of the autopsy?

A-There was no general in charge. Adm. Humes said "who is in charge here," and a general answered "I am." That doesn't mean he was in charge of the autopsy. He was in charge of the general operation.

Q-Which included your report?

A-No. I don't think so. At no time did any general say he would have anything to say to the autopsy.

Q-Can you give me his name?

A-I don't remember.

Q-Were any other generals in uniform?

A-I remember a brigadier general, Adm. Galloway was in uniform. Adm. Kinney was in uniform.

OSER THEN questioned Finck about the sequence of shots that hit Kennedy and Finck said the first shot hit the President in the back of the neck and the second shot in the back of the head.

Oser asked Finck if he was aware that, during the reconstruction of the assassination, "not one expert" was able to fire the required shots in the required time from the sixth floor window of the Dallas schoolbook depository.

F. Irvin Dymond, chief defense counsel objected on grounds such knowledge would be hearsay and Judge Haggerty ruled out the question.

OSER THEN asked Finck if he had access to notes by the FBI and Dymond again objected this would also be hearsay evidence.

This time, he was overruled.

A-As I remember, I found out about the reconstruction and tests when I read the Warren Report when it was published in September, 1964.

Q-Colonel, in regard to the autopsy report of 1963, how much time did you spend on the report?

A-I cannot give an exact figure. I was called by Dr. Humes to Bethesda. I would say I spent several hours with Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell before I signed it.

Q-Did you read over the final draft?

A-I did.

Q-Do you agree with everything in the autopsy report?

A-Essentially, I do. I read the report and discussed it several hours.

Q-Then why is Gov. Connally spelled C-O-N-N-E-L-L-Y and not C-O-N-N-A-L-L-Y?

DYMOND BROUGHT a roar of laughter from the gallery when he objected to the question on grounds that the witness "is not qualified as an expert in spelling."

Judge Haggerty then brought more laughter when he stated the meticulous Col. Finck "did a lot of spelling yesterday."

Dymond took over the questioning of the defense witness.

Q-Did anyone give an order as to the opinion you were to write?

A-No.

Q-Would you have accepted any order in writing the report?

A-No.

Q-In performing an autopsy, which is more important, viewing photographs or viewing the actual subject?

A-They supplement each other.

Q-In gathering information for arriving at a conclusion, which is more important, seeing photographs of the cadaver or seeing the cadaver itself?

A-The cadaver is the most important thing to see.

Q-Did you have X-rays available?

A-We did.

Q-When were the X-rays

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

ST/ TES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-25-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HIRLEY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

made available to you?

A—When I arrived at Bethesda hospital, the X-rays had been taken of the head. After I found the wound at the back of the neck and no corresponding exit, I requested X-rays. My purpose was to see if there was a bullet in the body. An X-ray will reveal a bullet.

FINCK SAID he found no entire bullet in the cadaver, only fragments. Dymond, then referred to drawings showing the entry of the two bullets into the body of the late president and asked Finck if the sketches "purport to be scale drawings?"

A—No.

Q—Under whose supervision were they prepared?

A—Under the direction of Dr. Humes . . . drawn at his direction. As far as I, know Dr. Humes gave the results of our findings to a Navy enlisted man who made these drawings for the Warren Commission.

Q—In your opinion, doctor, was mutilation of the remains necessary to gather enough information to satisfy yourself as to the path of the bullet?

A—I don't know what it would have shown.

Q—Would you say it is necessary to mutilate to determine the path of the bullet?

A—I don't know.

Q—Did you form an opinion as to the path of the bullet?

A—The wound at the back of the neck had a regular edge — ~~inserted~~ which is characteristic of a wound of entry and exited through the tracheotomy.

Q—Is this a firm opinion without a dissection?

A—It is a firm opinion.

Q—Doctor, did you examine the wounds of Gov. Connally?

A—No, I never met Gov. Connally.

Q—Yesterday you were asked if you had testified before the Warren Commission that a fragmented bullet could not have gone through the wrist of Gov. Connally. Did you testify to that?

A—I testified before the commission that this bullet did not disintegrate before striking the wrist of Gov. Connally because there were too many fragments in the wrist to be caused by such a bullet. I don't think that such a bullet which has lost such little weight could cause

Connally.

Q—Did you have occasion to see Gov. Connally?

A—No. I have had reports on his condition. I don't recall. I did see X-rays and photographs.

Q—Could a wound of entrance in a flabby area be larger than the wound of exit?

A—It could be. It would be determined by the angle of the projectile.

Q—Does this apply to a skull wound? Could the wound of exit be smaller?

A—Most of the time when a bullet goes through a bone, through and through, the exit wound is larger. The reason is that the bullet disintegrates going through bone, causing fragments and a larger wound. In a flashy area hit by a high velocity bullet, the skin stretches on the entrance of a bullet and retracts after. It often does this to some extent. It doesn't happen through bone. Skin is more elastic than bone. The position of the bullet in relation to the target will have an effect on the wound.

DYMOND THEN asked about the position of the wound in the back of Kennedy's head—whether it was four inches, or 100 mm, above the external occipital protuberance.

A—On being questioned yesterday by Mr. Oser, I referred to the measurements taken on an X-ray film.

Finck then explained that the size of an X-ray seldom corresponds with the exact size of the head, that the size of the X-ray is based on the distance of the X-ray tube from the subject. "The film is not to scale," he said.

Q—The measurements to which you refer in your autopsy report — are these measurements from the cadaver itself?

A—The location of the wound at the back of the shirt and the back of the head corresponds with the measurements on the cadaver.

Q—Now, doctor, referring to State (Exhibit) 70, the head of the President, would the direction of the President's head, one side or the other, affect the angle?

A—Yes, it would to some extent.

Q—Did you testify, doctor, that you did not examine the left half of the president's brain?

A—Yes, the brain was still in

made and the final examination report was made in the supplemental report?

Q—Did Dr. Humes make the supplemental report?

A—He did.

FINCK REFERRED to the page in the report to the presidential commission as of Dec. 6, 1963, titled "Supplemental Report."

Q—Doctor, what was the purpose of the autopsy performed by you, by Dr. Humes and by Dr. Boswell?

A—To determine the nature of the wound and the cause of death.

Q—At the time you signed the report, were you satisfied as to the cause of the wounds, their direction and effect?

A—In my opinion, this report fulfilled this mission.

Q—Having performed the autopsy, what firm opinion did you reach?

A—It was my firm opinion that the wound of entry was at the back of the neck and the wound of exit in the front at the tracheotomy wound. The second wound was at the back of the head and the exit of this wound the right top side of the head. The head wound was the fatal wound—the cause of death.

—As of this date, doctor, is there anything that would change that opinion?

A—No, sir.

AT THIS point, Dymond stopped direct questioning and Oser resumed cross-examination. He began questioning Finck as to the part of the autopsy report having to do with the exact location of the entrance wound at the back of the head at the external occipital protuberance.

This particular portion of the report, Finck said, contained measurements taken from the X-ray.

Q—Were the X-rays you viewed all of the X-rays that were taken of the president?

A—The X-rays were made by a radiologist. He said there was no bullet left in the cadaver.

Q—Colonel, do you know to your knowledge that some of the X-ray film taken of President Kennedy at that time did not come out?

A—To my knowledge there was some film that did not come out. They were bruised photographs.

radiologist, was there not discovered a 1 1/2-inch structure?

—There was evidence of metallic fragments.

Q—If this was in the X-rays, was it there at the time of the autopsy?

A—There was a brown, rectangular structure measuring 13 by 20 millimeters but its identity was not established and I don't know what it referred to.

Q—What was the reason you gave Mr. Dymond that you did not dissect the tract through the throat?

A—I didn't consider dissection.

Q—Didn't you say you did not want any further mutilation of the body of President Kennedy, as a matter of fact?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Isn't it a fact that you were told not to go through the throat area?

A—Yes, but I don't remember the details.

Q—Who told you not to go through the throat area?

A—I did not do it.

Q—Can you describe the incisions made in the body?

A—I did not make the incisions. I was called to make a study of the wounds. My role was to emphasize and examine the wounds. The incisions were already made when I got there.

Q—What was to prevent you from making these incisions?

A—I arrived a short time after the autopsy began, but I do remember there was a bruise in the upper chest cavity, produced by the bullet that entered the president's back.

Q—Should there have been an open incision?

A—I saw the body open.

Q—Is it not standard operating procedure to make a wide incision to examine the wound?

A—I don't remember making the incision. I was not the pathologist making the autopsy.

Q—Did you not say to Mr. Dymond that you didn't want to mutilate the president's body?

DYMOND AT this point objected on the grounds the witness had already answered that question. The judge sustained the objection.

Q—At that time, is it not a fact that you were puzzled by the lack of an exit wound?

A—Yes, it is.

Q—Did you say to Mr. Dymond that you weren't taking

dera from anybody in the autopsy room?

DYMOND. AT this point, objected, claiming the witness was being misquoted. Oser then told Judge Haggerty: "I asked whether he had answered Mr. Dymond he wasn't taking any orders during the autopsy."

Dymond interjected, "I asked the witness if he was taking orders on what his professional opinion should be."

Q—Were they ordered not to dissect?

A—There were no direct orders. There were several people in the room and a number of suggestions were made.

Q—Is it not a fact you were a lieutenant colonel in the Army and there were generals and admirals present in the room?

DYMOND OBJECTED on the grounds the witness had gone over this, but Oser contended he was merely attempting to determine who was giving orders during the autopsy. Judge Haggerty sustained Dymond's objection and Oser excused the witness. The judge took a five-minute recess before calling the next witness.

Oser requested that two reports, signed by Finck, marked S-67 and S-71, be filed into evidence. The judge ordered the reports filed.

Dymond then asked for the next witness, Dean A. Andrews, a New Orleans attorney, who was seated outside the courtroom.

ANDREWS entered the courtroom wearing the usual dark glasses, a dark coat and dark tie. He took the oath and, after sitting down, removed his dark glasses and proceeded to administer some drops to his eyes.

At this point, Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock requested permission to approach the bench. He was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Andrew J. Sciambra. Dymond joined them.

After a brief conference, the lawyers returned to their seats. Judge Haggerty instructed the sheriff to remove the jury from the courtroom.

Alcock said he feels that, if the witness had his attorney in court, he should be allowed to confer with his attorney and be advised of his consti-

court should instruct him.

ALCOCK said the witness has been misled of perjury in connection with his testimony in the investigation. The conviction, Alcock noted, is under appeal.

Judge Haggerty asked the witness if he had an attorney in the courtroom. Andrews said yes and asked that Michael Barry come forward.

Andrews explained that Barry is associated with him in the practice of law.

JUDGE HAGGERTY ruled Andrews would not be forced to incriminate himself.

Andrews said that his lawyer was there to advise him if he had to answer questions. Andrews' perjury question is now on appeal before the state supreme court and the judge said the conviction is not a "final matter."

Judge Haggerty ruled it would be up to the court to instruct the witness whether to answer questions.

Dymond said defense counsel had no objection to Barry's sitting at the defense table, but the judge allowed Barry to sit by the witness stand at the front of the courtroom.

ALCOCK ASKED for "one minor clarification" before the jury returned to the courtroom. He asked if he could go into the subject matter on which the conviction was obtained.

Judge Haggerty approved of questioning along this line.

The jury was called back and Dymond began his direct examination of the witness.

Andrews testified he has been an attorney for 10 years.

DYMOND ASKED him if, on Nov. 22, 1963, he was confined in a hospital.

A—Yes, I was. I was confined to Hotel Dieu.

Q—Did you receive a telephone call while you were in the hospital?

A—Yes, I received a telephone call.

Q—From whom did this call come from—if you know?

ANDREWS conferred with Barry and said he declined to answer the question because of a client-attorney privilege and because of a charge presently pending.

Dymond started to ask another question, but the judge interrupted him and said he had not yet ruled on the wit-

ness objection. He sustained the objections and told Dymond to rephrase his question.

Q—Regarding this telephone call, was it a long distance call or a local call?

A—It was a local call.

Q—When did you receive the call?

A—I don't remember the time.

Q—Can you give the approximate date?

A—Yes, it was the day after the president was assassinated.

Q—Would that be Nov. 23?

A—It was a Saturday. If that was the date, then that is correct.

Q—Was the call from a Mr. Clay Shaw?

A—No.

Q—Did you ever receive any telephone calls from a Mr. Clay Shaw?

A—No.

Q—Do you know Mr. Clay Shaw?

A—No, I do not.

Q—Were you ever introduced to Mr. Clay Shaw?

A—No, I was not.

Q—When was the first time you saw Clay Shaw?

A—When I saw his picture in the newspaper in connection with the investigation.

Q—What did you do as a result of that telephone call?

A—As I recall, I called Mrs. Springer, my secretary, to see if she could locate a file on Lee Harvey Oswald. He had been into my office about four or five times during early May or June.

Q—After calling your office . . .

ANDREWS interrupted and said he did not call his office, but called his secretary at home.

Q—Very well . . . as a result of that call did you do anything else?

A—I believe my office investigator visited me.

Q—Were any other calls made by you?

A—On what day?

Q—On the day you received the call, or the next day?

A—Yes, I think it was Sunday. I called attorney Monk Zelden.

Q—What did you tell Mr. Zelden?

(ZELDEN WAS in the courtroom at the time. The judge admonished him to have a seat "like everyone else" when the court reconvened after the first morning recess.)

A—The purpose of the call . . . since I was in the hospital and couldn't go, I wanted to ask Monk if he'd be interested in going to Dallas to represent Lee Harvey Oswald.

Q—Did you later have occasion to have a conference with Regis Kennedy of the FBI?

A—I don't recall the time, but I think it was Monday. I called Mr. Kennedy to let him know Lee Harvey Oswald had been in New Orleans in either the summer or spring of 1963. I also called Mr. Reisser, head of the Secret Service, and gave him the same information but he didn't seem to be too interested.

ASKED BY Dymond what his physical condition was when Kennedy visited him at the hospital, Andrews said he had been awakened from a sleep, that he was under sedation.

He said he remembered seeing Kennedy only once.

Asked if he was under sedation when Kennedy visited him, he said he was under sedation "regularly" after that.

Q—Did you furnish him with a fictitious name of the person who called you on the telephone?

ANDREWS conferred with his attorney and declined to answer the question on grounds it could be used as evidence against him in the pending criminal proceeding.

Judge Haggerty sustained the objection. Andrews, smiling broadly, remained silent.

Q—In the course of your

conversation with agent Kennedy did you ever use the name Clay Bertrand?

A—Yes.

Q—Is or was Clay L. Shaw the Clay Bertrand to whom you referred?

A—No, sir.

Q—Do you know who Clay Bertrand is or was?

A—Yes, I believe I do.

Q—Did you know David Ferrie?

A—Yes, alightly.

Q—Did you ever see David Ferrie with Clay Shaw?

A—I never saw Clay Shaw before.

Q—Did you ever see Ferrie with Lee Harvey Oswald?

No, sir.

Q—Did you ever hear Lee Harvey Oswald mention the name of Clay L. Shaw.

A—No, sir. I did not.

Q—Did you ever hear David Ferrie mention Lee Harvey Oswald or Lee Oswald?

A—No, sir.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK SHOT FROM BEHIND. PATHOLOGO GIST SAYS

An Army pathologist testified at Clay Shaw's conspiracy trial today that President Kennedy was hit by just two bullets — both definitely fired from behind him — when he was assassinated.

"That is my honest professional opinion," said Col. Pierre A. Finck, when asked if anyone in government had tried to influence his findings.

COL. FINCK, a member of the three-man team which performed the autopsy, testified as a defense witness this morning in the trial of

Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw, 35, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond said yesterday Col. Finck is the key rebuttal testimony to District Attorney

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

Jim Garrison's claim Kennedy was caught in a cross-fire.

A KEY POINT in Garrison's conspiracy theory is whether any of the shots hit Kennedy from the front. Garrison says at least one did, if true, this would destroy the Warren Commission's conclusion

that all the shots were fired from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Garrison contends Shaw conspired here with Oswald and David W. Ferrie to kill Kennedy. The Warren Commission reported Oswald was the lone assassin.

Dr. Finck said both the wound in Kennedy's neck and the one in his head were caused by bullets fired from behind.

THE WARREN Commission used the autopsy report in reaching its conclusion. The records, photos and X-rays used in the autopsy have been sealed in the National Archives until 1971.

Garrison made a legal effort to subpoena them but, after a federal judge ordered them released, the state rested its case without receiving them. The DA's office explained the Justice Department planned an appeal which would have delayed the material until too late for use in the trial.

Col. Finck took the stand as today's session opened and qualified as an expert witness in the areas of forensic medicine and pathology.

The witness testified he co-authored the autopsy report on Kennedy with two other military physicians.

DYMOND ASKED the colonel to describe the body wound suffered by Kennedy. He said:

"I saw the right side in the back of the neck of President Kennedy . . . all wound."

Dymond asked him to point out the position on fellow defense attorney William Wegmann, who removed his coat while Dr. Finck indicated the position with his finger.

Describing the wound itself, the colonel said the edges were pushed inward. He said, "I looked at it very closely and I have the opinion . . . that this was a wound of entry . . ."

DYMOND THEN asked the witness to describe the wound in the front of the President's neck. He said he found an opening "in keeping with the type of incision performed for a tracheotomy — a wound made by a surgeon."

He said it was a wound commonly made to let an unconscious patient breathe.

He said X-rays showed no bullets in the lower body, and only fragments in the head.

From his examination of the clothing worn by the president, Dr. Finck said, he concluded the throat wound was an exit wound of the bullet as well as a tracheotomy incision.

ON A DRAWING of a human body, Dr. Finck traced the course of the bullet from back to front. He said he could not establish the sequence of shots from watching the film of the assassination taken by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder, but said the film was valuable in determining the president's position at the time he was hit.

Dymond asked: "Was this wound inflicted by a shot from the rear or front of the president?"

"It was definitely inflicted by a shot from the rear," Dr. Finck said.

Dymond then turned to the head wound.

THE WITNESS described with the aid of a model how head wounds are classified as entry or exit and explained the use of various medical terms.

Dr. Finck then described the wound in the back of Kennedy's head as an entry wound.

"In the case of a high-velocity projectile, there can never be a complete reconstruction of the wound of exit because

of the explosive and shattering force of the wound of exit . . ." he added.

Dymond asked if there were any fragments of skull examined "that would be incompatible with a determination that the bullet was fired from the rear?"

"There were none," Dr. Finck said.

"I HAVE A firm opinion that the bullet entered from the back of the head and exited on the right side of the top of the head, producing a large wound," he added.

Dr. Finck said the bullet disintegrated when it hit the hard bone in the back of the head. He said it was impossible to determine with precision the angle with which the bullet struck the head.

The witness said that, when he signed the report, he had a definite opinion that both bullets struck in the back, one in the back of the neck and the other in the back of the head.

ASKED IF his opinion was affected in any way by government officials, Dr. Finck said:

"My opinion is an honest, professional opinion."

After a recess, the state began its cross-examination of the witness.

Under cross-examination by Assistant DA Alvin V. Oser, Dr. Finck testified that all three of the doctors making the autopsy report agreed on the findings.

Dr. Finck said he was told not to discuss the case "without coordinating with the attorney general of the United States," who at that time was Robert F. Kennedy.

AFTER A LEGAL wrangle which cropped up when both sides misunderstood one of the witness' answers, Dr. Finck said he did not see the photos of the body before writing the autopsy report.

He said the first time he saw the X-rays and photos was in January, 1967. He said he saw photos of the assassination in 1964 but these were from the Zapruder film.

He said photos of the body are "extremely useful" in making an autopsy report and it is normal practice to use them.

Commission ever viewed the body, Dr. Finck said:

"When I appeared before Warren Commission in March of 1964 the X-rays and photographs were not available to us in the preparation of our testimony."

Asked why, he said: "I don't know. I understood it was the wish of Robert Kennedy."

OSER THEN produced a document he described as the autopsy report from Bethesda Naval Hospital, where Kennedy's body was sent. The witness said drawings on it were made by the two other pathologists who assisted him in the autopsy.

In response to a question from Oser, Dr. Finck said the hole in the back of the body on the drawing is lower and much larger than the one he indicated on Wegmann's back.

In a series of questions,

Oser asked if the person who made the drawing had access to the autopsy photos. To his knowledge, Dr. Finck said, he did not.

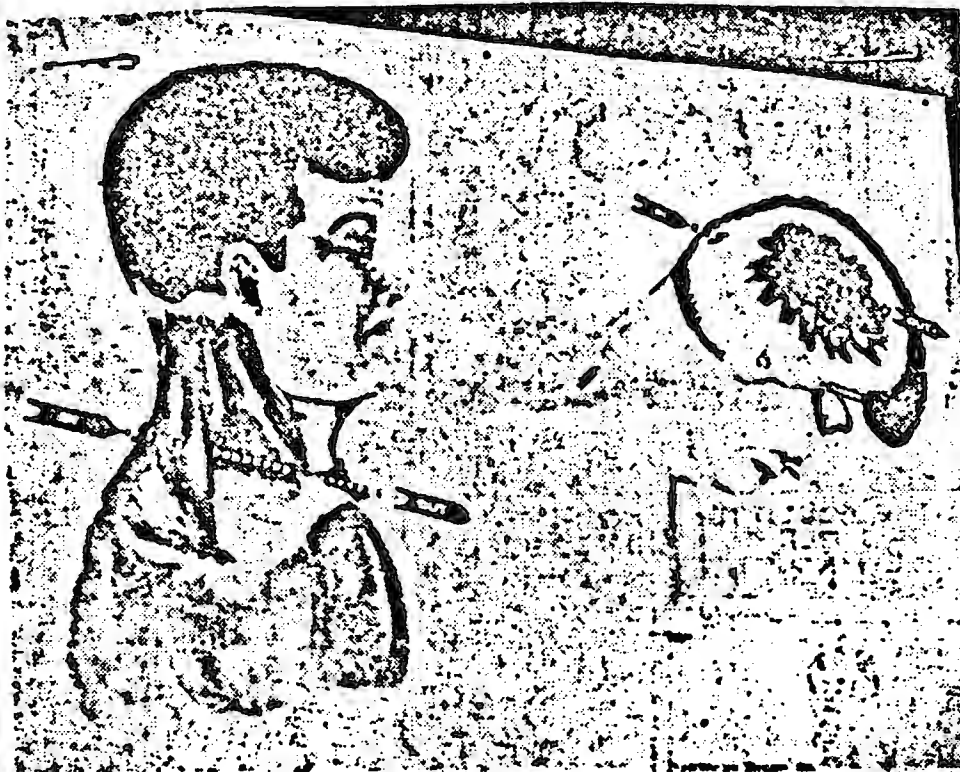
Judge Haggerty then recessed the trial for lunch.

DYMOND SAID over the week end he believes the trial will go to the jury by Thursday. This means questioning of defense witnesses would have to be completed during the next three days.

Several more are under subpoena, including former Texas Gov. John B. Connally and William Guswich, a former Garrison aide.

Others include Alvin Beauboeuf, a one-time Ferrie associate; Hugh B. Exnicios, Beauboeuf's attorney; Jesse J. Garner, Oswald's landlord; Jim Phelen, former Saturday Evening Post writer, and his photographer, Matt Herron, and several police officers.

Shaw is expected to take the stand in his own defense. He testified briefly last week as a traverse witness.



COL. PIERRE A. FINCK
Testifies about autopsy.

WARREN REPORT EXHIBITS USED AT SHAW TRIAL

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pathologist Grilling to Continue

Army Col. Pierre A. Finck was due for more grilling today by Assistant District Attorney Alvin V. Oser on his controversial autopsy report on President John F. Kennedy.

The Swiss-born colonel was called as a defense witness yesterday in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, but was held on the stand more than twice as long by the state. When court closed at 5:30, Oser was still not finished with him.

Shaw, 55, on trial in Criminal District Court, is charged with conspiring to kill Kennedy, but the trial is again in a phase where Shaw is a bystander as testimony centers around the Warren Commission Report on the assassination.

A DEFENSE SOURCE said the next witness will be Lt. Edward O'Donnell of the New Orleans Police Department, a lie detector expert.

Col. Finck was one of three military physicians who performed the autopsy on the president shortly after he was shot to death on Nov. 22, 1963.

The Warren Commission used this report in reaching its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy. DA Jim Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Oswald and David W. Ferrie here to assassinate JFK.

HOWEVER, THE commission never viewed the X-rays and photos taken at the autopsy, and this material has been sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at

the request of the Kennedy family.

Col. Finck testified yesterday he didn't see them either, until January, 1967, when he made a supplemental report. He acknowledged that until then, the autopsy report may not have been complete.

Though incomplete, Col. Finck said, "As regards the wounds, what we signed on Nov. 24, 1963, is adequate."

IN FIVE HOURS of cross-examination, Oser sought to discredit the autopsy's report that Kennedy was shot from behind. Garrison claims the president was caught in a crossfire.

Finck, who came to the United States as a young physician, has a Swiss accent and often spelled words he felt might not be clear. But he made it clear it was no ordinary autopsy.

"When you are suddenly called in to examine the president of the United States, who is dead, you do not look around the room and take notes on who is there," he replied when Oser asked him who attended the autopsy.

HE SAID THE crowded room at Bethesda Naval Hospital near Washington included an Army general, FBI agents and Secret Service men.

"Did you feel you had to obey orders from that Army general who said he was in charge?" asked Oser.

"Uh, no."

"Why not?"

"There were others, there were admirals. . . ."

"Admirals?"

"Yes, two admirals."

FINCK WAS DEFINITE in stating that all medical evidence showed the president was shot in the back of the neck and the back of the head—and that it didn't take a microscopic examination to know it.

During the questioning, Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. several times had to di-

rect the witness to first answer "yes" or "no" to certain questions and then follow with an explanation if he desired.

Oser asked questions and there would be long pauses as Dr. Finck considered them. Then as he began his answer, Oser would ask the judge to direct the witness to answer yes or no first.

Here are some of the highlights of his testimony:

—The left side of the president's brain was never examined during the autopsy.

—The wounds in the back of Kennedy's neck and the back of his head were both entry wounds.

—Dr. Finck was told not to dissect the neck area of the president, but couldn't remember who told him not to.

—Asked if exhibit 399 (the bullet the Warren Commission said went all the way through Kennedy and Connally and emerged intact) could have damaged Connally's wrist as it did without being damaged, Dr. Finck replied "I don't know."

—Dr. Finck was told by the surgeon general of the Navy not to discuss the case without first coordinating with the attorney general, then Robert F. Kennedy, the late president's brother.

At one point, Dr. Finck took so long to answer a question Judge Haggerty looked at Oser and said, "Mr. Oser, are you still waiting for an answer?" This provoked laughter from the spectators.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

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JFK Autopsy Testimony Due In Shaw Trial

Army Col. Pierre A. Finck, a member of the three-man team which performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, was due on the witness stand this morning in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw, 55, is on trial on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy. The trial today moved into its sixth week.

CHIEF DEFENSE counsel F. Irvin Dymond said yesterday Col. Finck's testimony will be the key rebuttal of District Attorney Jim Garrison's claim Kennedy was caught in a crossfire.

Col. Finck and two Navy doctors performed the autopsy the day Kennedy was shot, Nov. 22, 1963, and in their report described two gunshot wounds, one in the head and the other in the upper back.

Their findings, contained in the Warren Commission Report, concluded:

"IT IS OUR opinion that the deceased died as a result

of two perforating gunshot wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles.

"The projectiles were fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased."

The commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw plotted the slaying here with Oswald and David W. Ferrie.

DYMOND SAID over the week end he believes the trial will go to the jury by Thursday. This means questioning of defense witnesses would have to be completed during the next three days.

Several more are under subpoena, including former Texas Gov. John B. Connally and William Gurvich, a former Garrison aide.

Others include Alvin Beauboeuf, a one-time Ferrie associate; Hugh B. Exniclos, Beauboeuf's attorney; Jesse J. Garner, Oswald's landlord; Jim Phelen, former Saturday Evening Post writer, and his

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JFK. Autopsy Doctor Testifies 2 Shots Fired from Rear Struck

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PAGE 1

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Pathologist Witness For Shaw

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Shaw, 35, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

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A KEY POINT in Garrison's conspiracy theory is whether any of the shots hit Kennedy from the front. Garrison says at least one did, if true, this would destroy the Warren Commission's conclusion that all the shots were fired from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository by Lee Harvey

Oswald.

Garrison contends Shaw conspired here with Oswald and David W. Ferrie to kill Kennedy. The Warren Commission reported Oswald was the lone assassin.

Dr. Finck said both the wound in Kennedy's neck and the one in his head were caused by bullets fired from behind.

THE WARREN Commission used the autopsy report in reaching its conclusion. The records, photos and X-rays used in the autopsy have been sealed in the National Archives until 1971.

Garrison made a legal effort to subpoena them but, after a federal judge ordered them released, the state refused.

An Army pathologist testified at Clay Shaw's conspiracy trial today that President Kennedy was hit by just two bullets — both definitely fired from behind him — when he was assassinated.

"That is my honest professional opinion," said Col. Pierre A. Finck, when asked if anyone in government had tried to influence his findings.

his case without receiving permission. The DA's office explained the Justice Department planned an appeal which would have delayed the material until too late for use in the trial.

Under cross-examination by assistant DA Alvin V. Oser, Dr. Finck testified all three doctors making the autopsy agreed on the results.

THE WITNESS said he couldn't remember the name of an Army general who said he was in charge of the autopsy.

He said when he reached the autopsy room, Kennedy's brain already had been removed.

Dr. Finck said he was told not to discuss the case "without coordinating with the attorney general of the United States."

AFTER A legal wrangle apparently resulting from a misunderstanding of one of the witness' answers, Dr. Finck said he did not see photographs of the body before writing the autopsy report.

Col. Finck took the stand as today's session opened and qualified as an expert witness in the areas of forensic medicine and pathology.

The witness testified he co-authored the autopsy report on Kennedy with two other military physicians.

DYMOND ASKED the colonel to describe the body wound suffered by Kennedy. He said:

"I saw on the right side in the back of the neck of President Kennedy a small wound."

Dymond asked him to point out the position on fellow defense attorney William Wegmann, who removed his coat while Dr. Finck indicated the position with his finger.

Describing the wound itself, the colonel said the edges were pushed inward. He said, "I looked at it very closely and I have the opinion . . . that this was a wound of entry . . ."

DYMOND THEN asked the witness to describe the wound in the front of the President's neck. He said he found an opening "in keeping with the type of incision performed for

a tracheotomy a wound made by a . . ."

He said it was a wound commonly made to let an unconscious patient breathe.

He said X-rays showed no bullets in the lower body, and only fragments in the head.

From his examination of the clothing worn by the president, Dr. Finck said, he concluded the throat wound was an exit wound of the bullet as well as a tracheotomy incision.

ON A DRAWING of a human body, Dr. Finck traced the course of the bullet from back to front. He said he could not establish the sequence of shots from watching the film of the assassination taken by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder, but said the film was valuable in determining the president's position at the time he was hit.

Dymond asked: "Was this wound inflicted by a shot from the rear or front of the president?"

"It was definitely inflicted by a shot from the rear," Dr. Finck said.

Dymond then turned to the head wound.

THE WITNESS described with the aid of a model how head wounds are classified as entry or exit and explained the use of various medical terms.

Dr. Finck then described the wound in the back of Kennedy's head as an entry wound.

"In the case of a high-velocity projectile, there can never be a complete reconstruction of the wound of exit because of the explosive and shattering force of the wound of exit . . ." he added.

Dymond asked if there were any fragments of skull examined "that would be incompatible with a determination that the bullet was fired from the rear?"

"There were none," Dr. Finck said.

"I HAVE A firm opinion that the bullet entered from the back of the head and exited on the right side of the

top of the head, producing a large wound," he added.

Dr. Finck said the bullet disintegrated when it hit the hard bone in the back of the head. He said it was impossible to determine with precision the angle with which the bullet struck the head.

The witness said that, when he signed the report, he had a definite opinion that both bullets struck in the back, one in the back of the neck and the other in the back of the head.

ASKED IF his opinion was affected in any way by government officials, Dr. Finck said:

"My opinion is an honest, professional opinion."

After a recess, the state began its cross-examination of the witness.

DYMOND SAID over the week end he believes the trial will go to the jury by Thursday. This means questioning of defense witnesses would have to be completed during the next three days.

Several more are under subpoena, including former Texas Gov. John B. Connally and William Gurvich, a former Garrison aide.

Others include Alvin Beauboeuf, a one-time Ferrie associate; Hugh B. Exnicios, Beauboeuf's attorney; Jesse J. Garner, Oswald's landlord; Jim Phelen, former Saturday Evening Post writer, and his photographer, Matt Herron, and several police officers.

Shaw is expected to take the stand in his own defense. He testified briefly last week as a traverse witness.



COL. PIERRE A. FINCK
Testifies about autopsy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Nov 2-23-69

CLASSIFIED BY NASH

Author: GEORGE W. HUNLEY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 92-

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Shaw Not Bertrand, Andrews Says in Testifying for Defense

Mysterious Call Related By Lawyer

Clay L. Shaw is not the man he knew as Clay Bertrand, New Orleans attorney Dean Adams Andrews testified today.

Andrews, the man who originally introduced the name of Bertrand into the Kennedy assassination case, was called

as a defense witness today in the Shaw trial.

Shaw, 35, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward J. Rucker, Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill

ANDREWS TOLD THE Warren Commission a mysterious "Clay Bertrand" called him the day after the assassination and asked him to come to Dallas and defend Lee Harvey Oswald, then under arrest.

Shaw was not the man who called him about Oswald, Andrews testified today.

In August, 1967, Andrews was convicted of perjury because of alleged conflicting testimony given in previous trial. He was a still on appeal.

Andrews had never publicly identified Shaw as Bertrand, but at one time he said, "I can't say he is and I can't say he ain't." Later, he said Shaw was not Bertrand and named a French Quarter bar

where he said he knew Bertrand. Andrews also testified he had been charged by Shaw with such

Walter as Bertrand. The bar
owner denied it.

In his Warren Commission testimony, which covered 144 pages, Andrews told of seeing Bertrand with some "gay kids" and that Bertrand paid for their legal work. He also told of doing some legal work for Oswald.

ANDREWS FACES AN 18-month jail term on the perjury charge if his conviction is upheld.

Garrison has long contended Shaw and Bertrand are the same person. The state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, testified he was introduced to Shaw as "Clem Bertrand" at a party where Russo says Shaw, Oswald and David W. Ferrie discussed killing Kennedy.

Other state witnesses in the trial have testified that mail addressed to Bertrand was delivered to a mailing address used by Shaw and that Shaw signed the name Bertrand to a guest register at New Orleans International Airport.

EARLIER TODAY, Army pathologist Col. Pierre A. Finck continued his testimony on the controversial Kennedy autopsy report he helped prepare. His long examination by assistant DA Alvin V. Oser ended this morning after the witness had spent about nine hours on the stand.

Oser, one of the assistants to whom Garrison has left most of the courtroom work, sought to discredit the autopsy's findings that Kennedy was shot from behind. Assistant DA James L. Alcock has acted as chief prosecutor in the trial.

Garrison contends Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas were caught in a cross-fire in Dealey Plaza. The Warren Commission said Oswald was the lone gunman and all the shots were fired from the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository to the rear of the presidential motorcade.

This morning's session opened with Dr. Finck back on the stand, under cross-examination by Oser.

OSER QUOTED Dr. Finck's November, 1963, autopsy report as saying the Kennedy head wounds "are better appreciated in photographs and X-rays." He asked the colonel

how he could better appreciate the fractures in photos when he never saw the photos until 1967.

The witness said the photos were turned over undeveloped to the Secret Service and agreed he didn't see them again for three years.

Oser then tried to determine who told Dr. Finck not to talk about the case. He said it was a uniformed admiral, whose name he recalled as Kiney.

QUESTIONS by Oser on the sequence of the shots that hit Kennedy were ruled out as hearsay.

Dymond then took over the witness on redirect examination, and asked him:

"Did anyone give an order as to the opinion you were to write?"

"No," he answered.

Dr. Finck said he would not have accepted such an order if it had been issued.

Certain X-rays, the witness said, were available at the time of the autopsy. These revealed no bullets were present in either the head or body, only fragments, he said.

The colonel said he was able to form a firm opinion as to the path of the bullet through Kennedy's back and chest without dissecting the body.

DYMOND THEN ASKED about Dr. Finck's Warren Commission testimony that a bullet could not have caused the injuries to Gov. Connally's wrist and emerged intact.

"I don't think that such a bullet which has lost such little weight could cause the fragments I could see in the X-ray of the wrist of Gov. Connally," the colonel said. He added, however, that he never examined the governor.

Dymond asked: "At the time you signed the report, were you satisfied as to the cause of the wounds, their direction and effect?"

"In my opinion this report fulfilled this mission," the witness said.

"Having performed the au-

topsy, what firm opinion did you reach?"

"It was my firm opinion that the wound of entry was at the back of the neck and the wound of exit in the front at the tracheotomy wound. The second wound was at the back of the head and the exit of this wound the right top side of the head. The head wound was the fatal wound—the cause of death."

"AS OF THIS date, doctor, is there anything that would change that opinion?"

"No, sir."

Oser then took the witness back on recross-examination. Dr. Finck testified that some of the X-ray photos of Kennedy did not come out.

The witness said he could not remember the details of being told not to dissect the area of Kennedy's throat.

Oser attempted again to determine who was giving orders at that point, but Dymond objected and was sustained. The witness was then excused and Andrews called to the stand.

The jury was excused while Alcock pointed out the witness has been convicted of perjury and his case is on appeal.

It was established that Andrews' attorney, Michael Barry, would be on hand to advise him and Judge Haggerty said the witness would not be forced to incriminate himself.

Alcock asked if he would be permitted to go into the subject matter on which Andrews was convicted, and Judge Haggerty agreed. The jury was called back.

Andrews testified that on Nov. 22, 1963, he was hospitalized in Hotel Dieu, and on Nov. 23, he received a telephone call.

"Was the call from a Mr. Clay Shaw?" Dymond asked.

"NO," SAID ANDREWS.

"Did you ever receive any telephone calls from a Mr. Clay Shaw?"

"No."

Andrews testified he did not know Shaw and never heard of him until he saw his picture in the newspaper in connection with the Garrison investigation.

After the call, Andrews said, he telephoned his secretary to locate the file on Oswald, who "had been in my office about four or five times during early May or June."

former Sam M. Zeldin and told him if he would be interested in going to Dallas to present Oswald.

The following Monday, Andrews said, he called FBI agent Regis Kennedy and told him about Oswald, and also told the Secret Service. The Secret Service, Andrews said, "didn't seem to be too interested."

When he talked to the FBI agent, Andrews said, he was under sedation.

Dymond asked:

"IN THE COURSE of your conversation with agent Kennedy did you ever use the name Clay Bertrand?"

"Yes," said Andrews.

"Is or was Clay L. Shaw

the Clay Bertrand to whom you referred?"

"No, sir."

Asked if he knows who Bertrand is, Andrews said, "Yes, I believe I do."

He said he knew Ferrie "slightly" but never saw him with Shaw. He said he never saw Ferrie with Oswald, and never heard Oswald or Ferrie even mention Shaw. Nor did he ever hear Ferrie mention Oswald.

Col. Finck was one of three military physicians who performed the autopsy on the president shortly after he was shot to death.

HOWEVER, THE Warren Commission never viewed the X-rays and photos taken at the autopsy, and this material has been sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

Col. Finck testified yesterday he didn't see them either, until January, 1967, when he made a supplemental report. He acknowledged that until then, the autopsy report may not have been complete.

Though incomplete, Col. Finck said. "As regards the wounds, what we signed on Nov. 24, 1963, is adequate."

Finck, who came to the United States as a young physician, has a Swiss accent and often spelled words he felt might not be clear. But he made it clear it was no ordinary autopsy.

"When you are suddenly called in to examine the president of the United States, who is dead, you do not look around the room and take notes on who is there," he replied when Oser asked him who attended the autopsy.



DEAN A. ANDREWS JR.
Testifies at trial.

29TH DAY Shaw Trial Testimony

Court proceedings in the 29th day of the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw follow:

Testimony opened with the defense qualifying Col. Pierre A. Finck, one of three doctors who performed the autopsy on the body of the late President John F. Kennedy, as an expert witness.

COL. FINCK went into a detailed explanation of his background, pausing from time to time to spell words that he thought might not be clear to the court or jury.

He was to do this often during his long testimony.

Dr. Finck was qualified by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., in the areas of forensic medicine and pathology.

IN ADDITION to formal training in pathology, Dr. Finck testified that he has carried out experiments on missile wounds in Washington, D.C., and Edgewood Arsenal.

on wounds produced by bullets fired by rifles?

Chief Defense Counsel F. Irvin Dymond questioned the witness.

Q—Did you have an occasion to participate in the autopsy of the late President Kennedy?

A—Yes, I did.

Q—With whom did you make the autopsy?

A—The pathologist in charge was Dr. Humes. He called me at home to come to the naval hospital in Bethesda, Md. I found Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell, who was chief of pathology in the hospital, there.

Q—Are you one of the co-authors of the pathology report on the president's death?

A—Yes, I am.

Q—Describe for the court and the jury the nature of the examination of the body wound examination of the body wound which had been inflicted on the president?

A—I would like to refer to my notes.

AFTER A PAUSE in which Dr. Finck looked at his notes, he began to testify but Assistant District Attorney Avlin V. Oser objected to the use of notes, which had not been identified.

There was a discussion involving Dymond and Judge Haggerty, after which Col. Finck was allowed to continue.

A—I saw on the right side in the back of the neck of President Kennedy a small wound.

Dymond interrupted the testimony and asked Finck to show the position of the wound on fellow defense attorney William Wegmann.

Using a tape measure, Dr. Finck began to calculate the position of the hole on the back of Wegmann, who by then had removed his coat.

When he had found the position with his finger, Dymond brought a roar of laughter from the crowded courtroom by asking Dr. Finck to circle the point with a heavy marking pen.

WEGMANN TURNED to Dymond and gave him a look of amazement and even Judge Haggerty smiled.

After he had made his mark and circled the position, Dr. Finck described the position of the wound.

A—On the skin of President Kennedy, I saw on the right side approximately five inches below the mastoid prominence (behind the ear) the wound. This wound is approximately five inches from the right . . . which is the upper extreme bony prominence of the shoulder and approximately two inches from the midline.

He then was asked to describe the wound itself.

A—The regular edges were pushed inward. I saw a regular wound with regular edges pushed inward, what we call "inverted." This edge showed what we call "abrasion," usually seen when an object runs against something and goes through.

Q—Did you examine the wound?

A—I looked at it very closely and I have the opinion . . . that this was a wound of entry, which is a synonym for entrance.

Q—From the nature of the wound, what would you say had entered the president's neck?

A—It was a wound consistent with the type caused by a bullet.

Q—Was there anything you noticed that was incompatible or inconsistent with the wound made by a bullet?

A—No.

Q—Doctor, would you describe the wound found in the frontal neck region of the president?

A—At the time of the autopsy I saw in the front of the neck of President Kennedy a transversal incision made for the purpose in keeping with the type of incision performed for a tracheotomy — a wound made by a surgeon.

Q—Did you examine the wound made by the surgeon?

A—It was a wound commonly found on unconscious per-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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made to let the patient breathe.

—You did not see the exit wound at that time?

—The following day Dr. James called the surgeon in Dallas who performed the tracheotomy who could say what he had seen.

AT THIS POINT the state expected that this would be array evidence and Dr. Fink explained: A—In performing an autopsy of this sort you had to have all of the facts when a wound was found in the back of the neck and none was found in the front and when x-rays showed no bullets in the cadaver. You need some information to know what might have occurred.

Q—Your X-rays that you took at that time showed no bullet in the head of the president?

A—The entire body was X-rayed. The head and the body had been X-rayed. When I arrived at Bethesda, the X-rays of the head showed only fragments of missile in the head.

Q—The location of the tracheotomy incision at the front of the president's neck was consistent medically with the wound entry in the front of the president's neck, wasn't it?

A—Yes.

Q—Was there anything inconsistent about this?

A—No.

Q—As an expert, doctor, can you say what was the exit point?

A—I have seen the shirt of President Kennedy.

Q—What did you observe?

A—in connection with the exit scene on the front of the shirt of President Kennedy there was a small wound approximately at the level of the button on the shirt.

At this point Dr. Fink reached with his finger and touched the first button below the collar on his own shirt and continued:

THE FIBERS at the edge of the hole showed blood. The fibers were turned outward, indicating an outward movement of the projectile. The exit hole is entirely compatible with the incision I saw at the time of the autopsy.

At this point Dymond picked up a photograph of a

sketch and handed it to Dr. Fink:

Q—Is this photograph a likeness of a human body, doctor?

A—It is.

Q—Did you have this sketch at the time you performed the autopsy?

A—Yes. It was drawn by someone else, however. It was made by a Navy enlisted man and we used it when making our testimony before the Warren Commission. Dr. Hughes supervised the drawing.

AT THIS POINT the defense introduced the sketch into evidence. Dymond asked:

Q—Doctor, in your professional opinion, can you show for the benefit of the jury, the course of the bullet at that time?

Dr. Fink moved down in front of the jury with the drawing in his hand and explained:

A—This represents the right side of the head and upper chest of President Kennedy. The arrows you see behind his neck indicate that the projectile entered at the back of the neck. The arrow you see in front of the neck of the drawing indicates the projectile came out in front of the neck. You will notice that the position of the head is along a vertical line as compared to a horizontal line.

You will notice that the line of entry of the wound at the back is in relation to the wound of exit in the front of the neck and in relation to a horizontal line. Notice that the entry on the back of neck is higher than the exit in the front of the neck.

Q—Now I ask you whether the sketch purports to represent the actual vertical position of the head of the president or an arbitrary line? Could the president have been leaning farther forward or does the sketch represent the true position of the president's head?

A—As regards the position at the time of wounding, the Zapruder film shows that the president was sitting in the presidential limousine in a straight-up position looking in a generally forward direction.

Q—From your examination of the Zapruder film, could you determine that the president was hit by the first bullet?

A—The purpose of the film to us was to establish the position of the president and also the sequence of shots. I remind you, at the time of the autopsy, we could not determine the sequence of shots. Seldom can you do this by looking at wounds. You can determine the relative direction. But the sequence of the missiles was determined by the film.

Q—Was this wound inflicted by a shot from the rear or the front of the president?

A—It was definitely inflicted by a shot from the rear.

The drawing was then passed around to the jury.

During Fink's explanation to the jury of the exact entry point of the bullet into the President's neck, defense attorney Wegmann stood about 10 feet in front of the jury with his back to the jury box.

DR. FINK took out a small ruler and measured from what he said was the high bone point of Wegmann's right shoulder in toward Wegmann's spinal column. He then measured down from the lobe of Wegmann's ear and told the jury that the bullet entered here at a point on the right side of the nape of the neck five inches down from the lobe of the ear consistent with the point of the right shoulder.

Dymond gave Fink a pen and he drew a round mark on the back of Wegmann's shirt about four inches below his collar.

Q—With respect to wounds in bony matters such as the skull, can you tell us if honing, cratering, fracturing or beveling are the same thing?

A—in describing wounds in which projectiles pass through structures such as bones, this is called fracturing.

Q—in connection with the autopsy which you conducted on President Kennedy did you have occasion to examine a head wound?

A—Yes, I did.

Q—Can you describe the extent and nature of the examination you made?

A—I saw in the back of the head of President Kennedy on the right side approximately one inch from the bone prominence you can all feel in the back of your head and called the external occipital exuber-

above this protuberance.

What was the approximate location of this wound?

It was a wound in the scalp on the right side approximately one inch to the right of that protuberance and slightly above it.

Q—Can you describe the nature of this head wound?

A—This would be one with slightly irregular edges in contrast to the first wound I described in the neck. I can explain the reasons for that.

The tissue underlining the skin of the back of the neck are soft tissues and a bullet which strikes here does not meet the resistance of a bone as would be the case for the scalp wound, which explains the difference in the character of the two wounds.

Corresponding to the scalp wounds, there was a hole in the bone in the skull of President Kennedy. I examined it from outside the skull and from inside the skull. When I examined it from the outside, I did not see a crater. I saw a hole but no crater around it.

When I looked at it from the inside of the skull I saw a definite crater. This is a certain factor to identify positively the direction of a projectile going through a flat bone, such as going through the skull.

I have seen a number of such craters in wood and glass. Police use this method all the time to determine the entry of a bullet.

Q—Now, doctor, I show you an exhibit marked D, a sketch. Could you tell us what it represents?

A—It is the letter-sized black and white drawing entitled, "A perforating missile wound of the skull." It shows a scheme prepared at my direction at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and based on factors just described.

Q—Can you tell us if this was prepared before or after the assassination of President Kennedy?

A—It was prepared before the assassination to demonstrate patterns of through and through wounds for teaching purposes.

AT THIS POINT Dymond introduced the drawing as evidence. It was introduced without objection.

Q—What do you mean by honing and catering?

At this point the witness stood up and showed the picture to the jury with this explanation:

This scheme represents the fault of the skull in white. The cavity, that is the cranial cavity, labeled B, is in black. The letter C is a wound of entry and D is a wound of exit. In considering such through and through wounds, it must be realized that in a wound of entry and exit there may be fragments left by a projectile, but the bullet is not still left there.

You will notice at the level of C, when you examine the wound from the outside, the hole is smaller than the one observed from the one inside. In other words, diameter outside is smaller than the inside diameter of C.

You can see a crater or cone from the inside. This is what we mean by tractoring, coning, shelving or beveling. When a projectile goes through a bony structure it produces a wound of exit.

Here, again, looking at the wound, we see a larger di-

ameter when examined from the outside than when examined from the inside. On the basis of such factors as that, the direction of a bullet path is determined.

Q—In addition to what you describe as the bullet hole of entrance, was there any other damage to the skull of President Kennedy?

A—There was a very large wound, irregular in shape, star-shaped, what we call stellate, approximately five inches in diameter, to be exact, 13 centimeters in diameter, showing the force of the object.

We received from Dallas portions of bone which had the same appearance as the general appearance of the remaining parts of the skull of President Kennedy.

One of these fragments could be matched inside the wound. I saw beveling as I described to you. The crater, when viewed from the outside, identifies a pattern of exit from the inside.

In the case of a high-velocity projectile, there can never be a complete reconstruction of the wound of exit because of the explosive and shattering force of the wound of exit since the wound of exit normally is very irregular.

Often we don't have all the pieces of the bone. As I recall it, we received these fragments of skull bone during the autopsy sometime, about 11 p. m.

Q—When you say approximately 11 p. m., to what day are you referring?

A—On Nov. 22, 1963, the day of the assassination.

Q—Were there any fragments of the skull that would be incompatible with a determination that the bullet was fired from the rear?

A—There were none.

Q—Having examined the skull, do you have a definite opinion as to whether the projectile causing the damage entered from the back?

A—I have a definite opinion. We had the skull X-rayed. We found metallic fragments on the X-ray film of the head of the president and we found metallic fragments on the bone fragments furnished us.

I have a firm opinion that the bullet entered from the back of the head and exited

on the right side of the top of the head, producing a large wound.

Q—As a result of your examination of the head of the late President Kennedy, what opinion, if any opinion, do you have as to what direction the bullet came from?

A—The bullet definitely struck in the back of the head, disintegrating, which is often the case when a bullet of high velocity goes through bone, producing numerous (bullet) fragments which we saw on the X-ray film and were found by us. We found many fragments.

Q—Did you detect other wounds on the body of the late president?

A—I did not—no other bullet wounds.

DYMOND THEN showed a sketch of Kennedy's head to Col. Finck and asked him if he drew the sketch.

A—No, it was drawn by someone else.

Q—I now ask you does it depict the path of the bullet into and out of the head of the president?

A—It does.

Dymond then asked Dr. Finck to explain the sketch to the jury.

A—This is a reproduction labeled D-29 representing the right side of the head and the right shoulder and the upper chest of President Kennedy. For demonstration purposes, the drawing shows the wounds in a general way. Arrows indicate the direction of the missile. The arrow at the back of the head has the word "In" and the arrow at the right side, at the top of the head is labeled "Out." See the small entry wound at the back of the head and the much larger wound of exit, irregular on the right side of the head. This indicates the general direction the bullet struck the back of the head coming out on the right side. The general direction of this missile path is from the rear to the front, going downwards.

DR. FINCK then went back to the witness stand and Dymond resumed his questioning.

Q—In view of the small size—the small size of the hole in the President's head and rela-

it possible to determine the direction with which the bullet entered the head?

Q—Not with precision... the projectile entered in the back and came out on the right side and the direction

was from above down. My opinion regarding the direction of the projectile is firm. I have no doubt that the bullet entered the back of the head.

Q—From a standpoint of a pathologist, would it be possible to render a pathological opinion by only having seen the Zapruder film and having conducted independent tests?

DR. FINCK testified the film was of great value in determining the sequence of shots and in showing the position and movement of the president's body, but he did not answer the question directly.

Q—At the time you performed the autopsy, had the Warren Commission been formed?

A—I don't think so.

Q—When did you form an opinion as to the direction of the projectile that hit President Kennedy and as to the number of wounds?

A—At the time I signed the autopsy report I had a firm opinion that both bullets struck in the back, one in the back of the neck and the other in the back of the head. When I signed the report, I did not know the sequence of the shots.

DYMOND THEN asked if the opinion was an honest professional opinion and if it was affected in any way by government officials.

A—My opinion is an honest professional opinion.

Cross-examination got under way about 11 a.m.

IN RESPONSE TO questions by Oser, Finck said he was one of three authors of an autopsy report and said there was agreement by the three team members on the autopsy findings.

Q—In other words, doctor, it is correct to say you agreed as to the results and how it was done?

A—Yes. And how it should be reported.

Q—Did you conduct any experiments in research on the effect of a deep, penetrating wound of the brain or the skull?

A—I did not. However, I have carried out experiments to study the effects of a bullet striking bone and the effects of a bullet striking and going through a gelatin bloc. A gelatin bloc is approximately the same consistency of soft tissue. I was quite interested in studying both.

OSER ASKED him if he told the Warren Commission that he had not conducted experiments prior to the autopsy on missiles penetrating the brain and the skull.

A—That is correct. I have carried out these experiments after the Warren Commission report.

Q—When did you carry out these experiments?

A—December of 1965, January of 1966.

HE SAID HE conducted research with rifle bullets and said the experiments had no connection with President Kennedy's death. He said other experiments were made in the FBI laboratory and that they were not connected with the assassination.

Oser asked if at the time the autopsy report was made, was it based on observations made at that time.

He answered in the affirmative and added that it also was based on information received the following day concerning the frontal neck wound which was extended to make a surgical incision.

Q—When did you contact the doctors at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas?

A—I did not; Dr. Hume did.

Q—Do you know when?

A—I believe it was the morning following the autopsy report, a Saturday morning, the 23rd of November, 1963.

Q—Why the delay in contacting the doctors who performed the operation?

A—I can't explain that. Dr. Hume told me he had called the doctors.

THE WITNESS said he was interested in the wound because he saw an entry wound in the back of the neck and none in front, and he had strong reason to inquire if there was another wound.

Q—It puzzled you at that time?

OSER ASKED why the witness did not call the doctors at the hospital.

A—I would like to remind you I was not in charge of this autopsy. I was called in as a consultant to examine the wounds and that doesn't mean I was running the show. Dr. Hume asked who was in charge and I recall some general said "I am." I don't recall this general's name. There were many people present . . . law enforcement officials, military officials and the like.

Q—Doctor, you were one of the three pathologists, were you not?

A—Yes.

Q—Was that army general a pathologist?

A—No.

Q—Was he a doctor?

A—No, I don't believe.

Q—Can you give me his name, please?

A—No, I can't. I'm sorry but I don't remember.

Q—Do you have photographs with you of the X-rays taken of President Kennedy's body?

A—No, sir. They are not with me.

Q—What time did you arrive at the Bethesda Naval Hospital . . . was the autopsy already begun?

A—When I arrived, X-rays had been taken of the head. I arrived a short time after the beginning of the autopsy . . . I can't give you an exact time . . . approximately 8 o'clock that night. The brain had been removed. Dr. Hume told me he did not have too much difficulty in removing the brain. The wound was of such an extent, about five inches in diameter, it was not too difficult to remove the brain. There had been no removal of the wound at the back of the head prior to my

arrival. I made positive identification of both wounds of entry. The first was the wound in the head; the second was the wound in the neck. You see, at that time, we did not know the sequence of shots. The Zapruder film determined this for us.

Q—How many other military personnel were present, doctor?

A—The room was quite crowded. I didn't stop to make notes of who was present. When you're called upon to examine wounds of the president of the United States, who is dead, you don't stop to see who is in the room . . . it was crowded. There were FBI agents, military officers and civilians.

Q—Did you feel you had to take orders from that Army general?

COL. FINCK SMILED and said there were many others present . . . admirals. "When you are a lieutenant colonel, you just follow orders."

He said he recalls that Adm. Kinney, the surgeon general of the Navy, seemed to be the ranking officer.

Q—You were told not to discuss the case?

A—Yes, I was told not to discuss without coordinating with the attorney general of the United States.

Q—Can you tell me how the

President's body got from the scene of the homicide in Dallas, Tex., to Washington, D. C.?

DYMOND OBJECTED, saying the question was irrelevant. The judge said he understood the question to mean how was the body protected on the flight from Dallas.

Oser did not rephrase the question, but asked Finck how many photographs were taken.

Finck said some were taken in his presence, and added that he was unsure of the exact number.

Q—Prior to writing your autopsy report, did you have occasion to view these photos?

A—Yes, I did.

OSER SHOWED Finck a copy of a report dated Jan. 20, 1967. Oser said it was signed by the doctor.

Q—On the first page, fifth paragraph, it says in effect, Dr. Finck first saw the photographs on Jan. 20, 1967.

A—I did not say I had seen the photographs prior to writing the autopsy report in 1963.

THE DOCTOR, when the court stenographer read back the question and answer, said he must have misunderstood the question. He said he meant to say that he had not seen the photos prior to writing the 1963 report.

Dr. Finck, didn't you say that the X-rays and photographs taken during the autopsy were used in making the autopsy report.

No. I must have misunderstood the question. The time I saw the X-rays and photographs taken was in January of 1967.

Isn't it because I pointed out to you in your report, you changed your testimony and said the court stenographer must have misunderstood?

I think so. I wish to emphasize that the first time I saw these photographs was in January of 1967. In 1964 I saw photographs but these were not of the autopsy but in the Zapruder film.

In order to make a conclusion for an autopsy report on photographs and X-rays needed?

They are extremely useful.

But is it normal practice?

It is normal practice to use X-rays and photographs of a victim.

Do you know if these photographs and X-rays were ever displayed before the Warren Commission?

AT THIS POINT Dymond objected: "Your Honor, we've wasted time and time again and we're not trying the Warren Commission. This question is irrelevant."

Judge Haggerty replied: "This man appeared before the Warren Commission. I think he can answer what he knows about what he saw." Finck then continued.

A—When I appeared before the Warren Commission in March of 1964 the X-rays and photographs were not available to us in the preparation of our testimony. I appeared at the hearing with the two other pathologists—Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell.

Q—Why weren't they available?

A—I don't know. I understood it was the wish of the attorney general, who was then Robert Kennedy.

AT THIS POINT Oser pointed out an exhibit pegged State 68 which he claimed was the autopsy report from the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital where President Kennedy's body was sent.

Q—Do you recognize this

drawing?

A—I recognize it, but I'm not the author.

Q—But it's something you've seen before?

A—I recognize it. At the bottom is the autopsy number given at Bethesda for the autopsy performed on President Kennedy. The drawings may have been made by Drs. Humes and Boswell.

Q—Do you know what this report contains?

A—Yes, the things pathologists notice. You put down what you find upon inspection.

Q—Would you say the area of the hole in the back of the cadaver is lower and much larger than what you put on Mr. Wegmann's back?

A—Mr. Wegmann, would you step down, please. (Finck remeasured the diagram on Wegmann's shirt). I would say it (the hole drawn on Wegmann) is higher than the one on the drawing.

Q—Colonel, can you tell us whether the ink dot on Mr. Wegmann's shirt is over the same area of his skin as the spot where you found the wound on President Kennedy's skin?

A—I would say this. In relation to the drawing, the mark on Mr. Wegmann's shirt is higher than the mark on the drawing.

Q—You don't understand the question. If you carried the mark on the shirt and put it on the skin, is it the same as the mark you saw on the autopsy?

A—But the shirt is moving.

Q—It is approximately the same?

A—It is approximately the same.

Q—Is Mr. Wegmann the same height as President Kennedy?

A—I believe President Kennedy was taller.

Q—Isn't it a fact, doctor, that you measured from the mastoid bone down?

A—I measured a certain distance from the mastoid down and the measurement was 14 centimeters, as I recall. Yes. Fourteen centimeters from the right mastoid process, which is approximately 5½ inches.

Q—Now, recall that you placed a dot on Mr. Wegmann, who was standing erect. If he moved his head to the left or right, does this affect the distance from the mastoid bone?

head could have changed slightly the distance from the mastoid to the neck.

OSER THEN brought out a photographic blowup of President Kennedy's head and a blown-up drawing of the path of the bullet through the president's skull.

He noted these were the same drawings presented to the Warren Commission by the team conducting the autopsy.

Q—Can you tell us who made these drawings?

A—As far as I know, they were made at the time we testified before the Warren Commission in March 1964. They were made under the direction of Dr. Hume at Bethesda Hospital in a short period—two days, as I recall.

As I recall, the name of the Navy enlisted man who did this was Ryoerg, but this is subject to verification.

Q—Did the person who made these drawings have the photographs and X-rays of the autopsy available to him, if you know of your own personal knowledge?

A—To my knowledge the Navy enlisted man did not have these available to him as we did not have them available to us in March 1964.

Q—Am I correct that the descriptive material on the exhibit was put there by a qualified pathologist?

DYMOND OBJECTED that Dr. Finck did not know who put in the material. Judge Haggerty instructed Oser to ask the question again.

Q—Can you tell us if the material on the descriptive sheet was furnished by a bona fide pathologist?

Dymond objected again and Judge Haggerty sustained the objection.

Q—Did a descriptive sheet like the one with the exhibit accompany the autopsy report you signed?

A—I have here a copy of the report.

Dr. Finck took several moments to peruse the report.

A—I have photo copies from Vol. 16 of the Warren Commission hearings, Page 978 through Page 983, and there are copies of the autopsy report I signed. As I recall this is part of the exhibits.

AT THIS POINT, Oser said

we would have to send for a copy of the Warren Report. Judge Haggerty said he would like to recess for lunch. Oser said he had only one more question and that he would like to get it in before the recess.

"You think you have only one more question, Mr. Oser," said Judge Haggerty, "but it could take a half hour."

Judge Haggerty then recessed the court for lunch.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AUTOPSY REPORT WASN'T COMPLETE IN '63--DOCTOR

But Finck Is Convinced JFK Shot from Rear

One of three pathologists who performed the autopsy on President John F. Kennedy said under cross-examination Monday that as late as January, 1967, the autopsy report may not have been complete.

Col. Pierre A. Finck made the statement late Monday afternoon as he underwent a fine-tooth-comb cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Alvin V. Oser Jr. in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Under direct questioning during the morning, Col. Finck said his examinations during the autopsy performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the night of Nov. 22, 1963, directly convinced him that President Kennedy was struck by two bullets, both fired from the rear and from above.

As the afternoon wore on and Oser continued to question the Army pathologist about medical questions, it became necessary on a number of occasions for Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.,

the presiding judge, to direct the witness that he must answer either "yes" or "no" to certain questions.

A man who obviously prefers to be precise in his answers, it became apparent that Dr. Finck was finding it difficult to answer certain questions with a single "yes" or "no" although he was permitted to explain his answers immediately.

As Oser asked questions, there would be long pauses as Dr. Finck considered the question, and then as he began his answer, Oser would ask the judge to direct the witness to answer "yes" or "no" first.

Left Side of Brain Wasn't Examined

The question about whether or not the autopsy report was complete as late as January, 1967, developed when Oser asked the witness if he had examined any of the left side of President Kennedy's brain, and he answered that he had not.

Oser then asked a theoretical question about a person being shot as the Warren Commission said President Kennedy was, and then asked if in a case such as this he would not "deem it feasible to examine the left side of the brain area."

"Yes," answered Dr. Finck, "it would be, but the brain was removed and being preserved for further sectioning."

Oser asked him how many fragments were found in the left side of the brain, and Dr. Finck said he did not know because he did not see the X-rays taken of the brain.

After a few more questions, Oser asked Dr. Finck if the work performed by the three pathologists on the night of Nov. 22, 1963, represented a complete autopsy.

Dr. Finck said that the autopsy report was not complete on Nov. 24, 1963, when the three doctors submitted their initial report.

He said there was later a supplemental report by one of the other pathologists that included additional studies, and then in January, 1967, another report of the autopsy.

He said the purpose of the January, 1967, report was to correlate the autopsy report with the photographs taken during the autopsy.

Oser asked him if he had included information from the supplemental report "in your report of January, 1967."

"I don't remember," answered Dr. Finck.

"Well, if you did not include the information from the supplemental report, then it was not complete and accurate completely?"

Dr. Finck conceded that this would be so if he had not used the material from the supplemental report, and he added: "But you must understand. There are some details I remember and others that I don't."

Doctor Didn't Bring Supplemental Report

Oser then asked him what material he had brought to New Orleans with him regarding his testimony. He listed several items, and Oser asked: "Did you bring the supplemental autopsy report?" "I did not," answered the doctor.

Dr. Finck will continue to undergo cross-examination when the trial is resumed at 9 a. m. Tuesday.

Oser and chief defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond became involved in several clashes during the day as Dymond asserted Oser was arguing with the witness.

Oser had to be cautioned on several occasions about interrupting Dymond's objections.

Monday also marked another day when the name of the defendant in the trial was not mentioned in the courtroom during questioning.

Shaw is charged with having participated in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie to murder President Kennedy. The Warren Commission found that Oswald, acting alone, shot President Kennedy.

Dr. Finck said on direct questioning by the defense that he concluded that a wound in Kennedy's neck area and a wound on the back of his head were both entry wounds.

He said he saw no evidence during the autopsy that was inconsistent with these conclusions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1.

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-25-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

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☐ Being Investigated

Oser's cross-examination brought out that Dr. Finck did not see the actual photographs taken in 1963 until 1967, and Oser also questioned him closely about the report of a secret panel of experts who studied the pictures and reported some findings differently from the three pathologists who took part in the autopsy.

Doctor Hesitant About Answering

Dr. Finck was hesitant about answering questions concerning removal of the neck organs. "I was told to examine the head wound and chest wound," said Dr. Finck. "I was told the family wanted an examination of the head and chest."

Oser asked Dr. Finck why he did not remove the neck organs.

Dr. Finck was evasive, but finally answered, "I was told not to, but I don't recall by whom."

"Was it an admiral or general?" pressed Oser. "Is there any reason you can't recall why?"

"I was asked to examine the head wound and the chest," said Dr. Finck.

Oser also asked questions that probed the possibility of a single bullet passing through both

John Connally and later being found nearby.

The nearly bullet, Warren Commission Exhibit 399, was brought up early in the afternoon and again shortly before the trial was recessed for the night.

Oser asked just before adjournment if Exhibit 399 could have caused the damage to President Kennedy's head. Dr. Finck said it could not because the bullet that struck the President's head disintegrated into numerous fragments.

Oser then asked a hypothetical question, matching what the Warren Commission says was possible: a gunman in the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository fires at the limousine and strikes the President in the back neck area and the bullet emerges from the front and strikes another occupant, breaking a rib, fracturing a wrist and comes to rest in his leg.

Dymond objected that Oser was asking a hypothetical question that contained points not brought out in evidence already before the court.

Oser Agrees to Rephrase Question

After more arguing between the state and defense, Oser said he would rephrase the question.

He then asked Dr. Finck if he thought Exhibit 399 could have struck a wrist and remained in the same condition as he had seen it.

"I don't know," answered Dr. Finck.

Oser then asked if he had not been asked a similar question by the Warren Commission and answered that he did not think it was possible because there were too many fragments in the governor's wrist.

Dymond objected that Dr. Finck's answer to the Warren Commission would have been based on hearsay as he never examined the governor's wrist and his answer to the commission was hearsay, too.

Apparently seeing a key legal argument developing, Judge Haggerty ordered the jury removed from the courtroom.

The arguing continued and Dr. Finck said his answer to the question asked by the commission that Oser quoted had to be taken in connection with the question asked immediately

testimony to the commission was being taken out of context, but Judge Haggerty finally ruled that his testimony to the commission indicated he did not believe it was possible because of lead fragments found in Connally's wrist. He said the jury would have to decide.

The jury was called back and Judge Haggerty adjourned for the day.

Regarding the findings of the secret panel of experts, Oser emphasized three points: that the panel said its examination indicated the head wound was higher than did exhibits presented to the commission; that it located a rectangular structure, approximately three-quarters of an inch by a half-inch, and that it detected metallic fragments in the head wound and throat wound.

Dr. Finck said he did not recall what the rectangular structure might be and said it was not mentioned in his report of January, 1967.

He also said he did not observe any metallic fragments in the throat wound.

The panel, nevertheless, upheld the findings of the Warren Commission regarding the number of bullets which struck the President and the direction from which they came, the rear.

Cross-Examination of Finck Continues

Cross-examination of Finck continued at 3:25 p.m. following a recess.

At this point, Finck testified that some of the autopsy information was given by Dallas surgeons, including Dr. Malcolm Perry of Parkland Hospital. Dallas physicians said a tracheotomy was performed around the wound in the front of the President's neck, according to Finck.

Finck said this incision was about five millimeters in diameter.

"How large a wound was in the neck?" Oser asked.

"It was a long sideways surgical incision," Finck answered.

"Was this the wound caused by the missile?"

"I did not see the small wound described by the Dallas surgeons as the bullet wound."

"Did you dissect the area and take a cross-section for microscopic examination?"

"I made some incisions, of course, and I examined the area carefully, but I don't re-

member then asked Finck to describe a wound when a bullet hit the body.

"There is variation," he replied. "The wound of exit may be small . . . it may be smaller than the wound of entry or it may be larger than the wound of entry. It depends on many factors."

Finck said the entrance wound in the back of President Kennedy's neck measured seven by four millimeters. He said the wound in front of his neck measured five millimeters in diameter. The latter measurement, he stated, was made by the surgeons in Dallas.

Finck testified that he did not see the front neck wound during the autopsy, although he said he saw an exit hole in the shirt President Kennedy was wearing that day.

"Then the wound in the back of the neck was larger than the wound in the throat area?" Oser asked.

The defense objected to this question on the grounds that Finck did not see the front wound, but the state maintained that Finck did approve the findings of the Dallas surgeons. Judge Haggerty overruled the objection and Dymond filed a bill of exception.

Wound in Throat Wasn't Measured

Asked the question again, Finck replied, "I don't know. I had no way of measuring the wound in the throat. A tracheotomy had been performed on it."

Finck was asked by Oser to mark on the diagram of Kennedy's head approximately where the neck wound was located. Finck said he could only approximate it, pointing out that the neck wound location on the autopsy descriptive sheet made it appear lower than it actually was.

Pressed by Oser on this matter, Finck admitted he did not find out the discrepancy between the autopsy sheet and the diagram submitted to the Warren Commission until January, 1967. He came upon the discrepancy, Finck said, when he was comparing the two exhibits.

Finck said he did not remember dissecting President Kennedy's scalp area during the autopsy, although he remembered reading a microscopic description of that area in Dr. Humes' report.

Finck asked Oser to approximate the angle of entry of the bullet entering the President's head. Finck replied that an approximate measurement would be difficult to pinpoint because the exit wound was "very large." In order to determine the angle, one would have to approximate the center of the head, he testified.

The head wound was so large it would have been extremely difficult to say what angle was," he added.

Finck Is Asked

Locate Wound

Oser then asked Finck to locate the President's head wound on the back of his (Oser's) neck. Finck did so, after which Oser asked:

"Do you agree with a report made by four doctors in 1968 that the wound was located 100 millimeters from above the external occipital protuberance?"

"I can't say whether I agree or disagree," Finck replied.

Oser requested that Finck mark on the diagram where the 100 millimeter measurement would fall, but Finck maintained he could not because the 100 millimeter point was initially estimated on an X-ray and could not be transposed to an unscaled diagram.

At this point, there was much arguing between Oser and defense counsel over whether Finck was capable of marking the 100 millimeter point. Dymond objected officially, and Judge Haggerty sustained the objection, commenting that he was not "going to force him to draw it."

Oser then asked that he mark it on the autopsy descriptive sheet. Finck did this, noting that it was only an approximation.

When Finck returned to the stand after marking the sheet, he said, "I'd like to make a comment for the record."

"No sir," declared Judge Haggerty. "You're not running this show. You can only give answers to questions. You cannot volunteer information."

The judge told Finck he could explain his answers if he wished. This, said Finck, was what he wanted to do.

"The mark I just made (on the sheet) does not correspond to the wound I saw at the time of the autopsy. It was not as high as that," Finck explained.

"I don't endorse the 100 millimeter measurement for this drawing," Finck emphasized, "I was forced to show this."

wasn't forced," Oser retorted. "I was asked," Finck added.

Witness Asks

About Note-Taking

As the afternoon session opened, Oser delved into the note-taking at the autopsy for the President.

"I don't recall making the notes," said Dr. Finck. "I recall Dr. Boswell making the notes."

"How was the final draft of the autopsy report put together?" asked Oser.

"I signed the autopsy report Sunday, Nov. 24, 1963, in the office of Adm. Galloway, one of the admirals in charge of the Navy hospital," said Dr. Finck. "I had a review with Dr. Humes of his draft for the final report before then. The three of us were present at Adm. Galloway's office."

Oser got up from his chair and went to the witness stand. "I show you Vol. 17, Pages 30-47 (Warren Commission Report) and ask you if you would review the contents of those pages," he said.

Dr. Finck took the pages and looked at them. "I don't recall seeing Pages 30-44," he answered. "What Dr. Humes and I did was to discuss the wording as prepared through Saturday (Nov. 23). He read over to me what he had prepared."

"On page 45, I recognize the drawing which I see now in the courtroom. It is commission exhibit 397."

"The best I can tell Page 45 is the same as State Exhibit No. 68. I recall that these drawings had been made. You realize drawings are made ahead of time and rules are added to these figures. It schematically presents the front and back of the body."

Dr. Finck said State Exhibit 68 "is an autopsy worksheet. When it was done by Dr. Boswell, I don't know—if he did it."

Oser asked Dr. Finck if State Exhibits Nos. 69 and 70 — sketches of the President and the entry of the bullets—were done in March, 1964.

Sketches Seen

in March, 1964

"I don't know the exact time," said the doctor. "But the first time I saw them was in March, 1964."

"Do you know if the photos and X-rays of the President taken at the autopsy were

asked Oser.

Dr. Finck said he did not think they were.

"Was the illustrator at the autopsy?" questioned Oser.

"I don't know," said Dr. Finck.

"Did you see the illustrator there?" asked Oser.

"I don't remember," said Dr. Finck.

"Did you make any kind of notes at the autopsy?" asked Oser.

"I may have written down some measurements," recalled Dr. Finck. "I recall giving them to Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell. I saw both Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell taking notes."

Oser asked, "Were you present when Dr. Humes burned his original notes?"

"I was not," said Dr. Finck.

Oser handed Dr. Finck what he identified as State Exhibit No. 71 and asked if he recognized it.

"I recognize this as being Pages 978-983 of the autopsy report signed in November, 1963," said Dr. Finck.

"This is the one you co-authored?" asked Oser. Dr. Finck said it was.

"Doctor," began Oser, "when did you first see the Zapruder film?"

"It was in March, 1964," he answered. "I had returned from Panama and had been told I was to testify before the Warren Commission."

"At the time of the autopsy report, you had not seen the Zapruder film?" questioned Oser.

"I had not," agreed Dr. Finck.

"Are you familiar with all the evidence that S-71 is based upon?" Oser asked.

Dr. Finck looked at the report for a minute or two. "In a general sense," he said, "yes."

Witness Is Asked

About Conclusion

"When I call your attention to Page 2 of the clinical summary," said Oser, "and ask you the basis for saying that there were three shots."

"Where do you see that?" asked Dr. Finck. Oser told him the place.

"We had information to that effect," said the doctor.

"From whom did you get it?" asked Oser.

"A lot of people were asked," said Dr. Finck. "I couldn't list all the people."

"Who told you?" asked Oser.

who had been present at the assassination," said Dr. Finck. "I can give details."

"Did you interview any witnesses to the assassination at Dealey Plaza?" continued Oser.

"There was Secret Service Agent Kellerman in the autopsy room," said Dr. Finck. "I asked him his name. Adm. Burkley, the President's personal physician, and a third person whose name I don't recall were questioned by me. They said that three shots were fired. I obtained this information from people available."

"Did you have information there were four shots?" asked Oser.

"From the assassination on I heard conflicting reports on the number of shots," said Dr. Finck.

"Did you have information there were four shots?" asked Oser.

"I don't recall," said Dr. Finck.

"How about two shots?" inquired Oser.

"At the time I made the report I don't recall anyone saying there were two shots," the doctor replied.

Oser, still referring to the clinical summary, asked Dr. Finck how it was arrived for the summary that Gov. John B. Connally was "seriously wounded by the same gunfire."

Witness Cites

News Reports

"We knew it by the news media reports as best I recall," said Dr. Finck. "This was the information we had at the time of the autopsy report. It may be obtained after the autopsy. I can't pinpoint the source of that information."

"I show you State Exhibit 64," said Oser, "and ask if you recognize it."

"This is similar to a bullet I saw for the first time in March, 1964," said Dr. Finck.

Oser told the doctor, "I refer to a statement you made before the Warren Commission in which you stated that it was impossible for the bullet in Exhibit 399 (Warren Commission) to do the same damage to Gov. Connally as President Kennedy as there were too many fragments in Gov. Connally's wrist. I ask if you made this statement."

Dymond objected, but Dr. Finck was allowed to answer. "It is difficult to answer," said Dr. Finck. "Two bullets struck the President. I examined the wounds of the President, and I would say that the bullet seen here is an entire bullet—meaning one that didn't disintegrate into any fragments."

Oser told the doctor that he wanted to know if he made the statement, and told him he would refer to his testimony in the Warren Commission report.

Dr. Finck found the place and began reading. It was a question and answer session between him and Arlen Specter, a Warren Commission counsel. According to Dr. Finck, Specter asked him if the bullet could have gone through President Kennedy's head and remained intact in the way you see it now."

Dr. Finck said his answer was definitely not."

The doctor said Specter then asked, "And could it have been the bullet that inflicted the wound on Gov. Connally?" Dr. Finck said his answer was, "No, because there are too many fragments in Gov. Connally's wrist."

Reference Made to Article in Paper

Oser said that in the clinical summary reference was made to a Washington Post article quoting a Dallas Times-Herald photographer, Bob Jackson, as saying he saw the barrel of a gun being withdrawn from the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository. "Who recalled that article and why?" asked Oser.

"This is part of a report I signed," replied Dr. Finck.

"Who called this to your attention and why?" continued Oser.

"As I recall it was Dr. Humes," said Dr. Finck.

"Is it customary to refer to news articles in autopsy reports?" Oser asked.

There was an objection here and Oser explained that he was trying to point out the autopsy was based partially on hearsay evidence.

"Not being at the scene I had to get something from someone else," explained Dr. Finck.

"Did you have anyone call to your attention an article that said there were six shots?" asked Oser.

"I don't recall reading it," said Dr. Finck. "At the time I may have been aware of conflicting reports on the number

of

them." "Since you were dealing with a Washington Post article, were you aware of one that said a spectator saw portions of the brain..." began Oser. But Dymond objected, saying it was not a contradictory statement. Judge Haggerty told Oser, "I think you are enlarging on the scope of contradictory statements."

Dymond argued that the state shouldn't be allowed to go into every conflicting report by every eyewitness. He said they were irrelevant.

But Judge Haggerty said, "I believe the witness said he wasn't there and had to receive evidence from others. Why don't you ask him what other reports he took into consideration?"

Finally, Oser asked, "Were you furnished reports by any other witnesses?"

Dr. Finck replied that he based it on "people who had been at the scene."

The doctor said he personally talked to Secret Service agent Kellerman, Adm. Burkley and Adm. Galloway, who was referring to a third person at the scene. He said the statement was "to the best of our knowledge at that time, that there were three shots."

Ability to Talk Is Questioned

Oser then moved into questioning about the neck wound. "With a wound such as you have described," he began, "could the President have talked?"

"I don't know," said Dr. Finck.

"Do you have an opinion?" continued Oser.

"There are many factors that influence a person's ability to talk," he replied.

"Did you dissect the path of the bullet through the tract?" asked Oser.

"I did not," said Dr. Finck.

"Why?" asked Oser. Dr. Finck hesitated answering the question, referring to the fact it would concern "disclosure of medical records."

Dr. Finck said he did not remove the organs of the neck. "I was told to examine the head wound and that the..."

There was a pause and Oser said, "Are you saying someone told you not to?"

"I was told to examine the head and chest, but it didn't

mean, said Dr. Finck. "I want to know why you didn't trace the track of the wound" pushed Oser.

There was a long pause by Dr. Finck.

"As I recall I didn't remove the organs of the neck," said Dr. Finck.

Oser, growing irritated, said, "Your honor, I am going to have to ask you to have the witness answer my question. Why didn't you trace the track of the wound?"

"I was told not to but I don't recall by whom," said Dr. Finck.

"Was it an admiral or general?" questioned Oser. "Is there any reason you can't recall why?"

"I was asked to examine the head wound and the chest," said Dr. Finck.

"You were not interested in the track?" asked Oser.

"I was interested in the track," said Dr. Finck. "I noted the point of entry and point of exit."

"But you were told not to go into the area of the neck?" asked Oser.

"Yes," said Dr. Finck, "but I don't recall by whom."

"Did you probe the wound in the back of the neck?" asked Oser.

Attempt to Probe Was Unsuccessful

Dr. Finck said he attempted to do this, but didn't succeed. He said it may have been caused by a contraction of the muscles.

Oser asked Dr. Finck if it wasn't reasonable to dissect this area if there was a passageway caused by a bullet.

"I didn't consider a dissection," said Dr. Finck.

Responding to further questions, Dr. Finck said he was only able to probe a fraction of an inch in the wound in the back of the neck.

Oser asked Dr. Finck if he was able to tell if there was a single around the wound in the back of the neck.

Dr. Finck said there were microscopic examinations of the wound of entry.

"Are the results in the autopsy report?" asked Oser.

"I think it is part of the supplementary report," said Dr. Finck.

Oser went into a lengthy question concerning whether it wasn't more acceptable in an

autopsy to see the single areas of a wound under a microscope than to use the naked eye.

Dymond asked that Oser ask only one question at a time. Judge Haggerty agreed. "Break it down," said the judge. "You had five questions." And he held up five fingers.

Dr. Finck explained that he considered a microscopic examination a supplementary aid. "But in this case, the wound had the gross characteristics that enabled one to know that it was the point of entry in the back of the neck," said Dr. Finck. "I think I saw the microscopic examinations."

"But how about the results?" asked Oser.

"I don't recall the timing of seeing them," said Dr. Finck.

"I'm not asking for the time, but the results," said Oser.

Dr. Finck said he recalled that Dr. Humes described them.

Didn't Burn Notes, Says Dr. Finck

"Let me ask you, colonel," said Oser, "did you burn your notes also?"

"No," replied Dr. Finck.

Oser said that Dr. Finck was supposed to have told a federal agent that there were no lanes for the outlet of a shoulder wound. Oser asked Dr. Finck if he ever said anything similar.

"I recall stating that I found a wound in the back and did not find an exit," said Dr. Finck. "I may have said that to Agent Kellerman."

"Do you recall stating it was a shoulder wound as opposed to a neck wound?" asked Oser.

"I don't recall a shoulder wound," said Dr. Finck.

"If I told you Agent Kellerman..." began Oser.

Dymond objected, and Oser

"Referring to State Exhibit No. 65," he said. "Dr. Finck, can you tell me if that bullet hit any bone?"

From the X-rays, it was determined that this bullet entered the back of the neck and came out of the front without striking any major bones," said Finck.

"Any bones?" asked Oser. "There was no evidence of injury," said Dr. Finck. Oser returned to the question about whether the President could speak after he was hit. "What is your opinion?" asked Oser.

Dymond objected. "He has already testified that he didn't know if the President could speak," said Dymond.

But Judge Haggerty permitted the question.

Doctor Didn't

See Vocal Cords

"To talk one needs integrity of the vocal cords," said Dr. Finck. "I didn't see the vocal cords."

"Why didn't you?" probed Oser.

"From the best of my recollection the wound was outside the vocal cord area," answered Dr. Finck.

"Is it not true that at the time of the autopsy you were uncertain that the wound in the back was a through and through gunshot wound?" Oser continued.

"That's right," agreed Dr. Finck. But Dr. Finck explained that though he was puzzled because there was an entry wound and no exit wound, this was cleared up in a conversation between Dr. Humes and Doctors at Parkland Hospital. There was a small wound in the neck, said Dr. Finck.

"Didn't you see a small wound in the throat?" asked Oser.

"No, I didn't see it," said Dr. Finck. "I saw an incision."

Oser asked Dr. Finck if he had dissected the track of the wound that night, "wouldn't you have seen it was a through and through wound?"

Dr. Finck said this could have been true, but he did not agree fully.

"You were the pathologist that night, weren't you?" asked Oser.

"Yes," said Dr. Finck.

Measurements

Are Questioned

Oser moved to questions about measurements from the President's bone. "If the cadaver been lying on the autopsy table with his head to the right, wouldn't the measurements have been different?" asked Oser.

"There would have been some variation," answered Dr. Finck. "But the measurements were done with the President's head in a general forward direction."

Oser asked Dr. Finck if he could define rigor mortis.

"It literally means stiffness of death," answered Dr. Finck. "It is a normal process after death. The degree and time varies from one case to another."

Oser asked Dr. Finck why the degree of rigor mortis was not contained in the autopsy report.

Dr. Finck went through his leaflets and said, "There is a beginning of rigor mortis on Page 2 — it is the only reference I find."

Oser questioned, "Would the varying degrees of rigor mortis have anything to do with the measurements of the skin wound?"

"It creates a difference," said Dr. Finck.

Oser went to the board and looked at one of the exhibits. "Doctor," he began, "can you give the degree of entry in the back of the President? What is this angle?"

Dr. Finck said, "This shows the wound of entry is higher in the back than in the front."

"Did you calculate this in degrees?" pressed Oser.

"It can't be made with a great deal of precision," said Dr. Finck. "There are variables."

"Didn't you calculate it?" asked Oser again.

Dr. Finck said he recalled a figure somewhere around 45 degrees.

Oser told Dr. Finck, "Using State Exhibit No. 68, can you tell me the lateral angle right to left of the arrow going through the neck?"

Dr. Finck asked Oser to clarify the question.

"At how much angle did the bullet go in the President's back?" asked Oser.

Dymond Objects

to Question

"This is something impossible to answer," said Dymond objecting to the question.

Judge Haggerty said, "He

you."

Oser protested this was his testimony.

Judge Haggerty leaned over and asked Dr. Finck, "Can you give us the angle of entry?"

"In relation to the right and left or horizontal plane?" replied Dr. Finck.

"Right and left," said Oser. "Did you calculate such an angle?"

"I don't recall the angles of the right to left direction," said Dr. Finck.

While Dr. Finck was making that statement, Garrison made his first courtroom appearance of the week.

Oser asked Dr. Finck if it wouldn't have been a small corridor for a bullet to go through and not hit a bone.

"It is possible for a bullet to produce an entry and exit without producing gross damage," said Dr. Finck.

"Were there any metallic fragments in the neck wound?" asked Oser.

"I don't recall fragments in the area of the neck," said Dr. Finck. "But there were numerous ones that showed up on the X-rays of the head."

Oser asked Dr. Finck why the five-page report dated Jan. 26, 1967, was prepared.

Finck Explains

Purpose of Report

Dr. Finck explained that its purpose was to correlate "our autopsy report and the X-rays and photographs of the wounds. We had seen the X-rays at the autopsy, but had not seen the photos. We were asked to look at them."

"Who asked you to look?" asked Oser.

There was a long pause as Dr. Finck thought. He held his hand to his chin as if in deep contemplation. Up above him, Judge Haggerty suddenly said, "Mr. Oser, are you waiting for an answer?"

There was loud laughter in the audience.

"Yes, your honor," said Oser.

"I saw those photos and X-rays at the Archives of the United States," said Dr. Finck.

Oser started to say something. Judge Haggerty interrupted, "Wait a minute, Mr. Oser, I'm trying to help you out. Who asked you to view them, Dr. Finck?"

"As I recall it was Mr. Erby of the Department of Justice," said Dr. Finck. "There were many names involved in this."

Oser asked Dr. Finck if he asked to do this because of a panel review that was held on the autopsy report. "This was in January, 1967, that we did ours," said Dr. Finck. "I was not aware then of this panel review which took place in 1968."

Dr. Finck acknowledged that he had read the work of the four-man panel review, receiving a copy of it only this month (February).

It was at this point that Judge Haggerty called an afternoon recess.

Dr. Finck First

Witness Called

The trial was resumed at 9:02 a.m. and Dr. Finck was the first witness called by the defense. He was accepted as an expert witness in the field of anatomic pathology and forensic pathology without any questions being asked by the prosecution.

As soon as he was qualified as an expert witness, Dymond moved into the area of the autopsy on President Kennedy.

Dr. Finck, then a lieutenant colonel, said that on Nov. 22, 1963, he was contacted by Dr. Humes and participated in the autopsy with Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell, both Navy doctors.

"Are you one of the coauthors of the pathology report of the autopsy?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, I am," answered Dr. Finck.

The first wound which Dymond asked the witness to discuss was the body wound.

Dr. Finck said he observed a wound "on the right side of the neck of President Kennedy." Dymond then asked him to point out for the jury on the back of William Wegmann, another defense attorney, just where the wound was located.

Using a sail ruler, Dr. Finck made several measurements and then indicated the approximate spot. Dymond then asked the doctor to mark in pen the spot on Wegmann's shirt.

Wegmann appeared surprised by the request, but joined in with Dymond, the state attorneys and the spectators in court in smiling good-naturedly.

Measurements

Are Explained

Dr. Finck, after placing the pen mark on the shirt, apolo-

marked his shirt. After placing the mark, Dr. Finck explained that he had made measurements to locate the position as being approximately five inches from the right mastoid process (a bone behind the ear) and approximately five inches from the upper bony prominence of the right shoulder and two inches to the right of the back's midline.

Returning to the witness stand he said he observed the wound and said the hole had regular edges that had been pushed inward. He said the edge showed abrasions which, he added, are usually seen when a projectile rubs against the skin.

Dymond asked him if he examined it minutely and Dr. Finck said he did. "I looked at it very closely and had the opinion, based on the characteristics I've mentioned — the regular edge pushed inward with the abrasion — that this was the wound of entry."

Dymond then asked if he was able to determine from the nature of the wound what had entered. "It was compatible with a wound caused by a bullet," Dr. Finck answered.

Dymond then asked if the witness had observed anything in relation to the wound that would make it incompatible or inconsistent with it being a wound of entry. "No," was Dr. Finck's answer.

Dr. Finck was then asked if he had examined a wound in the front neck region of President Kennedy.

The witness said that he saw in the front of the neck a sideways incision made for the purpose of allowing breathing. He said it was a very common incision, "very commonly found on unconscious persons."

"I did not see a wound of exit at that time, but the following day Dr. Humes called the surgeons in Dallas. . ."

Oser Objects to Comments

Oser objected that Dr. Finck's comments amounted to hearsay and Dymond told the witness that he could testify only to what he did and not to what concerned the actions of someone else or what someone else was told.

Dr. Finck then explained that "When you have a wound of

quested, she has no bullets, then you need some other information. Where the bullet went. There was no exit and no bullet and I insist on that point (the information received from Dallas).

Judge Haggerty then told the witness, "You may insist on that point, but we're going to follow the law" regarding hearsay evidence.

Dymond then asked the witness if he had requested X-rays of the entire body, and he said he had.

"Was the location of the incision (in the front neck region) medically consistent with that area which would have served as a point of exit?" asked Dymond.

"Entirely," answered the doctor.

"Was there anything that would have made it inconsistent as a point of exit?"

"No," answered Dr. Finck.

Dymond then asked Dr. Finck if he had any opinion as to what was the point of exit. He said he did because he had seen the shirt of President Kennedy and he described the small hole "at the approximate level of the tie knot." He said the fiber edges "showed blood and were turned outward, indicating an exit hole, and the position of the exit hole was entirely compatible with the level of the incision I saw."

Drawing of Wound Is Introduced

Dymond then introduced an exhibit which Dr. Finck identified as having been drawn by a Navy enlisted man in connection with the testimony of the three pathologists before the Warren Commission. He said Dr. Humes supervised the drawing of the sketch which depicted the wound he was discussing. He said it depicted where the projectile entered and where it came out, and he said it depicted that the entry wound was higher than the exit point.

"Dr. Finck, let me ask you if this sketch purports to represent the actual vertical position of President Kennedy when he was hit?" asked Dymond.

Dr. Finck said that regarding the position of the President, the Zapruder film shows him sitting in a straight up position, looking in a general forward direction.

Dymond asked if from examination of the film, the actual moment when the Presi-

dent was first struck was determined.

Dr. Finck said the Zapruder film was of great value to pathologists in that it established the position of the President and also established the sequence of the shots. "At the time of the autopsy we did not determine the sequence of the shots . . . the sequence was estimated by the Zapruder films."

Dymond then asked the witness if he had a firm opinion about the inflicting of the wound.

"It was definitely inflicted by a shot from the rear."

Questions Asked About Head Wound

The defense attorney then moved in a series of questions concerning the head wound which President Kennedy received.

Dr. Finck said he saw a wound in the back of the head on the right side "at approximately one inch from the bony prominence you can feel in the back of your head."

Dymond then offered himself as a volunteer, asked Dr. Finck to point out on his head where the wound was, and he added: "But let's not mark this one."

Dr. Finck said this wound had slightly irregular edges and there was a hole in the bone in the skull. Concerning the irregular edges, he said a bullet striking a person's head meets resistance from the bone underneath, whereas a bullet striking the back of the neck does not meet such resistance.

He said he examined the bullet hole from out and inside the skull. "When I examined it from the outside I did not see a crater, but when I looked at the wound from the inside I saw a definite crater. This is a certain factor to identify positively the direction of a projectile going through a flat bone."

Dymond then introduced another exhibit, this one an illustration prepared by Dr. Finck before the assassination. He said he used it to illustrate lectures in demonstrating patterns in a through-and-through or perforating missile wound.

He then explained the illustration to the jury and discussed what happened when such a wound occurs.

In addition to the hole in the back of the head, Dr. Finck said there was also a very large star-shaped wound approximately five inches in dia-

meter on the right side and top of the President's head.

Portions of Bone Received from Dallas

He added that during the course of the autopsy, portions of bone were received from Dallas and they were of the same appearance as the remaining skull of the President.

He continued: "Because of the shattering explosive force produced by the bullet, the wound of exit is very irregular . . ."

Dymond asked if he saw any skull fragments that he determined were incompatible with the wound on the side being the exit area. "There were none," said Dr. Finck.

Dymond asked Dr. Finck if he had a definite impression about the path of the bullet and Dr. Finck said he did.

"I have the firm opinion that the bullet entered in the back and exited on the right side of the top of the head producing a very large wound."

Dymond asked if in view of the small size of the entry hole and the relative large size of the hole of exit, the witness had determined the angle which the bullet entered the head. Dr. Finck said he had a firm opinion that the direction of the bullet was down. Dymond asked him when he formed his opinions about the direction and number of wounds. "At the time I signed the autopsy report, I had a firm opinion that both bullets struck in the back; one in the back of the neck and the other in back of the head."

Dymond asked if his opinion was an "honest, professional opinion," and he said it was. Dymond asked if his opinion had been affected by the desire of request of anyone in government and Dr. Finck repeated, "My opinion is an honest opinion."

No Disagreement, Says Dr. Finck

Oser began his cross-examination by asking the witness if there was any disagreement between the three pathologists "as to what was done and the results" of the autopsy. Dr. Finck said there were none.

Oser asked the witness if he had conducted any experiment or research on missile penetration of the brain. Dr. Finck said he did not, but added that he has studied the effects of

lets striking blow and also effects of bullets going through a gelatin block, which said is the approximate consistency of soft (human) tissue.

He also told Oser he conducted his experiment after testifying before the Warren Commission. He said the experiments were conducted in December, 1965, and January, 1966, and concerned rifle bullets "but they had no connection with the assassination of President Kennedy."

Oser asked him if at the time the autopsy report, the report was "primarily based on observation," and Dr. Finck said this was correct.

He then asked when the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Texas were contacted. Dr. Finck said Dr. Humes called Parkland the morning after the autopsy.

"Why did you delay until the next morning when the body was already removed?" asked Oser.

"I can't explain that," said Dr. Finck, and he then repeated the reasons for the call.

"We had a wound of entry and we had seen no exit and we knew there was no bullet remaining in the cadaver. There was a very strong reason for inquiring (of Parkland doctors) if there was another wound," he said.

Oser asked him if he was not puzzled by this at the time, and Dr. Finck said he was. "Then why didn't you call the doctors at Parkland while the President's body was still being examined?"

"I will ~~persuade~~ you," said Dr. Finck, "that I was not in charge. I was called as a consultant to look at the wounds. I wasn't running the show."

Witness Asked

Who Was in Charge

Oser asked who was in charge, and Dr. Finck said that Dr. Humes had asked that question and an Army general at the scene said, "I am."

Oser then asked with three qualified pathologists present, was the Army general also a qualified pathologist. "Not to my knowledge," answered the witness. He also said he does not remember the general's name.

Dr. Finck was asked if when he arrived the autopsy had already started. He said that when he arrived some X-rays had been taken of the President's head and the President's ~~body~~ had been

removed. He said Dr. Humes told him that ~~that~~ it was difficult for ~~to~~ to do this.

He said there had been no removal of the wound of entry and that he made positive identification of the wounds.

Oser asked how many military personnel were present in the room as the autopsy was being performed. He said it was "quite crowded" and he did not look around and ask for names. He said the crowd included military and civilian personnel; federal agents, Secret Service agents, and he said some FBI agents were present for part of the autopsy.

Dr. Finck said that when the autopsy was concluded he was specifically told by the Surgeon General of the Navy that he "was not to discuss the case" without first coordinating with the Attorney General (Robert F. Kennedy).

Oser asked Dr. Finck if he knew how many photographs were taken. He said that while he remembers photographs being taken "I can't give the exact number, but this information is available."

Dr. Finck Asked

About Photographs

Dr. Finck was next asked if "prior to writing your report did you have occasion to view these photographs?"

"Yes, I did," he answered.

Oser then presented him with a report signed by Dr. Finck dated Jan. 26, 1967, and Dr. Finck identified it as being his signature. The state attorney asked him to explain a statement that "Dr. Finck first saw the photographs on Jan. 20, 1967."

When Dr. Finck said this was correct, Oser asked why he had just answered that he saw them before writing his autopsy report.

"I did not say I had seen the photographs before writing my report in 1963," he answered.

The court reporter was asked to repeat the question and answer and Dr. Finck said, "I may have said I didn't and was misunderstood. I am very firm on this point of seeing the photographs of President Kennedy."

"I was there when they were taken, but I did not see the photographs of the wounds before I wrote my report."

Oser asked Dr. Finck why he had said he saw them if he didn't see them. "I never said that," he insisted, "it was

The defense objected that Oser was arguing with the witness, and Oser countered: "I have a right to go into the credibility of this witness."

Oser persisted and asked if the reason was "someone misunderstood you," and Dr. Finck answered, "I think so."

Dr. Finck said he wished to emphasize that the photographs were taken on Nov. 22, 1963, and he did not see them until January, 1967. He said they were turned over to the Secret Service.

Oser then asked if in the area of pathology, especially in the area of conclusions, if photographs and X-rays are used routinely in reaching conclusions.

"It is extremely useful," said the witness.

X-Rays, Photos

Not Available

Oser then asked Dr. Finck, if to his knowledge, the photographs and X-rays were ever displayed to members of the Warren Commission. He said that when he and the two other doctors appeared in March, 1964, "the X-rays and photographs were not available to us in the preparation of our testimony." Oser asked if he knew why, and he answered: "I was told it was the wish of the Attorney General who was then Robert F. Kennedy."

Oser then introduced some exhibits which Dr. Finck said were familiar, "but I'm not the author of them," and he later said "these drawings may have been made by Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell."

The exhibit depicted some medical information on a form and also depicted the body of a man with marks made to indicate wounds.

Dr. Finck said, "I'd like to add something. As a pathologist you put down what you find to show approximate location." He cited the advantage of having immediate records on the number of wounds, location, dimension, etc.

Oser asked if it was not a fact that the hole marked in the back of the body on the exhibit "is considerably lower and in a different position than the hole on Mr. Wegmann's shirt?"

Dr. Finck said the wound he saw in the back of the neck was higher "than the one I see on the drawing."

There was some arguing about Oser's questions and Dr. Finck's answers, which some-

times afforded the answer to the question. Judge Haggerty finally told the witness he must answer the questions "yes" or "no" and then he could explain. "He can't volunteer information every time he wants to," said the judge.

Dr. Finck came off the stand to take a close look at the mark he placed on Wegmann's shirt and then he looked at the drawing. "In relation to the drawing," he said, "the mark on the shirt is higher than the mark on the drawing," and he said the mark he placed on the shirt corresponded with where he saw the mark on President Kennedy.

Oser introduced some other drawings, one depicting the throat wound and one the head wound, and they were accepted.

Dr. Finck said he did not know the name of the man who drew them, adding he seemed to think it was an enlisted man named "Ryd Berg."

"Can you tell us whether he had any of the photographs or X-rays available to him?" asked Oser.

"To my knowledge," said Dr. Finck, "the Navy enlisted man did not have the photographs or X-rays; likewise they were not available to us in March, 1964."

Oser asked a few more questions about exhibits and reports but Judge Haggerty recessed for lunch shortly before noon when Oser asked for time to have someone obtain one of the volumes of the Warren Report from the DA's office.

Judge Haggerty said he was going to recess, but Oser said he had only one question to ask in connection with this. "You think you have only one question," said the judge, "but it may take you a half-hour to get it answered."

Drawings Show Kennedy Wounds



DRAWINGS showing the wounds suffered by President John F. Kennedy were introduced into evidence Monday by the state during

the Clay Shaw trial. The left drawing shows the throat wound, while the other shows the wound to the head.



COL. PIERRE A. FINCK
Testifies about autopsy.

FBI

Date: 2/20/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
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Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 4 newspaper articles
appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning captioned
matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
1 - Miami (Enc. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC-103

FEB 22 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

MAR 10 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PROBED JFK DEATH HERE, EX-AGENT SAYS

A former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent testified today he was investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in New Orleans a few days after the president was shot to death in Dallas.

Retired FBI Agent Regis L. Kennedy acknowledged this after a legal hassle that caused a 90-minute delay in the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-17-69
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-107

6779

of Clay L. Shaw this morning.

Shaw, 55, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy, who died Nov. 22, 1963.

District Attorney Jim Garrison, whose investigation of the assassination led to the charges against Shaw, took part for the first time in the questioning of witnesses today, the 24th day.

THE STATE APPARENTLY WANTED to establish that federal agencies were pursuing a probe of the slaying here before the mysterious "Clay Bertrand" came into the picture.

Garrison first asked the FBI agent about his interview with New Orleans attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr. on Nov. 25, 1963. Kennedy said as a result of this interview, he spent about 20 hours searching for Clay Bertrand.

Andrews told the Warren Commission he received a telephone call at Hotel Dieu, where he was hospitalized, the day after the assassination, from Bertrand, who asked him to go to Dallas and defend Lee Harvey Oswald, then charged with the slaying of the president. Oswald was shot to death the next day by Jack Ruby.

Garrison's contention that Shaw is actually Bertrand is a key part of the state's case.

REGIS KENNEDY WAS ASKED if he was investigating the assassination on Nov. 25 when he received a call from Andrews and went to interview him.

"I think that question is outside the purview of the authority granted me," Kennedy said. FBI agents can testify in state court only with the express permission of the Justice Department.

There was a long delay while Assistant U.S. Attorney Harry Connick huddled with Kennedy, and it finally was necessary to call U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell in Washington to settle the matter. This required a 90-minute recess.

Finally, court resumed and chief prosecutor James L. Alcock repeated the question:

"Prior to your interview with Andrews, were you personally engaged in an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy?"

"YES, I WAS," THE AGENT REPLIED.

Alcock then asked him if he went to interview Andrews about the Bertrand call. He said he did, and the state excused him.

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond asked Kennedy one question on cross-examination:

"Did you ever find Bertrand?"

"No," said Kennedy. He was excused.

Andrews was convicted of perjury in 1967 after Garrison charged he gave conflicting accounts of the Bertrand matter. His final word on the subject was that Shaw is not Bertrand, though earlier he said "I can't say he is and I can't say he ain't."

Another witness this morning was William E. Newman, a Dallas electrical contractor, who said he was present at the assassination and thought the shots fired at the president came from the grassy knoll area in front of the motorcade.

GARRISON IS SEEKING to **DESTROY** the Warren Commission's conclusion that all shots came from the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository, to the rear of Kennedy.

Originally scheduled to be heard this morning were former Texas Gov. and Mrs. John B. Connally, but the state postponed their appearance because illness of other witnesses has put the trial behind schedule.

The last witness in the morning session was Herbert Orth, a photo lab technician for Life Magazine, who was to bring with him 21 color prints of the film of the assassination taken by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder.

As Newman took the stand to open today's proceedings, Dymond made his usual objection that testimony about events in Dealey Plaza is irrelevant to the Shaw case. As usual, he was overruled.

UNDER QUESTIONING BY GARRISON, Newman said he was standing in Dealey Plaza with his wife and two sons about halfway between Houston st. and the triple underpass.

Newman said he stood with his back to the grassy knoll, and to the right of the president's motorcade. He identified a picture of the assassination scene in which he pointed himself out lying on the grass, and a second picture in which he also was shown.

The witness said he heard at least three shots, which he said sounded as if they came from directly behind him. This would have been the grassy knoll area.

At the time of the shots, Newman said, the president "threw up his hands" and Gov. Connally grabbed his stomach. He saw blood on the governor's suit, Newman said.

THE WITNESS SAID THE PRESIDENT remained upright. "I caught a glimpse in his eyes and it was a cold stare like he was staring right through me," he said.

When the third shot hit Kennedy, Newman said, the president "just stiffened and fell to the left into his wife's lap."

Newman said he gave a statement on what he saw to the FBI and the sheriff's office, but was not interviewed by the Warren Commission.

Under cross-examination by Dymond, Newman said Kennedy had turned his head halfway to the right when the fatal shot hit him.

"IS IT NOT A FACT that if he had his head turned, it would have been impossible to hit his right ear from the grassy knoll area?" Dymond asked. (Newman had said earlier Kennedy's right ear was shot off.)

Alcock objected that the witness was being asked for a conclusion, and was sustained. But Dymond asked the question in another form and the witness conceded it would be unlikely that a bullet fired from some parts of the knoll area could have hit Kennedy near his right ear.

Dymond asked if a shot from the book depository window could have hit Kennedy in the right ear. Newman said:

"I don't know. I'm led to believe he was looking more straight ahead . . . at the time of the shot."

NEWMAN FINALLY SAID HE DIDN'T know the exact position of the president's head at the time he was fatally shot.

Newman was excused and the state called Regis Kennedy. Kennedy said he retired last May 1 after 31 years as an agent for the FBI.

Kennedy testified that on Nov. 25, 1963, he interviewed Andrews at Hotel Dieu. He said Andrews had claimed that

an hour or two before the interview, and the interview was in response to the call.

After the interview, Kennedy said, he attempted to locate an individual named Clay Bertrand. He said he checked police department files, city directories, telephone listings and "reviewed practically every piece of paper that Mr. Andrews had in his office, with his assistance."

HE SAID HE SPENT ABOUT 20 hours looking for Bertrand.

Then Garrison asked Kennedy:

"Prior to your interview with Andrews, were you personally engaged in an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy?"

The witness huddled with Connick and said that to answer the question would go beyond the privilege of the U.S. attorney general to let him appear at the trial. He said he would have to call Washington to get permission to answer.

THE JURY WAS EXCUSED so the question could be argued. Alcock said the state is trying to determine whether between Nov. 22 and Nov. 25 the agent was investigating the assassination, and if the search for Bertrand was part of that general investigation.

Connick said Kennedy has the authority to testify as to his interview with Andrews, but "beyond that he has no authority to answer other questions."

The judge then called a recess to consider the question.

When court resumed 90 minutes later, the question was repeated and Kennedy testified that he was engaged in an investigation of the assassination before he talked to Andrews.

ON CROSS-EXAMINATION, Dymond asked the agent if he ever located Bertrand. Kennedy said he did not.

The final witness of the morning session was Orth, who said he had 21 color slides from the Zapruder film. The judge then called a recess for lunch.

As this afternoon's session opened, the jury was sent out and the color slides were shown for identification purposes.

The slides were identified by Dr. John M. Nichols of Kansas University, who qualified as an expert in pathology and forensic medicine.

Tomorrow, Mardi Gras, will be a holiday for the court. Judge Haggerty has said he is working out a plan by which the jurors can watch the parades.



REGIS L. KENNEDY... HERBERT ORTH

Shaw trial witnesses today

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

24TH DAY

Shaw Trial Proceedings

Court proceedings in the 24th day of the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw follow:

District Attorney Jim Garrison, making only his fourth appearance in the court room since the trial started, questioned the first witness this morning.

HE CALLED William E. Newman Jr., a Dallas, Tex., electrical contractor.

Newman testified to seeing President John F. Kennedy assassinated in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond, at the outset of Newman's testimony, objected on grounds that it was irrelevant to the case. He was overruled by Judge Edward A. Magerty Jr.

Q—"Where were you standing in Dealey Plaza?" Garrison asked.

A—"I was standing about half way between Houston st. and the triple underpass.

Q—"Was anyone with you?"

A—"I was with my wife and two sons.

Q—"What time did you arrive at the scene?"

A—"I am not certain . . . We arrived at the scene before the parade reached us by about 15 minutes.

Garrison then asked Newman to leave the witness stand and identify his position in Dealey Plaza by placing symbols on a plot plan map, an aerial photo and a mockup of the plaza.

NEWMAN testified that he stood with his family with his back to the grassy knoll and on the President's right side as he approached in the motorcade.

Q—"Can you recall what kind of structure is back here?"

A—"Yes, sir, this is primarily a hedge row . . . trees, pri-

marily to beautify the plot.

Newman was talking about the area that would have been behind him, generally identified as the grassy knoll.

Q—"If you will just follow me over here to this mockup, can you locate your approximate position?"

A—"Yes, sir. This represents my wife. I believe she's back a little from there. Closer to this light standard.

Newman then went back to the witness stand and Garrison continued the questioning.

Q—"I show you, Mr. Newman, a photograph and ask you if you think you have seen this scene before.

A—"Yes, sir, I have.

Q—"What does this picture represent?"

A—"This is shortly after the assassination. This is myself lying on the grass, and my wife.

GARRISON showed Newman a second picture.

Q—"Have you ever seen this scene before?"

A—"It shows myself in the picture shortly after the assassination.

Q—"Where are you in the picture?"

A—"Right here.

Q—"Take this picture and mark an 'N' over your body.

NEWMAN then marked the picture.

Garrison then questioned Newman about the shooting itself, asking him to describe what he saw.

A—"I saw the President of the United States shot to death.

Q—"How many shots did you hear?"

A—"I heard at least three.

(Newman said he had often thought he might have heard four shots.) From the sound of the shots it sounded like they were coming from directly behind me. In my opinion, the sound of the shots, directly behind me.

WHEN NEWMAN tried to say that "everybody else" seemed to think the same thing, Dymond objected on the grounds that the witness was drawing conclusions.

At this point, at the request of Garrison, Newman went to the mockup and pointed to a spot to where he thought the shots originated.

The plot plan and mockup are not visible to the gallery, but Newman was facing toward President Kennedy and this would mean that the shots came from an area of the triple over-underpass or far end of the grassy knoll area.

NEWMAN continued his testimony.

"My wife and myself were watching the parade come toward us. As the car was approaching, there were two shots—boom boom—and at this time, the President threw his hands up like this (Newman placed his hand in front of him at each side of his head with palms out) and at that time, we thought they were firecrackers and he was protecting his face."

Newman testified, in answer to questions, that former Texas Gov. John B. Connally, riding in the same car with Kennedy, put his hands down to the area of his stomach and Newman said he saw blood on the governor's suit.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-17-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-10900-1779

NEWMAN continued: "The president all the time stayed upright in the seat of the car. I caught a glimpse in his eyes and it was a cold stare like he was staring right through me."

Newman was then questioned about the third shot.

A—I observed his ear fly off . . . He just went stiff like a board and he fell left into his wife's lap. I said, that's it. That's when we hit the ground. I thought the shots were coming over our heads.

Q—How far away were you?

A—I was the width of a car lane.

Garrison asked Newman if he saw any other reaction.

A—I do recall that when the impact hit him, he just stiffened and fell to the left into his wife's lap.

Q—From your position, did he go toward you or away?

A—He went away.

Q—Did you report what you had seen?

A—Yes, I gave a statement to the FBI and the sheriff's office.

Q—Were you interviewed by the Warren Commission?

A—No, I wasn't.

UNDER cross-examination, Dymond sought to show that the President could not have been shot from the grassy knoll area.

Q—Would it be accurate to say that the President turned his head half way to the right just before he was shot?

A—I would say he might have turned at an angle just about like I'm turned.

At this point Newman turned his head to the right toward the jury box.

Q—Is it not a fact that if he had his head turned it would have been impossible to hit his right ear from the grassy knoll area?

Assistant DA James L. Alcock objected at this point, stating that a witness could not give his opinion.

DYMOND tried the question again, but Alcock contended that Newman was being asked to speculate.

At this point, Newman again left the witness stand and looked with Dymond at the mockup of Dealey Plaza.

that it is unlikely that a bullet fired from some parts of the grassy knoll area could have hit Kennedy in the right ear area.

DYMOND then resumed the questioning.

Q—In view of the angle (of President's head), is it not a fact that a shot from the Texas book depository could have hit him in the right ear?

A—I don't know. I'm led to believe he was looking more straight ahead . . . at the time of the shot.

Q—Mr. Newman, didn't you testify on direct examination that the President had his head turned to the right as if looking for someone in the crowd or at the crowd when the third shot was fired?

Assistant DA James L. Alcock objected but Judge Haggerty allowed the witness to answer.

A—I intended to say as the motorcade was approaching the President was moving his head to look into the crowd—at someone—and straight ahead.

Q—You don't know the exact position of his head when that third shot was fired?

A—No.

AT THIS POINT the witness was excused by both the state and the defense. Garrison asked the judge's permission to show the two pictures to the jury that Newman had identified as pictures in which he appeared, standing on the curb watching President Kennedy's car passing.

Garrison then called ex-FBI agent Regis L. Kennedy and Alcock took up the questioning. Kennedy was accompanied into the courtroom by U.S. Attorney Harry Connick. Kennedy told the court he retired from the FBI on May 1, 1968, after serving the bureau for just under 31 years. He said under questioning that he was employed by the bureau in New Orleans in November of 1963.

Q—Again referring to Nov. 25, 1963, did you have an occasion at that time to interview Dean Andrews (local criminal lawyer who claims he was asked to defend Oswald by a caller named Clem Bertrand)?

A—I did.

Q—Where?

A—At Hotel Dietz.

Q—Were you alone at that time?

with me. I don't recall exact name.

Q—Anyone else there?

A—No.

Q—Can you recall what time this interview took place?

A—Shortly after noon. It's been five years and I would say shortly after noon to the best of my knowledge. Maybe it was a little later.

Q—What was the purpose of the interview?

A—He called me.

Q—Prior to that had you received any communication from Mr. Andrews?

A—Yes, a telephone call.

Q—When?

A—An hour or two before that.

Q—In response to that phone call, did you interview Mr. Andrews?

A—I did.

Q—As a result of that interview, did you have occasion to investigate or locate a Clay Bertrand.

AT THIS POINT Dymond objected to the line of questioning but Judge Haggerty ruled that as an FBI man Mr. Kennedy could tell what he did at that time as an agent. Alcock continued:

Q—As a result of that interview with him, what did you do after that conversation?

A—First I reported to my superiors. Subsequently I attempted to locate an individual named Clay Bertrand.

Q—Did you say Clay?

A—I said Clay.

Q—What efforts did you make? Exactly what did you do? What specific area did you cover?

A—Like I say, it's been five years. I'd say that the areas checked were the police department files, city directories, telephone listings and other places, seeking information, speaking to various people that should be knowledgeable and with those who had contacts in the French Quarter and we reviewed practically every piece of paper that Mr. Andrews had in his office, with his assistance. I won't say that I saw all of his papers or looked at them. I didn't pry into his private law office to the extreme and view all of his files.

Q—To your knowledge, can you say how many agents were assisting you?

A—Frankly, I couldn't give

to say. Q—How many days or more did you seek or look for an individual called Clay Bertrand?

A—I can't say the exact number of hours I actually worked on this. This is strictly a guess. But I would say personally not more than 20 hours.

Q—Do you know how many hours the other agents spent on this?

A—No way of even estimating.

Q—Was any particular geographic area of the city checked?

A—Yes. The French Quarter.

Q—Did you personally go into the Quarter?

A—Yes.

Q—Once or more than once?

A—More than once.

Q—Prior to your interview with Andrews, were you personally engaged in an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy?

A—I think to answer that question would go beyond my authority to say under privilege of the attorney general to let me appear here. Before I answer that I would have to confer with the U.S. attorney.

KENNEDY and Connick left the courtroom and conferred in the judge's chambers. When they returned Kennedy said he had been directed to say that to answer the question would go beyond the privilege under which he was appearing.

Before he could answer, Kennedy said, the U.S. attorney would have to contact the attorney general to determine if the question could be answered. Kennedy said Connick would be glad to contact the attorney general if necessary.

Alcock then said to Judge Haggerty: "Agent Kennedy knows well that the president was killed on Nov. 22. This interview took place on Nov. 25. My next question was, was he engaged in the investigation from the 22nd and thereafter."

AT THIS POINT, Dymond, addressing the court, said that he thought the best thing to do would be for Kennedy

of the Justice Department to find out whether he answer.

Alcock said he did not object to the Court taking a five-minute recess.

Judge Haggerty determined the legal question should be argued outside the presence of the jury and he directed the deputy sheriffs to remove jurors from the room. Judge then asked, "What is the legal status of this at the moment?"

ALCOCK replied, "What we are attempting to determine is whether between Nov. 22 and Nov. 25 agent Kennedy was engaged in the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, including the 25 interview with Andrews. Additionally, the state would like to know if his check for Clay Bertrand was of that general investigation."

"This is highly relevant to the case in our opinion and I might state that Agent Kennedy testified last summer in another case in this court and at that time did respond to that question or one similarly phrased."

Judge Haggerty then asked Connick the position of the United States attorney's office in this matter.

Connick then replied, "Mr. Kennedy has the authority to testify as to the interview with Dean Andrews, but beyond that he has no authority to answer any other questions. I would be glad to contact the Attorney General and ascertain whether Mr. Kennedy has authority to go to other specific questions."

AT THIS TIME Connick asked to confer with Kennedy about his specific answers in his previous case.

Connick then replied, "Mr. Kennedy has no recollection of his specific answers and, in the light of this, he should not be allowed to testify."

Alcock told the court that the transcript of the particular case involving Kennedy's testimony has never been drawn up and he said he did request a transcript of Kennedy's particular testimony although he has never received it.

THE JUDGE replied, "I understand the legal questions involved and I think we had best have a conference in my chambers and, therefore, I am calling a five-minute recess."

THE JURY filed back into the courtroom at 11:30 a. m. after a 5-minute recess. Reporters and spectators scurried back to their places.

Connick conferred briefly with witness Kennedy.

Alcock resumed questioning of the witness indicating he had a couple of written questions that had been cleared by the U.S. attorney general.

Q—Prior to your interview with Dean Andrews were you engaged in an investigation of President Kennedy's assassination?

A—Yes, I was.

Q—Were you seeking Clay Bertrand?

A—Yes, I was.

Alcock then turned over the witness for cross examination. Dymond had a lone question.

Q—Did you ever locate Clay Bertrand?

A—No, sir, I did not.

JUDGE Haggerty then related to both sides that he had sent for a transcript of Regis Kennedy's testimony at a preliminary hearing.

Alcock said he saw no need of it, and neither did Dymond.

Judge Haggerty directed Alcock to call his next witness. Alcock then said William Alford had been sent to get a Mr. Orr, identified only as a representative of Life Magazine.

Judge Haggerty told Alcock to have assistant DA Andrew Sciambra use the judge's telephone to contact the airport to see if Orr's plane had arrived.

Assistant DA Alford ques-

tioned Herbert Orth, the deputy photographic laboratory chief for Life magazine.

Q—Mr. Orth, did you develop any photos of the Kennedy assassination?

A—Yes, I did.

Q—WHAT, EXACTLY, did you make?

A—From the original Zapruder film. I made black and white prints and color slides from the prints.

At this point the defense objected to the testimony of the witness. It was overruled by Judge Haggerty. Dymond filed a bill of exception on the grounds the testimony was irrelevant to the case.

Q—When was the black and white film made?

A—The black and white prints were made years ago for editorial purposes, but the color slides were made recently.

Q—How many color pictures do you have?

A—Twenty-one.

Q—Were these prints made by you personally?

A—Some by me, some by others under my supervision.

Q—How many slides did you make?

A—From frame 300 to Frame 320.

Q—Were these processed by you personally?

A—Yes, they were.

Q—WHAT DO THE numbers on the slides represent?

A—The actual frame numbers that correspond with the Zapruder film.

At this point the color slides were presented to the defense for examination.

Cross-examination was made by Dymond.

Q—How many people were involved in the process of this film?

A—All of it was made under my supervision. There were seven people involved at one time or the other, but everything came through me.

At this juncture Judge Haggerty called a recess for lunch.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Testimony Resumes In Conspiracy Trial

The trial of Clay L. Shaw resumes today after a Carnival holiday, with Dr. John M. Nichols of Kansas University due to continue his testimony.

Dr. Nichols, a pathologist and expert on forensic medicine, testified Monday that he believes, on the basis of his study of color slides taken from the Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, that the fatal bullet was fired from the front.

Shaw, 55, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy.

DR. NICHOLS also testified he believes Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas showed pain reactions from different bullets.

The witness thus struck at two key points in the Warren Commission's version of the assassination — that all the shots fired at the presidential car came from the rear, and that the first bullet ripped through the bodies of both Kennedy and Connally.

Dr. Nichols' testimony was cut short Monday when some of the grisly details apparently were too much for one juror, who suffered an upset stomach. More direct examination of the witness by the state was the first order of business this morning, to be followed by cross-examination.

THE JURORS watched the

Rex parade yesterday from a balcony of a private home in the uptown section, then went back to their hotel where they are sequestered for the duration of the trial.

Shaw, free on bond, spent a quiet holiday with friends.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Justice Department filed notice of appeal of a decision by Washington, D. C., General Sessions Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. that the 45 photographs and 24 X-rays of the Kennedy autopsy report, along with Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle and other items, be removed from the National Archives and taken to New Orleans for the Shaw trial.

THE AUTOPSY records and photos are concealed in the Archives till 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

District attorney Jim Garrison claims Shaw conspired with Oswald and David W. Ferrie to kill Kennedy. However, testimony in recent days has centered around the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination itself and Shaw's name has not been mentioned.

The key to the state's case against the Warren Commission thus far has been the film taken in Dealey Plaza by Zapruder, a Dallas dress manufacturer. It appears to show Kennedy's body moving backwards after the fatal shot hit him.

Garrison contends this backs up his assertion that shots were fired from more than one direction, thus destroying the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald fired them all.

ZAPRUDER, INTERVIEWED yesterday in Dallas by Associated Press writer Ruth Ann Vaughn, said he doesn't have a print of the movie.

"That film is with Time and Life," said Zapruder, who sold the movie to the magazine corporation for \$25,000.

"I'm glad I don't have it. I believe we should respect it and let it go for a while," he said.

Zapruder, who had just returned after testifying at the Shaw trial, said his part in history doesn't affect him much any more.

"I'M GOING ON about my business," he said. "It affected me emotionally at the beginning, but as things go on you learn to live."

He gave the \$25,000 he received for the films to the family of Policeman J. D. Tippit.

Tippit was killed, said investigators, as he stopped Oswald shortly after the President was slain. The gunfire involving Tippit led to the arrest of Oswald.

ZAPRUDER SAID he is not as avid a picture buff as he was prior to the assassination.

"I kind of lost my spirit after that tragedy," he said.

Has he taken any other important pictures?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-19-69
Edition:
Author: RED CONET
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

62-111-6777

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Registered as 'Bertrand,' Airport Lounge Hostess Says Claim Backs Russo Story, DA's Charge

Richard Randolph Carr, Dallas, Tex., testified today he saw four men, including a "Latin," emerge from the Texas School Book Depository after President John F. Kennedy was shot. He said three of them drove away in a station wagon and the fourth walked from the scene. The witness said he told this to the FBI and was told to "keep my mouth shut."

A hostess at the VIP Room at the New Orleans International Airport testified today she saw Clay L. Shaw sign the room's guest register as "Clay Bertrand" in December, 1966.

The witness, Mrs. Jesse Parker, said Shaw came into the room with another man, whom she could not identify, and signed the book. She pointed

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-19-69

Edition: RFD FL/SH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

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Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

out the signature in the book, then pointed out Shaw in the courtroom as the man who signed it.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON charges that Shaw used the alias Clay or Clem Bertrand, and the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, testified he was introduced to Shaw by this name at a party at which Russo says the assassination of Kennedy was discussed.

Shaw has denied ever using the alias.

Also this morning, there was further testimony by Dr. John M. Nichols of Kansas University, who testified Monday that he believes, on the basis of his study of color slides taken from the Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination, the fatal bullet was fired from the front.

Nichols also testified he believes Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas showed pain reaction from different bullets.

Under cross-examination, Dr. Nichols acknowledged he has had little formal training in the fields of pathology and forensic medicine—the areas in which he earlier qualified as an expert witness—but is largely self-taught.

Also today, the defense requested subpoenas for three out-of-state witnesses. They are:

Mary E. Bledsoe, of Dallas.

Capt. J. W. Fritz, of the Dallas Police Department.

Col. Pierre Finck, of Washington, D.C.

An attorney for Connally, who has been subpoenaed by the state, said today he had had no word on when Garrison's office wants the former governor to testify.

The governor and his wife had been subpoenaed for Monday, but their appearance was postponed indefinitely by the state. The attorney said a representative of the DA's office promised to call him and work out a mutually satisfactory time for the Connallys to testify.

The state's questioning this morning was handled by chief prosecutor James L. Alcock and assistant DA Alvin V. Oser. The defense was handled by chief counsel F. Irvin Dymond. The trial is before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

MRS. PARKER'S TESTIMONY REPRESENTED a return of the focus of the trial to events in New Orleans. For nearly a week, Shaw's name has not been mentioned as testimony centered around events in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, where Kennedy was shot to death Nov. 22, 1963.

Dr. Nichols still was under direct examination by the state when this morning's session got under way.

Oser asked him how fast Connally would have reacted if he had been hit by the same shot that hit Kennedy.

"... I WOULD SAY THAT THE governor would have reacted seven one-thousandths of a second later," Dr. Nichols said.

The witness said if the fatal shot had hit the president from the rear, his head would have moved to the front.

On cross-examination, Dymond attacked Dr. Nichols' credentials as an expert. He questioned in detail how the witness would conduct an autopsy.

Dr. Nichols said, among other things, he would take X-rays of the body and examine them carefully. Dymond

asked him if he ever examined X-rays of Kennedy's body. The witness said he had not.

ASKED IF HE IS AN EXPERT on ballistics, Dr. Nichols said he claims "a degree of knowledge" in the field.

Dymond asked him his formal training in the field. The witness said it consisted of a one-hour lecture in medical school, recovering bullets, testifying in court and conducting experiments. This way, he said, he created his own expertise.

Dr. Nichols offered to show Dymond the results of his work, but the attorney declined.

The witness said he has appeared in court many times in connection with autopsies in which he identified bullets taken from bodies.

ASKED ABOUT HIS TRAINING in photography, Dr. Nichols said he has been using cameras since the age of 10 and has used them many times to take pictures of bodies for autopsies.

He said he had "not a minute's formal training, but my results speak for themselves."

Asked if he has seen the clothing worn by Kennedy the day of the assassination, Dr. Nichols replied:

"I am suing the federal government for that now."

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, Dr. Nichols said he did not know the speed of the presidential vehicle at the time the shots were fired.

A sudden acceleration of the vehicle, the witness said, did not cause the president's head to be thrown back. He said the speed and direction of the wind would be an "insignificant" factor.

Asked if it is possible for a man to be "stabbed or shot and not know that it happened and not show any immediate reaction," Dr. Nichols replied:

"Not a normal person."

DR. NICHOLS SAID THE PRESIDENT was normal at the time of the shooting. Asked if he had ever met Kennedy, he said he met him once. Asked if he ever met Connally, he said:

"I have tried, but he rejects me. He doesn't answer my letters."

He said good health and intoxication are the only two factors necessary to be taken into account when discussing the threshold of pain.

Dr. Nichols said he attempted to determine the direction of the shot. He said he could make a better estimate if he could see the autopsy photos, for which he is suing the government.

"ISN'T IT A FACT THAT YOU are curious to see these photos to determine if your opinion is correct?" Dymond asked.

"All I want is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but I would also like to confirm my opinion," Dr. Nichols said.

On redirect examination, Oser showed the witness a rifle. Dr. Nichols said he purchased one like it to conduct his experiments.

The state then called Mrs. Parker. She said in December, 1966, she was employed by Eastern Air Lines as a VIP room hostess. She said she was on duty at the VIP room at New Orleans International Airport on Dec. 14, 1966, between 8 a. m. and 2 p. m.

SHE POINTED OUT SHAW as a man she saw enter a room between 10 a. m. and noon, accompanied by another man.

She said she saw Shaw sign the guest register, pass a few words with the other man and leave. The other man, she said, did not sign the book.

Alcock showed her the register book and asked her to point out the signature. She said:

"The name is Clay Bertrand."

Under cross-examination, Mrs. Parker said she was contacted by the DA's office after the preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, 1967.

She said Shaw's "pretty gray hair" was what made her remember him.

MRS. PARKER SAID SHE SAW SHAW'S picture on television and remembered him from the VIP room. She was unable to say just when this was.

She said she didn't go to the FBI or other authorities at that time because she "didn't want to get involved."

Mrs. Parker said she had never seen Shaw before Dec. 4, 1966. Asked if she could identify anyone else who signed the VIP register in that period, she said "Mr. John Mecom." Mecom is owner of the New Orleans Saints. Professional football club.

She also mentioned the name David F. Dixon, executive secretary of the Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District.

Mrs. Parker said she never saw Shaw again until she saw him in the courtroom.

Dymond asked, "Isn't it a fact that when you looked at him in the courtroom, you said that is not the man?"

MRS. PARKER DENIED THIS. Dymond asked, "Isn't it a fact that only when they threatened to give you a lie detector test . . . you said, 'yes, that's the man'?"

"I was not threatened, I was asked," the witness said.

At this point, Alcock asked for a subpoena of Capt. James Krubbe, a lie detector expert for the police department, and for the lie detector test taken by Mrs. Parker. Judge Haggerty called a recess.

There was a discussion of whether the lie detector testimony would be admissible. It usually is not at a trial, but Alcock contended Dymond "opened the door" for it during cross-examination by asking Mrs. Parker about such a test.

Dr. Nichols' testimony Monday struck at two key points in the Warren Commission's version of the assassination—that all the shots fired at the presidential car came from the rear, and that the first bullet ripped through the bodies of both Kennedy and Connally.

Dr. Nichols' testimony was cut short Monday when some of the grisly details apparently were too much for one juror, who suffered an upset stomach. More direct examination of the witness by the state was the first order of business this morning, to be followed by cross-examination.

THE JURORS watched the Rex parade yesterday from a balcony of a private home in the uptown section, then went back to their hotel where they are sequestered for the duration of the trial.

Shaw, free on bond, spent a quiet holiday with friends.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Justice Department filed notice of appeal of a decision by Washington, D. C., General Sessions Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. that the 45 photographs and 24 X-rays of the

Kennedy autopsy report, along with Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle and other items, be removed from the National Archives and taken to New Orleans for the Shaw trial.

THE AUTOPSY records and photos are concealed in the Archives till 1971 at the request of the Kennedy family.

The key to the state's case against the Warren Commission thus far has been the film taken in Dealey Plaza by Zapruder, a Dallas dress manufacturer. It appears to show Kennedy's body moving backwards after the fatal shot hit him.

Garrison contends this backs up his assertion that shots were fired from more than one direction, thus destroying the Warren Commis-

sion's conclusion that Oswald fired them all.

ZAPRUDER, INTERVIEWED yesterday in Dallas by Associated Press writer Ruth Ann Vaughn, said he doesn't have a print of the movie.

"That film is with Time and Life," said Zapruder, who sold the movie to the magazine corporation for \$25,000.

"I'm glad I don't have it. I believe we should respect it and let it go for a while," he said.

Zapruder, who had just returned after testifying at the Shaw trial, said his part in history doesn't affect him much any more.

"I'M GOING ON about my business," he said. "It affected me emotionally at the beginning, but as things go on you learn to live."

He gave the \$25,000 he received for the films to the family of Policeman J. D. Tippit.

Tippit was killed, said investigators, as he stopped Oswald shortly after the President was slain. The gunfire involving Tippit led to the arrest of Oswald.

ZAPRUDER SAID he is not as avid a picture buff as he was prior to the assassination.

"I kind of lost my spirit after that tragedy," he said.

Has he taken any other important pictures?

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 28 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4-47 PM 2-28-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 4P

○ ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO:DALLAS.

THERE APPEARED IN THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE FEBRUARY
TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM
NEWSPAPER AN ARTICLE SETTING FORTH INFO RE THE MORNING
SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW HELD ON FEBRUARY
TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE FIRST REBUTTAL WITNESS
CALLED BY THE PROSECUTION WAS IDENTIFIED AS DR. JOHN M.
NICHOLS OF KANSAS UNIVERSITY WHO IS THE SAME INDIVIDUAL WHO
HAD TESTIFIED ON BEHALF OF THE PROSECUTION DURING THE
PRESENTATION OF THEIR CASE.

DR. NICHOLS WAS CALLED TO REBUT TESTIMONY INTRODUCED
BY THE DEFENSE TO SHOW THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT FROM THE
BACK. HE TESTIFIED THAT IN HIS OPINION, THE BULLET WHICH
STRUCK THE PRESIDENT IN THE BACK OF THE NECK COULD NOT HAVE
END PAGE ONE

59 MAR 13 1969

15 MAR 5 1969

PAGE 2

PASSED THROUGH HIS BODY WITHOUT HITTING BONE UNLESS THE ANGLE OF THE SHOT WAS FROM THE SIDE.

NICHOLS ATTACKED ARMY PATHOLOGIST COL. PIERRE FINCK'S METHOD OF DETERMINING THE DIRECTION OF THE SHOT WHICH HIT KENNEDY'S HEAD SAYING WITH LARGE CALIBER BULLETS COL. FINCK'S EVIDENCE IS NOT CONCLUSIVE. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE DETERMINED FROM EXAMING THE ZAPRUDER FILM THAT GOVERNOR CONNALLY WAS SEATED ALMOST DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT WHEN THE SHOTS WERE FIRED. IN HIS OPINION, FOR A SHOT FIRED FROM THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY AT THE ANGLE SPECIFIED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION TO HAVE HIT BOTH MEN, GOV. CONNALLY WOULD HAVE HAD TO BE SEATED AT LEAST EIGHTEEN INCHES TO THE PRESIDENT'S LEFT.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, DR. NICHOLS STATED HE HAD NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO EXAMINE THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE AND HE HAD NEVER EXAMINED THE REMAINS OF THE PRESIDENT NOR HAD HE EVER OBSERVED ANY X-RAYS OF THE BODY OR

END PAGE 2

PAGE-3

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AUTOPSY.

UPON BEING QUESTIONED BY THE DEFENSE, IF IT WAS NOT A FACT THAT NICHOLS WAS A STUDENT OF COL. FINCK, NICHOLS REPLIED THAT HE HAD ATTENDED THREE LECTURES WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN BY COL. FINCK AND TO THAT EXTENT "I AM HIS PROTEGE." HE TESTIFIED THAT HE WENT TO WASHINGTON, D. C. TO TALK TO COL. FINCK ABOUT THE AUTOPSY BUT THAT COL. FINCK HAD REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH HIM.

THE NEXT REBUTTAL WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION WAS IDENTIFIED AS PETER SCHUSTER, A PHOTOGRAPHER FOR THE ORLEANS PARISH CORONER'S OFFICE. SCHUSTER TESTIFIED ABOUT TWO MYSTERIOUS PHOTOS GIVEN HIM ON JANUARY TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE TO EXAMINE. THERE WAS NO TESTIMONY TO INDICATE WHERE OR WHEN THESE PHOTOS WERE TAKEN BUT ACCORDING TO THE PROSECUTION, THESE PHOTOS WERE INTENDED TO REBUT TESTIMONY THAT KENNEDY WAS SHOT FROM BEHIND. ALL DURING THE TESTIMONY OF SCHUSTER, NUMEROUS

END PAGE 3

PAGE 4

OBJECTIONS WERE RAISED BY THE DEFENSE WHICH WERE OVERRULED
AND THE DEFENSE TOOK BILLS OF EXCEPTION.

SCHUSTER TESTIFIED THAT AFTER HE HAD ENLARGED ONE OF
THE PHOTOS HE OBSERVED AN OBJECT IN THE RIGHT TOP CORNER
WHICH IN HIS OPINION WAS A MAN WHO APPEARED TO BE HOLDING
SOMETHING.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, SCHUSTER
TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT BE SURE WHAT THE MAN WAS HOLDING.

THE COURT THEN ALLOWED THE PHOTOS TO BE ADMITTED INTO
EVIDENCE AND BE EXAMINED BY THE JURY.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THERE WERE NO OTHER RESUTTAL
WITNESSES PRESENTED BY THE PROSECUTION AND THE DEFENSE
THEN MOVED FOR A DIRECTED VERDICT BUT IT WAS DENIED.

JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE WOULD
HEAR CLOSING ARGUMENTS ON THE MORNING OF MARCH ONE, NEXT
AND COURT WAS RECESSED FOR THE DAY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WA..

MKA

FBI WASH DC

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

1239

1239 PM URGENT JME 3-1-69

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT LAST.

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE MARCH ONE INSTANT
ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER, AN ALL MALE
JURY TOOK LESS THAN ONE HOUR TO FIND CLAY L. SHAW NOT GUILTY
OF CONSPIRING TO MURDER PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE JURY
RETURNED THEIR VERDICT AT ONE ZERO FOUR AM ON MARCH ONE INSTANT
AFTER BEGINNING THEIR DELIBERATION AT TWELVE ZERO SIX AM. THIS
ARTICLE NOTED THAT IT WAS TWO YEARS TO THE DAY SINCE SHAW'S
ARREST.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE PROSECUTION'S LAST REBUTTAL
WITNESS, PRIOR TO THE SUMMATIONS OF THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE,
WAS MRS. ELIZABETH MC CARTHY OF BOSTON, MASS. SHE TESTIFIED
THAT SHE HAD BEEN A HANDWRITING EXPERT FOR THIRTYTWO YEARS AND
END PAGE ONE

15 MAR 5 1969

59 MAR 13 1969

MR. DELGACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

UPON QUESTIONING BY DA GARRISON, TESTIFIED THAT SHE HAD EXAMINED THE SIGNATURE OF CLAY BERTRAND APPEARING ON THE GUEST REGISTER AT THE VIP ROOM FOR EASTERN AIRLINES WITH THE KNOWN HANDWRITING OF SHAW. SHE TESTIFIED THAT AS A RESULT SHE HAD CONCLUDED THAT IT WAS HER OPINION THAT IT WAS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT SHAW SIGNED THE REGISTER.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, SHE TESTIFIED SHE LEARNED SHE WOULD BE A WITNESS ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN LAST. UPON QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE EXPECTED TO BE PAID AS THIS WAS HER BUSINESS.

ACCORDING TO HIS ARTICLE, DURING THE LATE AFTERNOON OF FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT LAST THE PROSECUTION THEN BEGAN ITS SUMMATION. THIS SUMMATION WAS HANDLED BY ASSISTANT DA JAMES ALCOCK AND ALVIN OSER, JR.. BOTH OF THEM PRESENTED MUCH OF THE PROSECUTION'S CASE AND TESTIMONY OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES IN THE PRESENTATION OF THEIR SUMMATION. MUCH OF THEIR FINAL SUMMATION WAS AN ATTACK ON THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT AND

NO 39-53

PAGE THREE

THAT PROSECUTION WITNESSES HAVE DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED THAT THERE WERE THREE GUNMEN IN DEALEY PLAZA, DALLAS, TEXAS, WHO HAD FIRED ON THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. THE PROSECUTION THEN ATTEMPTED TO DISCREDIT DEFENSE WITNESSES AND THEIR TESTIMONY, INCLUDING THE TESTIMONY OF ARMY PATHOLOGIST COLONEL PIERRE FINCK. THE PROSECUTION ALSO ATTACKED AND CRITICIZED THE FBI RE-ENACTMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION AND CALLED IT A "MONUMENTAL FLOP".

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE DEFENSE IN ITS SUMMATION TO THE JURY ON THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT LAST, CENTERED ITS ATTACK ON THE CREDI~~TA~~BILITY OF PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, THE PROSECUTION'S STAR WITNESS TO THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORIAL MEETING BETWEEN DAVID FERRIE, LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND SHAW. DURING ITS SUMMATION, THE DEFENSE CONSTANTLY REMINDED THE JURORS THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION AND ITS REPORT WERE NOT ON TRIAL AND THAT SOME TIMES DURING THE TRIAL SHAW, THE DEFENDANT, WAS THE FORGOTTEN

MAN.

PAGE FOUR

THE DEFENSE ALSO ATTACKED THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSISTANT DA SCHIAMBRA OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO AT BATON ROUGE, LA. ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. THE DEFENSE STATED THAT THE WHOLE WORLD WILL BE WAITING TO SEE IF THE JURORS WOULD CONVICT A PERSON ON "THIS ALICE IN WONDERLAND STORY." THE DEFENSE THEN ATTACKED THE TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTION WITNESSES AND REMINDED THE JURORS OF THE TESTIMONY OF THE DEFENSE WITNESSES. THE DEFENSE POINTED OUT THAT ORIGINALLY THE PROSECUTION HAD INDICATED THAT FBI BALLISTICS EXPERT, ROBERT A FRAZIER WOULD APPEAR AS AN EXPERT FOR THE PROSECUTION, "BUT THEY OBVIOUSLY DIDN'T LIKE WHAT HE SAID" AND SO THE DEFENSE HAD USED FRAZIER AS A WITNESS. THE DEFENSE POINTED OUT THAT FBI PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERT LYNDAL SHANYFELT HAD MADE THE SAME STATEMENT OF OPINION AS THE ARMY PATHOLOGIST IN THAT HE BELIEVED THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT FROM THE REAR. THE DEFENSE REMINDED THE JURORS THAT SHANYFELT WAS A PROSECUTION WITNESS.

THE DEFENSE THEN TOLD THE JURORS THAT THE REASON SHAW HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO TRIAL WAS FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN TO

NO 62-62

PAGE FIVE

CREATE A FORUM FOR AN ATTACK ON THE WARREN COMMISSION AND IF THE STATE IS ACCUSING OUR GOVERNMENT OF BEING A FRAUDULENT INSTITUTION, IT SHOULD COME OUT AND SAY SO. THE DEFENSE TOLD THE JURORS THAT IT WAS INCONCEIVABLE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE FBI, SECRET SERVICE, DALLAS POLICE, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, THE DOCTORS IN DALLAS AND THE DOCTORS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., HAD ALL CONSPIRED TO KEEP INFORMATION FROM THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. IN ITS FINAL STATEMENT TO THE JURORS THE DEFENSE TOLD THEM THAT THEIR ACTIONS WOULD MAKE HISTORY BUT HISTORY BUT THEY SHOULD NOT CONVICT AN INNOCENT MAN.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, AFTER THE VERDICT WAS ANNOUNCED, THE PROSECUTION DID NOT REQUEST THAT THE JURY BE POLLED.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

~~PAGE 4 SENTENCE 5 TO 6 SHOULD BE~~

~~ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. THE DEFENSE STATED THAT THE WHOLE, WHOLE WORLD WILL BE WAITING TO SEE IF THE JURORS WOULD CONVICT A PERSON ON THIS ALICE IN WONDERLAND. STORY. THE DEFENSE THEN ATTACKED THE TESTIMONY OF PROSECUTION.~~

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

Q1 MR SULLIVAN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 3 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

9:10PM URGENT 3/3/69 JDM

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69 2P

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Galt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING - ^{Office of Origin} DO/ DALLAS...

RON HUNTER, WWL-TV, NEW ORLAEANS, LA., ADVISED THAT ON THE
AFTERNOON OF MARCH THREE, INSTANT, THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FILED A BILL OF INFORMATION BEFORE THE CRIMINAL
DISTRICT COURT CLERK, ORLEANS PARISH, CHARGING CLAY L. SHAW
WITH TWO COUNTS OF PURJURY.

THE BILL OF INFORMATION CHARGES THAT DURING THE RECENT TRIAL
OF SHAW, SHAW LIED WHEN HE TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW LEE
HARVEY OSWALD OR DAVID W. FERRIE. HUNTER SAID THERE WAS NO
INDICATION WHEN THIS MATTER MIGHT BE PRESENTED TO A LOCAL GRAND
JURY.

END PAGE ONE.

REC-7

EX-104

62-109060-6802

17 MAR 5 1969

MAR 12 1969

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan ☒
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

^{United States Attorney}

USA, LEWIS LA COUR ADVISED THIS DATE THAT CLAY L. SHAW, EDWARD WEGMANN AND IRVING DYMOND, THE LATTER TWO BEING ATTORNEY'S FOR SHAW, CAME TO HIS OFFICE AND ADVISED ^I IT WAS THEIR DESIRE TO FILE CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINTS AGAINST DA GARRISON AND SOME OF GARRISON'S ASSISTANTS.

MR. LA COUR ADVISED THEM THAT THEY SHOULD FILE THEIR COMPLAINT'S WITH THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE FBI.

^{Unless Advised to Contrary by Bureau}

^{VE}

UACB AT TWELVE THIRTY P. M. MARCH FOUR NEXT, THIS OFFICE WILL ACCEPT THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT FROM SHAW AND HIS ATTORNEYS AND FORWARD SAME IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR USUAL PROCEDUR^ES.

END...

ERT

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRP

MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 3 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW ORLS

8:10PM URGENT 3/3/69 JDM

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING - OO/ DALLAS... CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER

RON HUNTER, WVL-TV, NEW ORLAEANS, LA., ADVISED THAT ON THE
AFTERNOON OF MARCH THREE, INSTANT, THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FILED A BILL OF INFORMATION BEFORE THE CRIMINAL
DISTRICT COURT CLERK, ORLEANS PARISH, CHARGING CLAY L. SHAW
WITH TWO COUNTS OF PURJURY.

THE BILL OF INFORMATION CHARGES THAT DURING THE RECENT TRIAL
OF SHAW, SHAW LIED WHEN HE TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW LEE
HARVEY OSWALD OR DAVID W. FERRIE. HUNTER SAID THERE WAS NO
INDICATION WHEN THIS MATTER MIGHT BE PRESENTED TO A LOCAL GRAND
JURY.

END PAGE ONE.

SAC, Rightmeyer called
7:45 AM 3/3/69.
Len Dobbs, Dir & advised
it is handling. /M

62-109060-6802

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

USA, LEWIS LA COUR ADVISED THIS DATE THAT CLAY L. SHAW, EDWARD WEGMANN AND IRVING DYMOND, THE LATTER TWO BEING ATTORNEY'S FOR SHAW, CAME TO HIS OFFICE AND ADVISED ^I ~~PI~~ WAS THEIR DESIRE TO FILE CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINTS AGAINST DA GARRISON AND SOME OF GARRISON'S ASSISTANTS.

MR. LA COUR ADVISED THEM THAT THEY SHOULD FILE THEIR COMPLAINT'S WITH THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE FBI⁷.

^{VE}
UACB AT TWEL^{VE} THIRTY P. M. MARCH FOUR NEXT, THIS OFFICE WILL ACCEPT THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT FROM SHAW AND HIS ATTORNEYS AND FORWARD SAME IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR USUAL PROCEDUR^ES.

END...

ERT

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRP

71
ORIGINAL MR ROSEN

FBI

Date: 3/3/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- 1d
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
1 - Miami (Enc. 4)
1 - New Orleans
- ENCLOSURE
- cc - Bureau

ECW/srl
(6)

REC-7

EX 106

15 MAR 4 1969

Approved: 3 MAR 1 1969 Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'CLAY BERTRAND' SIGNATURE NOT SHAW'S -EXPERT

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

ST/ TES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-26-69
Edition: FIN/L
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

A nationally known handwriting expert testified today the "Clay Bertrand" signature on the guest register at New Orleans International Air-

port was not written by Clay L. Shaw.

Charles A. Appel Jr., a retired Federal Bureau of Investigation graphologist from Washington, D. C., said the entry in the book was "made

by some other person entirely."

SHAW, 35, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill

President John F. Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

A state witness, Mrs. Jesse Parker, testified earlier she saw Shaw sign the Bertrand name in the guest book in the airport's VII Room in December, 1963. Bertrand is the alias District Attorney Jim Garrison says Shaw used in plotting to kill Kennedy.

Shaw insists he never used such an alias.

Two other defense witnesses testified this morning. Jefferson Biddison, a real estate man, testified he is a long-time friend of Shaw's and handled the defendant's mail during the summer of 1966 while Shaw was in Europe.

A POSTAL WORKER testified in the trial that he delivered mail to the Biddison address in this period addressed to Clay Bertrand.

Biddison said he never received any mail addressed to a Clem or Clay Bertrand.

The other witness was former Saturday Evening Post writer James R. Phelan, who testified about discrepancies in a memo written by Assistant DA Andrew J. Sciambra about his interview with the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo.

Russo testified he heard

Shaw discussing the assassination of Kennedy here in September, 1963, with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie.

Sciambra testified earlier he went to Baton Rouge in February, 1967, and interviewed Russo, then wrote a memo to Garrison about the talk.

Garrison later gave a copy of the memo to Phelan, the writer testified today, and it contained no reference to any assassination plot meeting.

Appel, noted as the handwriting expert who broke the Lindbergh kidnaping case in 1932, was qualified as an expert witness as court closed yesterday.

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond called Appel to the stand as the trial opened its 31st day today. The witness was cross-examined by chief prosecutor James L. Alcock.

As court opened this morning, Dymond showed Appel a state exhibit with the "Ber-

trand" name, and a witness compared it with a photographic enlargement of the same signature.

Dymond then brought out other exhibits, documents signed by Shaw before a notary. Appel said he had examined them.

The witness went into a long comparison of the "Bertrand" writing and the Shaw signature. Step by step, he analyzed the formation of various letters and showed how Shaw's differed from Bertrand's.

"FOR THESE REASONS . . . I conclude they were not written by the same person," said Appel.

He said he has examined other writings by Shaw and "the entry in the book was made by some other writer entirely."

Dymond then tendered the witness to Alcock for cross-examination. He said he receives a government pension, but has done no FBI work since his retirement in 1948.

Appel testified he made his comparisons from photographs. "I saw no original documents until I arrived here today."

Alcock asked if it would have been better to work from the original signatures. "It is not necessary at all," the witness said.

APPEL SAID HE had Shaw seated in a normal manner to make his signature for comparison and that the defendant was shown no other writing. He said he had no way of knowing how "Bertrand" was seated.

Alcock asked the witness if the difference between Shaw's handwriting and that of "Bertrand" were "significant."

"There are no two writings exactly alike," Appel said.

At this point, a recess was taken.

Upon resuming, Alcock asked Appel if handwriting analysis is an "exact science."

"No, sir. Mathematics is the only exact science there is," Appel said.

He added that his comparison process is "most scientific."

He said he took about two hours to reach his conclusion in this case.

ALCOCK ASKED IF mistakes are ever made in the field. Appel said, "In any endeavor I've ever heard of where humans are involved there is room for mistakes."

He said he has never been proved wrong.

On redirect, Appel said he felt he had sufficient samples on which to base his opinion. He said he was participating in this trial without compensation because he felt it "a civic duty."

As a rule, he said, he does not work for defendants because "I don't like to break down law enforcement" but he did in this case because he wanted to see that justice is done.

ON RECROSS - EXAMINATION, Alcock pressed this point, explaining he wanted to see if the witness had formed an opinion in the case prior to making the handwriting analysis.

Appel said he got into the case after ~~Lee J. Cobb~~, president of the International Trade Mart, called him Feb. 14 and asked his fee. Told it was \$250 a day, Cobb replied that Shaw "doesn't have such money as that."

He said he did not discuss the merits of the case with Cobb, but decided he would accept the duty to prevent an injustice from being carried out.

Appel added that at the time, "I knew nothing about the case."

Alcock exclaimed: "What? You knew nothing about the case and you were afraid an injustice would be done? No further questions!"

The next witness was Biddison, of 1414 Chartres, who said he has known Shaw for 23 years. He identified a photo of a black Cadillac as the car he owned in 1963. Several state witnesses have testified they saw Shaw in such a car with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie in 1963.

Biddison said he never lent the auto to Shaw during 1963. Shaw, he said, drove a black Thunderbird. The witness said he did lend Shaw the Cadillac in 1967.

SHAW, TO HIS knowledge, never used the name Bertrand or any other alias, Biddison said. He said he never heard Shaw mention Oswald or Ferrie. Shown pictures of Os-

wald and Ferrie, the witness never saw them in

Biddison said he never knew Shaw to wear tight pants or a hat. Russo testified he saw Shaw dressed that way in 1962.

In 1966, Biddison said, he received Shaw's mail at his office at 902 Royal st., but never at his home, 1414 Chartres. None of it, he said, was addressed to Clem or Clay Bertrand.

On cross-examination, Biddison said he lives alone, but for five or 10 days in 1966 Shaw stayed with him. He said he seldom saw Shaw during 1963.

Asked how much Shaw mail came to his office in 1966, Biddison replied, "Tons of it."

HE SAID HE and Shaw lived together from 1946 to 1948 and 1950 at two different French Quarter addresses.

Phelan took the stand and testified he is a free-lance writer from Long Beach, Calif. He said he came to New Orleans in February of 1967 on assignment from the Post to interview Garrison.

He said he talked to the DA in his office, then at his home, and four or five days later at Las Vegas.

Garrison registered at the Las Vegas hotel under the name of W. O. Robertson, Phelan testified. There, he said, Garrison gave him some material which later testimony established included the Sciambra memo on the Russo interview.

AFTER RUSSO testified at the March, 1967, preliminary hearing for Shaw, Phelan said, he called Garrison and told him he was "tremendously disturbed" by the testimony.

He said he went to Garrison's home and "pointed out the wide discrepancy between what Mr. Russo had said in the Sciambra memo and what he said on the stand."

Dymond asked, "And what did Mr. Garrison do?"

"His jaw dropped a little bit," Phelan said, and he called Sciambra, who came to the house.

Phelan said he told Sciambra

that in his report on his meeting with Rosen in Baton Rouge there was no information about an assassination. "The memo never said law knew Oswald or that law knew Shaw or that Rosen knew Shaw by the name of Clem Bertrand." Alcock objected to this testimony, and the trial was recessed for lunch.

The whole Bertrand matter clouded yesterday when a man who originally introduced the name into the Kennedy case, New Orleans attorney Dean Adams Andrews testified that he made it

ANDREWS, WHO has been convicted of perjury for changing his story about Bertrand under oath, changed it again yesterday, saying the mystery figure "was a figment of my imagination."

The rotund attorney, who speaks in a jargon that sounds like a polyglot of everything from 1930 jive talk to today's pop, said of his previous testimony, "It's page after page bull."

Andrews told the Warren Commission a man known to him as Clay Bertrand called him the day after the assassination and asked him to go to Dallas and defend Lee Harvey Oswald, then accused of killing Kennedy. Andrews' perjury conviction resulted from his giving different versions of this story under oath to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Dymond, who had expressed earlier the defense could wind up its case today, said yesterday this is now most unlikely.

"It looks like Thursday," Dymond said, "but you can't tell how long the state will keep our people on the stand."

Shaw, Dymond said, will still take the stand as a defense witness.



GRAPHOLOGIST CHARLES A. APPEL JR.
En route to testify at Shaw trial.

12/14/66 Clay Bernard New Orleans, La

COPY OF SIGNATURE FROM GUEST REGISTER AT N. O. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

12/14/66 Clay Bernard New Orleans, La

DEFENDANT CLAY SHAW'S VERSION WRITTEN FOR HANDWRITING EXPERT

31ST DAY

Shaw Trial Proceedings

Court proceedings in the 31st day of the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw follow:

Charles A. Appel Jr., a Washington, D.C., handwriting expert, was the first witness for the defense today. He was questioned by F. Irvin Dymond about a signature on the guest register in the VIP room at New Orleans International Airport.

Q—Mr. Appel, I show you an exhibit and direct your attention to the signature Clay Bertrand on the date Nov. 12, 1966, and ask you if you have seen a photograph of a signature identical to that?

APPEL examined a photograph and then answered:

A—Yes, I have. This is a photographic enlargement of the signature (on the guest-book) together with a photograph of other writing by the defendant.

Dymond then showed Appel 11 more exhibits introduced which are documents signed by Clay Shaw before a notary public.

Dymond then asked Appel if he was familiar with the documents.

A—Yes, I examined them. They were submitted to me in connection with the signature appearing on the book that you just showed me.

DYMOND had handed Appel the VIP room guest register to examine just prior to the question.

Q—Did you perform any examination as to the signature of Shaw and the writing on the exhibit (the guest register)?

A—Yes, sir.

At this point Appel went into a long comparison of the handwriting that appeared on the guest register and the handwriting on the document signed by Shaw.

APPEL went to a large

blowup that had been taped to an exhibit board and began his explanation.

A—I found in the first place that the defendant writes larger. The proportions of the letter size in one writing is different from another. The "C" is higher. The proportions are not the same. The slant is not quite the same. And the manner of moving the pen, forming these slopes is different.

The distance between the "C" and the "L" is much more narrow. The slanting stroke upward is not of the same angle. The counter-clockwise motion is different. We see a difference in the "A." The defendant leaves his A's open at the top.

The writing act is such a delicate movement, coordinating the fingers, arm with the eyes. All of these things have to be the same.

The defendant writes very rapidly in what teachers might call scribbling. The proportion of one letter to the other is different. The top of the Y is larger than the one found in the book.

There is no comparison with the beginning of the B as written by the defendant. The oval of the B made by the defendant is narrow. The bottom oval is a different figure entirely.

APPEL testified that Shaw wrote his whole name in one continuous movement, "whereas the pen is lifted in the questioned entry."

Appel said the R and the T as written by Shaw and in the guest register are also different.

APPEL also made a comparison between "New Orleans" as written in the guest register and the same two words written by Shaw.

He said the whole entry as written by Shaw is higher as a

whole. "The questioned entry is only about half of this height."

He said the W as written by Shaw has an arch in it. "We see no such arch in the questioned entry."

Appel testified that Shaw "writes much more rapidly" than is apparent in the questioned entry in the guest register.

"FOR THESE reasons, . . . I concluded that they were not written by the same person."

Q—Did you confine your examination to this one writing by Mr. Shaw or did you use other writings?

A—I saw a good many others that were submitted, including a signature of Mr. Shaw in 1966 on the same film. I asked that he be requested to submit any other writings that he had made.

Q—Does it reveal they were written by someone other than the writer in the book?

A—The entry in the book was made by some other writer entirely.

AT THIS POINT Dymond showed Appel a number of sheets of paper on which there appeared to be handwriting.

Q—Mr. Appel I show you more exhibits and ask if you used any of these?

A—In my testimony I referred to an examination I had made of films which were submitted. I just examined this morning other examples of writing that were submitted to me.

Q—Is there any material difference between the signatures 31-40?

A—No difference. They are natural also to 1966 writing—just that of the signature of Clay Shaw.

Q—As a result of your test and examination, did you come to a firm opinion that these exhibits were different from the Clay Bertrand in the state exhibit?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

ST/TFS-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-26-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62

6863

A—Yes, I did.

Q—What is that opinion?

A—The defendant Shaw did not write the entry in the book.

At this point the direct questioning ended and James Alcock, assistant district attorney, began cross-examination of Appel.

Q—In connection with your specialty, were you used any time in the investigation of the death of President Kennedy?

A—No. I was not employed.

I have done no federal investigations since my retirement in 1948.

Q—Do you receive a pension from the federal government?

A—Yes, I do.

Q—Did you make your analysis from photographs or original documents?

A—I made them from photographs. I saw no original documents until I arrived here today.

Q—How many exhibits did you examine?

A—I saw 20 frames on film.

Q—Were these signatures the same size as the original?

A—They were reduced in size on a 35 mm film taken with a Leica camera.

Q—As a general principle isn't it more desirable to have an original document than a photograph?

A—This depends. If you are dealing with a traced signature — a forgery, for instance — you need the original. It is always better to have the original in the case of a forgery. But in this case, I examined additional original writings when I arrived here. The comparatives were furnished me in Washington.

Q—You made your conclusions from the signatures which are shown here on Exhibit 55?

A—Yes, I did.

Q—Would it have been better to have seen the original signatures?

A—It is not necessary at all if the evidence you are dealing with shows the design, speed and movement. In this particular case, there was no problem here. In a forgery, which is a tracing, the forgery has to be done slowly, producing a tremor. More often the pen is lifted, especially if a ball point pen is used.

that son a forgery a pen is used without ink to get a likeness of the original signature traced on paper. Then the signature is drawn over with ink by the forger but the indentation in the paper can be photographed.

Appel then told the court that he had asked that the signature of Shaw be made in a normal manner and he is sure that it was.

"I asked that the defendant be seated in a normal manner and that he see no other writings. I asked him to write the signature once and that this signature be removed from his sight and another made the same way.

Q—You say that you asked that Mr. Shaw be seated in a normal writing position; do you know if the person who signed the name of Clay Bertrand in the original book was seated?

A—No, I don't. When you get specimens this way, you do it to gain the most normal writing habits. Most students learn to write in a seated position.

Q—Would there be a difference if he or she were seated than there would if he were standing?

A—Not necessarily. People learn to write seated normally.

Q—If standing, would it vary, in your opinion?

A—Of course it would. But it would still show the design, the speed and the movement which is important. Last week I had occasion to examine writings on a wall.

Q—Did you see anything the defendant wrote except his signatures?

A—Yes, a letter the defendant wrote to Mr. Wegmann in 1966.

Q—Do you have this letter in your possession?

APPEL RUMMAGED through his briefcase, produced the letter and handed it to Alcock.

Q—I take it, that the only sample you were given that was not limited only to the signature of Clay Shaw or Clay Bertrand was this letter. Do you know the health of the individual at the time of this writing, the circumstance under which it was written?

A—No, I don't.

Q—How did you conclude that this was from a letter written in 1966?

from the 1966 Mann.

Q—You have nothing to prove that this letter was written in 1966?

A—That's true.

Q—As a matter of a fact, you don't know if you received writings made in 1966?

A—Yes, I have additional exhibits which bear the date 1966.

Q—Were they signatures or letters?

A—They are signatures on letters postmarked 1966.

Q—Now Mr. Appel, other than these signatures and the letter you have just shown me and state exhibits 30 through 43, were there any other documents which you studied in

this connection?

A—No.

Q—Did you draw any conclusion prior to receiving these documents?

A—No. That is, well, really, yes. Prior to receiving the originals, as I have already explained, I had film copies of many of these documents.

Q—Did you make a determination from a photograph?

A—That's true.

Q—Is this generally the best procedure for examining handwriting?

A—As I have said before, it is a purely practical matter and it depends on the evidence on the documents.

Some are not carefully constructed and others are normal writing. Some are consistent in one part to another.

Q—Would you say that speed is one criteria in handwriting analysis?

A—Yes, speed and the modification of letter forms, as for instance, an R written rapidly may appear as an I. It is by such abbreviations that a person gains speed. In a more normal writing speed, he may make a more formal R without realizing it.

Q—Do you know the speed at which the defendant wrote these examples?

A—I know it was written at a skilled and automatic speed.

Q—What do you mean by skilled?

A—That is the man's normal, or automatic writing, the type of writing he could do in the dark. It is his habitual way of writing.

Q—Now, you told Mr. Dymon on direct examination about differences in the writing. Were these significant differences?

may have been written after the other.

AT THIS POINT Alcock asked the court to take a brief recess and the request was granted.

ALCOCK ASKED the witness if he had blown up any of the other exhibits.

Appel said he made a negative containing a number of signatures written by Shaw and put it on enlargement paper.

Appel said he did this Monday in Washington. He told the court he examined photographs of the signatures.

Alcock asked the witness if there was any reason he chose defense exhibit 30 for his comparisons.

A—No, sir, I selected it at random.

Q—Did you have a chance to view all of them?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you not feel this one substantiated your position more than the others?

A—No, sir. I just selected it at random.

ALCOCK asked Appel if his specialty of analyzing questioned documents is an "exact science."

A—That would depend on what you mean by "exact."

Q—I mean exact . . . such as mathematics is an exact science?

A—No, sir. Mathematics is the only exact science there is. In this case, certainly the comparison of design is most scientific.

THE WITNESS then explained that it is necessary to have a minimum number of features before reaching a positive conclusion.

Q—Did you reach a positive conclusion in 1½ hours?

A—No, sir. I didn't.

He said he felt a minimum of two hours is needed in making comparisons and said he spent an entire day studying the film. He said he developed the film himself. He used a microscope with an 18-power enlarger for studying the film, he testified.

Alcock asked if the comparison was based on photographs, rather than the original.

A—Yes.

Q—Are mistakes ever made in your specialty?

ver heard of where humans are involved there is room for mistakes.

Alcock then questioned him about a case involving a person named Mac Harl.

The witness said he did not recall the case.

Alcock then asked if the verdict in the case substantiated the testimony he had given in that case.

THE WITNESS said he has never been proven wrong, although juries might decide in opposition to his testimony.

Appel added the possibility of his being wrong was remote because he had adopted a technique to make sure he was not guessing, that he was proceeding correctly in his analyses.

Alcock then asked the witness if he recalled testifying in New Orleans in the 1950s.

A—Yes, I do recall testifying here.

ALCOCK then asked Appel if the testimony regarded a will. Appel said it did. He said he detected in the signature that the decedant was plagued with a disease.

Alcock returned the questioning to the case at hand and asked if the conclusions were based on photographs.

Appel said he saw the original for the first time today in court, but that it did not change his position at all.

THE CROSS - examination ended and Dymond began questioning Appel.

Appel said the original confirmed his opinion.

Q—Would the position of a person, standing or sitting, make a difference in the signature?

A—No, sir, it would not.

Q—As an expert, do you feel you had sufficient amounts of material from which you could form a firm opinion?

A—Yes, I did.

Q—Are you being compensated for your testimony here today?

A—No, sir. I felt it a civic duty to offer my services as I have.

HE EXPLAINED that as a rule he does not take criminal cases. "I don't like to break down law enforcement."

sure the justice is not done a person.

Alcock resumed questioning of Appel and the witness repeated that he is not being paid for his participation.

Q—You testified you want to see that justice is done?

A—Yes, sir, that is correct. Ordinarily I will not accept a case against the prosecution, and I have worked with the prosecution on many cases . . . I've testified here before for the state.

He said he felt he was not needed as a general rule in criminal cases, except when "particular circumstances warrant it."

JUDGE HAGGERTY stopped the testimony, saying that it was "opinion."

Alcock insisted he had a right to pursue the line of questioning to see if the witness had formed an opinion about justice in this case prior to making the handwriting analysis.

Alcock also said the matter of compensation was raised by the defense.

APPEL SAID he did not form an opinion in the case, only that he was needed. He explained that he got into the case following a telephone call from Lloyd Cobb, president of the International Trade Mart.

He said Cobb asked him his fee. "I told him \$250 a day. He told me this man (Shaw) doesn't have such money as that."

Q—When did you receive this telephone call from Mr. Cobb?

A—The fourteenth of this month.

Q—Did you discuss the merits of this case with Mr. Cobb?

THE WITNESS said he did not.

Appel said he decided that although the fee could not be met and there was the possibility of an injustice being carried out, he would accept the duty.

Q—Did you know Mr. Cobb was a witness in this case?

A—No, sir, I did not. In fact, I knew nothing about this case.

Q—What? You knew nothing about the case and you were afraid an injustice would be done? No further questions.

duced into evidence a number of handwriting exhibit Arthur Jefferson Biddison was the next witness.

Q—Mr. Biddison, what is your address?

A—1414 Chartres st.
Q—How long have you lived there?

A—Since 1957.

Q—What is your occupation?

A—I'm a real estate man.

Q—How long have you been in real estate?

A—Eight or nine years.

Q—How long have you known the defendant, Clay L. Shaw?

A—About 23 years.

Q—I refer you to the year 1963 and ask if you owned an automobile?

A—Yes I did.

Q—What kind?

A—A 1960 black Cadillac sedan.

DYMOND SHOWED to Biddison a picture of a black Cadillac. The state has introduced the picture as evidence and contends that several persons saw Shaw in the car in

Clinton in the summer of 1963.

Q—Is this your automobile?

A—Yes, I think so.

Q—How can you identify this as your automobile?

A—By the house in the picture. It (the house) belongs to the man I sold it to.

Q—Did you know Shaw in 1963?

A—Yes.

Q—Were you a close friend?

A—Yes.

Q—During 1963 did you loan your automobile to Clay Shaw?

A—No.

Q—How are you able to be positive?

A—This car was used by me in my business and Mr. Shaw had one of his own.

Q—What kind?

A—A black Thunderbird.

Q—Did you loan your car to anyone else?

A—No. I used it personally for my company.

Q—Did you loan the car to anyone for a sufficient period for them to take it out of town?

A—Not in 1963.

Q—Did you ever loan it out long enough for a trip out of town?

A—Yes, in the summer of 1967 I loaned it to Shaw to visit his mother and father in Hammond.

A—No.

Q—Do you know Mr. Shaw or an alias?

A—No.

Q—Did Mr. Shaw ever use the name of Clay Bertrand, to your knowledge?

A—Never.

Q—Clem Bertrand?

A—Never.

Q—Had you ever heard Mr. Shaw use the name of Lee Oswald or Lee Harvey Oswald?

A—No. I never heard the name until the assassination.

Q—Do you know if Shaw knew anyone named Lee Oswald or Lee Harvey Oswald?

A—No.

Q—Did he ever mention the name?

A—No.

Q—Do you know David W. Ferrie?

A—No.

Q—Have you heard Mr. Shaw mention the name?

A—Never.

DYMOND SHOWED the witness a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Q—Have you ever seen this man before in the presence of Mr. Shaw?

A—No. I have never seen this man in person or in the presence of Mr. Shaw.

Dymond also showed him a picture of David W. Ferrie and Biddison testified that he had never seen Ferrie in the presence of Shaw.

DYMOND THEN showed the witness a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald with a beard and Biddison said he had never seen "that man" personally or in the presence of Shaw.

Q—In the years you have known Mr. Shaw, have you become familiar with his manner of dress?

A—Yes.

Q—Has he ever worn tight pants?

A—Never.

Q—Has he ever worn a hat?

A—Never.

Q—Does he own a hat, other than a military hat?

A—No.

Q—Do you recall a trip Mr. Shaw took to Europe in 1966?

A—Yes, I do.

Q—What part did you play in it?

A—I drove Mr. Shaw to lunch and saw him board the ship. I earlier had arranged to lease his home to a Mr. and Mrs. A. Frincotta while he was to be away.

BIDDISON PRODUCED a name from a witness case.

Q—What is it?

A—It is a lease for 1313 Dauphine for three months beginning 4 May, 1966, to 3 Aug., 1966.

Q—Was the lease extended?

A—Yes. For two periods. From 4 Aug. to Sept. 3 and, with the approval of Mr. Shaw, again until Sept. 20, even though Mr. Shaw was returning from Europe.

Q—Have you ever received any mail for Mr. Shaw?

A—No. Not at my home.

Q—Any place else?

A—Yes, at my office.

Q—How was it addressed?

A—Mr. Clay Shaw, in care of my office at 920 Royal st. in care of Marilyn Tate Realty Co.

Q—What did you do with it?

A—I opened it all and on two occasions I mailed some to him in Spain and England.

Q—Did you read the mail?

A—Yes. I opened it all because I had discretion of what I would forward to him.

Q—Have you ever seen the name of Clem Bertrand or Clay Bertrand come to Shaw at your office, at your home or any place?

A—Never.

Q—How long have you lived at 1414 Chartres?

A—Since 1957. I restored the building. It was not a post office address until then.

Q—Could you describe the type of mail box you have?

A—It's a cast iron box of 1910-1920 vintage and attached to the side of the garage which is the main entrance.

Q—Is it locked?

A—No.

Q—Who takes out the mail?

A—I do.

Q—Have you ever taken out a letter addressed to Clem Bertrand?

A—Never.

Q—Have you ever received mail addressed to a Cliff Boudreaux?

A—Never.

Dymond then tendered the witness to the state.

Q—Mr. Biddison, does anyone reside with you at 1414 Chartres?

A—No.

Q—In 1966, did anyone stay with you?

1965, Mr. Shaw stayed there until he got back into his home.

Q—For what period?

A—The period, five to 10 days before Sept. 21.

Q—At this time, who is residing at your home besides yourself?

A—No one.

Q—Has anyone else ever resided with you at that address?

A—Mr. Fred Tate in 1965.

Q—Anyone else.

A—Mr. Clayton Gomez.

Q—For what period?

A—From 1961 to 1964.

Q—Has anyone else resided at the address of 1414 Chartres?

A—No one. I've had many house guests, but no other person resided there.

Q—Going back to 1963, how often did you see Mr. Shaw?

A—Very seldom in 1963. I was involved in restoration and he was involved in selling bonds for the new trade mart building.

Q—Then you saw him very seldom in 1963?

A—Very seldom.

Q—Have you ever loaned your black Cadillac to the defendant?

A—Yes.

Q—When?

A—In the fall, 1966.

Q—Did he make an out-of-town trip?

A—Yes, I believe he did.

Q—Where did he go?

A—To the best of my recollection, to visit his parents in Hammond.

Q—You received no mail at home for the defendant in the summer of 1966 or the fall of 1966?

A—No mail was forwarded to him. There may have been letters sent direct to him.

Q—That would have had to be from close friends who would have known of your friendship?

A—Yes.

Q—Did Shaw execute a change of address form in 1966?

A—Not to my recollection.

Q—Mr. Biddison, have you ever executed a change of address form with the post office.

A—Have I? Yes.

Q—Are you familiar with the form?

A—I can't say I am.

Q—I'm going to show you a state exhibit and ask if you are familiar with it.

Yes. I'm familiar with the form.

Q—Are you familiar with this particular form?

A—No.

Q—But, you are familiar with the form?

A—Yes, I've had them in the office for myself and my clients.

Q—What does the form you are holding show?

A—A change of address for Clay L. Shaw, canceling the previous change from 1414 Chartres to 1313 Dauphine.

Q—Do you know your postman?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you know his name?

A—I know it now.

Q—What is his name?

A—James Hardiman.

Q—For how long has he been your postman?

A—For as long as I can remember.

Q—Have you had any trouble with him?

A—No.

Q—Did you have occasion to talk to him about his testimony?

A—Yes.

Q—After his testimony?

A—No, prior to it.

Q—How did you know of his testimony prior to his appearance in court?

A—From Mr. Garrison's opening statement.

Q—Was he mentioned in the opening statement?

A—No, I was named and my address.

Q—Do you know any reason why Mr. Hardiman should testify incorrectly about the mail delivered to your address?

DYMOND OBJECTED and Judge Haggerty sustained the objection.

Q—Do you know Mr. Hardiman to be a truthful person?

Dymond objected that Biddison is not a character witness for the mailman. Judge Haggerty sustained the objection.

Q—Do you recall how much mail came to your office for the defendant while he was in Europe?

A—What comes to mind is tons of it.

Q—Tons?

A—I received a great deal of mail for Mr. Shaw.

Q—Have you and Mr. Shaw resided together prior to September, 1966?

and at 1906 Esplanade from 1958 to 1959.

Q—Have you since resided in Mr. Shaw?

A—No, sir.

Q—Are you from New Orleans?

A—No, sir.

Q—Where are you from?

A—Tulsa.

Q—Are you a close social friend of Mr. Shaw?

A—I am a close business and social friend of Mr. Shaw.

Q—Was anyone else residing at 1414 Chartres at the time the defendant was in Europe?

A—No.

Q—Have you gotten other mail at 1414 Chartres for other persons?

A—For approximately three months last summer for Mr. C. C. Bunker, who was my house guest. For three months last winter for Mr. Sherman Schroeder, who was my house guest.

Q—Have you received mail for other persons since 1963?

A—For my invalided mother and my deceased father. I received monthly Social Security checks for my mother. Other names escape me, although there are others.

Q—Now, the mail you received at home for the defendant. Was it forwarded from home or sent directly to the office?

A—It was sent directly and brought to my office by the tenant.

Q—Did you actually receive letters from the post office forwarded to your office?

A—No, to my knowledge, no.

Q—Was mail brought to you by the tenant?

A—Yes.

Q—And there were tons of it?

A—Not tons of that. No.

Q—How much mail did the tenant bring to the office?

A—Perhaps two or three letters a day. They brought them irregularly to us.

Q—Do you still own the black Cadillac?

A—No, I was negotiating in the fall and spring of 1965 and sold it to Mr. Ray Hyde, my maintenance man, who still owns it.

Q—And the way you recognize the car in the photograph is by the house in the background?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you remember lending it to any other of your house guests?

A—No.

Q—1414 Chartres became a mailing address in 1957, is that correct?

A—Yes.

Q—Were you subpoenaed to appear here today?

A—No.

Q—You came of your own free will because of your friendship with Mr. Shaw?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—No further questions. Biddison was excused.

Q—Did you say that Mr. Shaw was a salesman for you?

A—Yes, he was a licensed salesman for me after his retirement from the Trade Mart.

Q—In 1966, when Shaw was in Europe, did you say you never received a letter to a Clay or a Clem Bertrand?

A—No. Never.

THE WITNESS then was excused and the defense called James R. Phelan, a free lance writer from Long Beach, Calif.

Phelan said he was working for the Saturday Evening Post in 1963. He said he has 15 years' experience on newspapers.

Q—Did you come to New Orleans in 1967?

A—Yes. I was on assignment for the Saturday Evening Post.

Q—When did you come?

A—Probably late February of 1967.

Q—What was your purpose?

A—I wanted to interview Mr. Garrison.

Q—Did you?

A—Yes. After I was here four or five days.

Q—Did you meet him before?

A—Yes. About four years earlier and did another article.

Q—When did I see Garrison first here in 1967?

A—First in his office here. Later at his home. And four or five days later in Las Vegas.

Q—Who suggested these meetings?

A—Mr. Garrison.

Q—Were they pre-arranged?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you know Mr. Sciambra?

A—Yes.

Q—When did you first meet?

A—After I returned from Vegas and after Mr. Shaw's preliminary hearing.

Q—Do you remember the date you went to Las Vegas?

A—Yes. I went out March 4 and I met Mr. Garrison at the airport on the fifth when he flew in from New Orleans and when he registered at the hotel under the name of W. O. Robertson.

Q—Who registered under the name W. O. Robertson?

A—Mr. Garrison.

Q—Have you anything to show the dates of that trip?

A—I have my own hotel bill. I stayed at the Dunes.

PHELAN PRODUCED the bill showing the room he occupied March 4-7, 1967.

Q—Did Mr. Garrison give you anything?

A—He gave me two documents but not until after several meetings and probably the day after he arrived. We had a series of conferences before.

Phelan produced the documents.

Q—Do you know what these contain?

A—Yes. I read the two documents and I re-read them and I re-read them.

Q—How many times did you read them?

A—At least six times.

Q—Why?

A—Because there was a wide discrepancy . . .

AT THIS POINT Alcock objected that the witness could not answer without expressing a personal opinion. Judge Haggerty sustained the objection.

Q—What did you do with them?

A—I Xeroxed them. And returned the originals to Mr. Garrison.

Q—Did you tell him anything?

A—No.

you saw him in Las Vegas. A—No. I talked to him four or five times later before he left.

Q—Where did you go after the Las Vegas meeting?

A—I went to my home in Long Beach. Then I returned to New Orleans to cover Shaw's preliminary hearing for the Saturday Evening Post.

Q—Did you hear the testimony?

A—Yes.

Q—Then what did you do?

A—The next day I called Garrison and told him I was tremendously disturbed by the testimony of Perry Raymond Russo.

ALCOCK OBJECTED again on the grounds that he was making an opinion. This time he was overruled.

Q—Then what did you do?

A—Shortly after the 'phone call, it wasn't the next day, but it couldn't have been more than two days after, I went to Garrison's home. It was in the evening about 6 or 7.

Q—Who did you meet upon arriving?

A—Garrison, his wife and their children.

Q—What did you tell him?

A—I pointed out the wide discrepancy between what Mr. Russo had said in the Sciambra memo and what he said on the stand.

Q—And what did Mr. Garrison do?

A—His jaw dropped a little bit.

Q—And after he picked up his jaw, what happened?

A—He made a 'phone call and shortly afterward, Mr. Sciambra came in.

Q—Was he accompanied by anyone?

A—No. But before he arrived, Mr. William Gurvich came to the house.

Q—What did you tell Sciambra?

A—I told him in his report on his meeting with Mr. Russo in Baton Rouge there was no information about an assassination plot. The memo never said Shaw knew Oswald or that Russo knew Shaw or that Russo knew Shaw by Clay or Clem Bertrand.

TESTIMONY WAS interrupted when Alcock objected, saying the judge was allowing the witness to discredit Sciambra. Alcock said Sciambra was not allowed earlier to testify about this conversation in Garrison's home.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Due to Take Stand

Clay L. Shaw will take the stand today in what could be the final day of testimony in his trial for charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, his attorney said last night.

As court opened this morning, the first witness was scheduled to be Lt. Edward M. O'Donnell of the New Orleans Police, but chief counsel F. Irvin Dymond said Shaw definitely will testify in his own defense today.

SHAW, 55, has been on trial since Jan. 21. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges he conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie to kill Kennedy.

Dymond indicated Shaw may be the final defense witness. If so, the case could go to the jury after his testimony and closing arguments. However, the state has the right to call rebuttal witnesses. The DA's office has given no indication whether it plans to do so.

O'Donnell was on the stand under cross-examination yesterday when Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. recessed court for the day.

Reportedly, New Orleans photographer Matt Herron will follow O'Donnell as the next defense witness. Shaw is expected to follow O'Donnell.

Here are the highlights of an eventful session yesterday:

—Lt. O'Donnell testified the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, told him he was not sure of his testimony that Shaw was present at a September, 1963, meeting with Ferrie and Oswald in Ferrie's apartment at which the assassination was discussed.

—Mrs. Jesse Garner, Oswald's landlady, spring his stay in New Orleans in 1963, while the defendant was out of the country, but never to

testified Oswald was always neat and clean-shaven when she saw him. Russo said Oswald was dirty, unkempt and bearded.

—Former Saturday Evening Post writer James R. Phelan of Long Beach, Calif., testified that Russo told him he was not sure of his identification of Shaw, but backed out when Phelan arranged a face-to-face meeting of the two because, Phelan said Russo told him, "I might have to change my story."

—Jefferson Biddison, a longtime friend of Shaw, countered earlier testimony by a postman that he delivered letters addressed to "Clay Bertrand" to Biddison's home at a time when Shaw was getting mail there. Biddison testified he did handle Shaw's mail for a period in 1966 while Shaw was in Europe, but never received any "Bertrand" letters.

—Charles A. Appel Jr., a nationally known handwriting expert, countered earlier testimony by a hostess at New Orleans International Airport that Shaw signed a guest register there as "Clay Bertrand" in December, 1966. Appel compared Shaw's handwriting to the Bertrand signature in the guest book and concluded they were written by two different people.

Appel, who gained fame in 1932 as the man who broke the Lindbergh kidnaping case, said he was appearing in this trial without his usual \$250 a day fee because he wanted "to prevent an injustice."

He added he knew nothing of the merits of the case when he took it, and chief prosecutor James L. Alcock said: "You formed an opinion in the case without knowing anything about it? No further questions!"

Biddison, a real estate dealer who lives at 1414 Chartres,

said Shaw's mail was delivered to his office at 900 Royal while the defendant was out of the country, but never to

his home. The postman, James Hardiman, said the Bertrand mail went to 1414 Chartres. Biddison said he received "lots" of Shaw mail and still gets some "even today."

PHELAN'S TESTIMONY
Frequently was interrupted by objections. Judge Haggerty ruled he could testify to matters he discussed with Russo as long as it was within the realm of disrupting Russo's testimony earlier in the trial. Thus, there were frequent references to a transcript of Russo's testimony and the judge had to rule in each case whether a question was legitimate.

The writer said he came to New Orleans in February, 1967, to interview Garrison, and subsequently the DA gave him a copy of a memo written by Assistant DA Andrew J. Sciambra on a conversation he had with Russo in Baton Rouge Feb. 27, 1967.

THE SCIAMBRA MEMO has become controversial because it contained no mention of the alleged Shaw-Ferrie-Oswald assassination plot meeting. Sciambra testified earlier this was because the memo was hastily drawn. He said he did discuss the meeting with Russo and told Garrison so.

After Russo testified about the alleged plot meeting at the March, 1967, preliminary hearing for Shaw, Phelan said, he became "terribly disturbed" and went to see Garrison.

"I told him there was a complete discrepancy between what Mr. Russo told in Sciambra's memo and what he testified to on the stand," Phelan said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-27-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-119760-6513

ASKED HOW Garrison reacted, Phelan said, "His jaw dropped a little bit."
"And what did he do after picking up his jaw?" Dymond asked.

Phelan said Garrison called Sciambra and confronted him with Phelan's argument. Sciambra, Phelan said, replied that "I didn't know what the hell I was talking about." The witness said he told Garrison and Sciambra "it was absolutely incredible that

a lawyer ~~could go to~~ Baton Rouge and interview a potential witness to the crime of the century, write a 3,500-word memo and leave out the crime."

Phelan then told of a meeting between himself and Russo, arranged by Sciambra, in Baton Rouge, to which he took photographer Herron. He said he showed Russo the Sciambra memo and Russo made four minor corrections in it.

The witness said he asked Russo why there was no mention of an assassination plot. Phelan said Russo told him he mentioned the alleged plot only after he got to New Orleans.

He said he next met with Russo in May, 1967, after his Saturday Evening Post article critical of Garrison and Sciambra had appeared. He said Russo volunteered the statement:

"IF JIM GARRISON knew what I told my priest in Baton Rouge, ~~he would go~~ through the ceiling. I told my priest I wanted to meet with Clay Shaw and be sure of my identification of Shaw."

Phelan said he tried to arrange such a meeting and Shaw agreed, but Russo "backed off." He said Russo first gave as his reason that "if word of it leaked back to Garrison, Garrison would clobber him."

Later, however, Russo gave another reason, Phelan said. He quoted Russo as saying:

"I LIED TO YOU the first time about why I didn't attend a meeting with Shaw. The reason I didn't was that if I got into a room with Shaw, I would know he was not the man."

"And what would I do then? I could run somewhere—California, Mexico, become

a beatnik. I could never run from my ~~past~~."

Asked if ~~he~~ expressed fears of reprisal from Garrison if he changed his story, Phelan said Russo "repeatedly said he was sorry he had come forward as a witness, and felt trapped. If he tried to change his story Garrison would charge him and he would lose his job."

On cross-examination, Alcock asked Phelan why in his 6,000-word Post article he did not mention that Russo did not tell Sciambra about the assassination plot meeting. Phelan said the article was cut for space reasons.

PHELAN SAID RUSSO expressed a desire for legal help and asked him for advice, saying he did not have enough money for a lawyer. Phelan said NBC producer Fred Freed, for whom Phelan was working at this point, told him there was a well-known lawyer who would take Russo's case without fee. He said he relayed this information to Russo.

"Did you tell Russo he would be patsy if Clay Shaw were not found guilty?" Alcock asked. "Did you tell him that Garrison would turn on him?"

"Yes," said Phelan. He said Garrison told him he was going to discredit attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr., later convicted of perjury. (Phelan admitted the DA did not mention Andrews by name.)

Phelan said his lawyers advised him not to come to New Orleans after the Post article appeared "because of Mr. Garrison's ruthlessness with people who criticize him."

But when he arrived on his NBC assignment, Phelan said, he told Larry LaMarca and Pershing Gervais, two friends of Garrison, to "tell Big Jim I'm in town and I'm not hiding from anybody."

MRS. GARNER TESTIFIED she saw Oswald about once a week during the summer of 1963 and "he was very neat."

She said she never saw Shaw with Oswald.

Shown a photo of Ferrie, Mrs. Garner replied he was the same man who rang her doorbell either the night of the Kennedy assassination (Nov. 22, 1963) or the next evening. She said Ferrie came alone and after dark.

Mrs. Garner was prevented from repeating what Ferrie said to her, but said he stayed a few minutes and then left when she found out he was not a law officer.

(FERRIE SAID before his death here on Feb. 22, 1967, that he was in Houston the day of the assassination and in Hammond the next. This is corroborated from other sources.)

Mrs. Garner said after the Oswalds left, she found their apartment in "very dirty" condition.

Lt. O'Donnell testified he talked with Russo in the police station on June 19, 1967, and Russo asked him if he could show him Garrison's case against Shaw in its entirety.

HE SAID RUSSO indicated he wanted to examine it to see how strong it was, as this would assist him in deciding how he would testify.

"It told him to examine his conscience and not lean on what Mr. Garrison has . . ." Lt. O'Donnell said.

The policeman said he wrote a memo on the conversation and sent a copy to Garrison. Other copies went to the chief of police and to immediate superior, while he retained a copy, the witness said.

On cross-examination, Alcock brought up a meeting in Garrison's office between O'Donnell, Russo, Garrison and another Garrison aide.

AT THIS TIME, O'Donnell said, Russo "did a double take," denying he ever said what he did in the June 19 conversation.

Alcock asked O'Donnell if he told Russo at that time he had a tape recording of their conversation. After reading notes on that meeting, O'Donnell admitted he had, though no such tape existed.

In the June 19 conversation, O'Donnell said, Russo told him he went to the March 1967, preliminary

hearing with the intention of telling the truth, "but you (Dymond) turned him on by asking if he believed in God, and this was a sensitive point for him, and after you, as he said, turned him on, he decided he was going to bury you."

"BURY ME?" asked Dymond.

"Yes," Lt. O'Donnell said. However, on cross-examination, the policeman acknowledged nothing was said about Russo's use of the word "truth" in his memo to Garrison.

Judge Haggerty recessed court before the state completed its cross-examination of Lt. O'Donnell.



AMONG WITNESSES WHO TESTIFIED yesterday in the trial of Clay Shaw were CHARLES A. APPEL JR., top drawings, a retired FBI handwriting,

expert; JEFFERSON BIDDISON, bottom left, a French Quarter real estate man, and JAMES PHELAN, a free-lance magazine writer.

12/14/66 Clay Bertrand New Orleans, La

COPY OF SIGNATURE FROM GUEST REGISTER AT N. O. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

12/14/66 Clay Bertrand New Orleans, La

DEFENDANT CLAY SHAW'S VERSION WRITTEN FOR HANDWRITING EXPERT

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RUSO DENIED SHAW AT PARTY--OFFICER

Lt. O'Donnell Testifies About Interview

A veteran New Orleans police officer testified Wednesday at the trial of Clay L. Shaw that in June, 1967, Perry Raymond Russo told him Shaw was not at the mid-September, 1963, party at the apartment of David L. Ferrie.

Lt. Edward M. O'Donnell, who is assistant commander of the homicide division and has been on the force for 17 years, made the statement after being called as a witness for the defense.

Shaw is standing trial on a charge that he participated in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. The conspiracy allegedly involved Shaw, Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald.

Shaw is expected to take the witness stand Thursday.

Lt. O'Donnell said that he interviewed Russo — the state's star witness — June 19, 1967, and during the course of his conversation he asked Russo why he testified as he did during the preliminary hearing three months earlier.

Lt. O'Donnell said:

"He told me that when he got to court (for the preliminary hearing) he came with all intentions of telling the truth and you (F. Irvin Dymond, chief defense attorney) turned him on by asking if he believed in God, and this was a sensitive point for him, and after you, as he said, turned him on, he decided he was going to bury you."

"Bury me," asked Dymond.

"Yes," Lt. O'Donnell replied.

'Garrison Was Told of Statement by Russo'

Lt. O'Donnell said that as soon as he completed his interview with Russo he immediately went to the office of District

Attorney Jim Garrison and reported to him and James L. Alcock, the chief prosecutor in the Shaw trial, what Russo had told him.

Lt. O'Donnell was undergoing cross examination at 5:35 p. m. when Judge Edward A. Haggerty recessed the trial until 9 a. m. Thursday.

Immediately before Lt. O'Donnell's appearance, Mrs. Jesse Garner, the former landlady of Oswald in New Orleans, testified that Ferrie came to her home either the night of the assassination or the night after.

Mrs. Garner, 4011 Magazine, was another of five defense witnesses called Wednesday as Shaw's attorneys attempt to batter down the state case.

Called presumably to testify about Oswald's appearance, dress habits and behavior, Mrs. Garner was shown photographs of Oswald and Ferrie. She also testified she never saw Shaw prior to his arrest in March, 1967, and never in person until last week.

When she was shown Ferrie's picture she said she recognized him as a man who came to her home shortly after the assassination.

Oswald lived in an apartment in the same building as Mrs. Garner. She said a lot of people, mostly federal agents, were in and out of her home immediately after the assassination.

She said Ferrie arrived, and after a few minutes, when she determined he was not there on official government business, she asked him to leave. She said he was alone.

Ferrie reportedly left the city the afternoon of the assassination when he said he went to Houston.

Other witnesses called included James Phelan, free-lance magazine writer, who said on direct examination that Russo,

after the preliminary hearing, backed out of a meeting with Shaw, though Shaw agreed to it. Phelan said Russo told him he wanted to be sure Shaw was the man he claimed he was.

Phelan alleged Russo told him the reason he backed away was "if word got back to Jim Garrison, he would clobber me."

Later, testified Phelan, Russo told him that he lied about the reason. Phelan quoted Russo as saying that "the reason I didn't was that if I got into a room with Shaw, I would know it was not him."

Phelan said Russo told him he could run some where "but I could never run from myself."

Handwriting Expert Testifies of Signature

Charles A. Appel Jr., a retired handwriting expert for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified the signature "Clay Bertrand" on the guest register at New Orleans International Airport was not written by Shaw.

A state witness earlier testified she saw Shaw sign the name.

Also, Jefferson Biddison, a real estate man and long-time friend of Shaw, who handled Shaw's mail while Shaw was in Europe in 1966, appeared. Biddison said he received no mail during the period addressed to either a Clem or Clay Bertrand. A postal worker testified he delivered mail to the Biddison address during this period addressed to Clay Bertrand.

Much of Phelan's testimony and cross examination concerned a memorandum written by assistant district attorney Andrew M. Sciambra following Sciambra's initial interview with Russo.

The "Sciambra memo" did not mention a conspiracy meeting, as Russo later testified during Shaw's preliminary hearing

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date:

Edition: 2-27-69

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-17000-602

pointed out differences between the two. He asserted Shaw leaves 1948 when he retired. He said his "a's" open areas the reg- has been receiving a federal pension since then.

not, the letter forming remains the same. Why did you have him?

d during the current trial. The meeting allegedly took place at Ferric's apartment on Louisiana ave, pkwy during September, 1963.

Appel, Biddison and Phelan were called during the morning session, but only the questioning of Appel and Biddison was completed.

Appel, who was qualified as an expert in the field of handwriting prior to the trial's recess Tuesday, was the first witness called.

On direct questioning by Dymond he told the court that he examined photographic samples of Shaw's handwriting as well as a photographic reproduction of the Clay Bertrand signature found in the Eastern Air Lines T-IP register.

He said that he performed examinations and comparative tests on the handwriting samples to determine the written motion habits which causes the design of letters.

He said the first thing he did was to copy the design of the signature from the register "so as to make sure I was receiving the hand movements."

He said he also did this with a "Clay Bertrand" signature signed by Shaw "to compare each and every design caused by the motion of the pen."

He said that Shaw writes larger than the person who signed the register, and that the proportion of one letter size to another is larger in Shaw's handwriting, and pointed out that the "C" in the register was smaller than a "C" in Shaw's writing.

Expert Points Out Differences in Letters

Appel, using a blow-up photograph of the signature with a blow-up of a sample of Shaw's writing of "Clay Bertrand," then went through each letter of

saying "the writing act is such a delicate act of movement coordinating hands, fingers, and arm with the direction of the eyes that all of these things have to be the same to produce the same design."

He characterized Shaw's handwriting as being done rapidly "in what some teachers would call a scribbling fashion," and said there was a completely different style of writing between the two signatures.

After going through each letter, Appel said, "It can be seen these are distinctive forms; neither of these entries are carefully composed," and he added that in making copies of signatures, "it is necessary to make much slower movements."

Of the "Clay Bertrand" signature in the register, he said: "It is more formal, slower, but nevertheless natural to the person doing the writing. Because of these differences, I concluded they were not written by the same person."

Dymond asked Appel if he confined his study to just one sample of Shaw's handwriting, and he said his study included "a good many other" samples, some written in 1966. "And then I asked that he be requested to write on a number of sheets, each independent of the other so he could not see the writing on the previous sheet."

Dymond asked what these comparisons revealed, and Appel replied: "The entry in the book was made by some other writer entirely."

He said that the various samples of Shaw's handwriting which he studied showed no significant differences, "just natural variations."

"Did you come to a firm conviction?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, I did."

"And what was that, Mr. Appel?"

"That the defendant Shaw did not write the entry in the book."

On cross-examination, Alcock asked Appel if he had occasion at any time to do similar handwriting studies for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Examination Made Entirely with Photos

Alcock asked if his examination consisted entirely of analysis of photographs, or if he studied the original samples. He said photographs were used. Alcock asked if, as a general practice, it would not be more desirable to have original samples.

Appel said it is always better to have originals, but it is not necessary.

He said he examined all originals of Shaw's handwriting after he arrived in New Orleans, and that he saw the questioned signature in the register for the first time when it was shown to him on the witness stand.

"You did point out, though, that it is better to see the originals, did you not?" asked Alcock.

"It is not necessary at all if the evidence concerns design of letters, and these (the photographs) showed very well, so there was no problem."

He told Alcock that, in the case of a suspected forgery, it is necessary to obtain the original because the forger does not move the pen continuously, but rather very carefully "and this produces a tremor, and the pen is removed from the paper and replaced."

Alcock asked whether Appel saw Shaw write the signatures, and Appel said he did

not, but he asked that they be written a certain way and assumed that was the way the signatures were written.

He told Alcock he asked that the signatures be written with Shaw seated in a normal writing position, and he asked him to write the content of the entry in the register. After Shaw did this, the paper was removed, and he was asked to do it again, until finally he had repeated the process 10 times, providing 10 different handwritings of the same signature.

Alcock asked Appel if he knew whether the person who signed "Clay Bertrand" in the register was seated or not, and Appel said he did not know, and he said in answer to later questions that there is no great

"Because people learn to write seated," answered Appel.

1966 Letter Examined, Appel Tells Court

Appel said he also examined a letter Shaw wrote to one of the Wegmanns in 1966. Alcock asked to see it and, after reading it, asked how he concluded that it was written in 1966, since it was not dated.

"I was told it was taken from the files of Mr. Wegmann," he replied, and said later he received several samples of Shaw's signature in writings made in 1966.

"Did you make your conclusion prior to seeing the original documents?"

"I did."

Appel later told Alcock that no two signatures are exactly alike, "even though one is written right after the other."

There was a recess; and following it, Alcock resumed his cross-examination. He asked Appel how he selected the particular Shaw signature of the name "Clay Bertrand" that was used on the blow-up. He said it was one of the samples he received, and it was selected at random.

Alcock asked: "Is your specialty an exact science?"

"How exact do you mean?" asked Appel.

"As exact as mathematics?"

"Mathematics is the only exact science there is," replied Appel, adding that his specialty is as exact as chemistry, and added: "Certainly the comparison of the design is scientific..."

Alcock then asked if mistakes are made in his field; and Appel said, "Mistakes are made in any kind of endeavor that a human undertakes." He quickly added his conclusions have never been proven wrong in court.

Alcock then mentioned some Louisiana cases and asked Appel if he recalled them. Alcock intimated that in some cases he named, the side that Appel testified for did not always win.

Appel said that what he meant when he made his earlier statement was that "no one has even proven my position was wrong."

what he saw in court, the original of the signature in the register "verifies what I heard."

On re-direct, Appel told Dymond that having seen the original of the register signature confirmed his opinion. Dymond asked if there is any inference created by writing sitting or standing. "No, sir," said Appel, "that would concern a different aspect of the sitting entirely." Dymond then asked Appel if he was being compensated for testifying.

Witness Appears

because of Civic Duty

"No, I'm appearing because I feel it a civic duty." He explained that in the past he had done this, adding he does not normally take criminal cases, but when there

comes a time when "without my services an injustice may occur I do it as a civic duty."

Dymond said he was finished. Alcock immediately questioned Appel about his last statement. Appel repeated he does not appear as a defense witness in criminal cases "unless there are some peculiar circumstances that convince me an injustice might be done."

Judge Haggerty said he thought the state was allowing the witness to go into a field which the jury would eventually have to decide.

He told Alcock he was permitting the witness "to go beyond the scope of his testimony." Alcock countered that this was a subject that was entered by the defense.

Alcock asked Appel when he formed his opinion about an injustice; Appel said, "I formed an opinion that was useful for me to intervene."

He then explained that Lloyd Cobb, who previously testified as a defense witness, called him and asked what he would charge for his services. He said he worked for Cobb on previous cases. Appel said he told Cobb his fee was \$250 a day, and Cobb said the defendant does not have that kind of money. He said the call was made last Feb. 14.

After his discussion with Cobb, Appel said, he felt the defendant could not pay "and possibly stood a chance of an injustice."

Cobb was a witness in this trial for the defense?

"No, I don't know anything about the case."

"And yet you formed an opinion about the case?"

"That's right," answered Appel.

"That's all," said Alcock. The witness was excused.

Biddison was called next. He said he has lived at 1414 Chartres since 1957 and has known Shaw for 23 years.

Dymond asked Biddison if he owned an automobile in 1963, and Biddison said he did: a 1960 black Cadillac. Dymond then showed him a state exhibit of a black Cadillac and Biddison identified it as the one he owned. He said he recognized it as being photographed in the driveway of the man to whom he sold it.

The photograph of the black Cadillac is a state exhibit that was shown to witnesses from Clinton, La., who said they saw Shaw and Ferrie sitting in it in late August or early September, 1963. One witness said he saw Oswald get out of the car, and he identified Shaw and Ferrie as remaining in the front seat.

Dymond asked Biddison if he knew Shaw in 1963 and if he was a close friend of his at that time. He said yes to both questions.

Biddison Did Not

Lend Auto to Shaw

"Did you lend your car to Clay Shaw?"

"No."

Dymond asked why he was so positive, and Biddison said that he used his car in his business (real estate) and Shaw had a car of his own, a black Thunderbird.

Dymond asked if during 1963 Biddison loaned his car to anyone "for a sufficient period to take a trip out of town?"

"No, not in 1963," he said.

Dymond asked Biddison if he knew Shaw ever to go under a name other than Clay Shaw or Clay L. Shaw. "No."

"Did you ever know him to use an alias?"

"No."

He also said he did not know a Clay Bertrand or a Clem Bertrand.

Alternatively to a Dymond question of whether during time he has known Shaw he was reasonably familiar with Shaw's circle of friends.

He also said he did not know a Lee Oswald or a Lee Harvey Oswald, or a David W. Ferrie or

a Dave Ferrie, and did not know of either of these persons being acquaintances of Shaw, nor did he ever hear Shaw mention either name.

He was shown pictures of Oswald and Ferrie and repeated he never saw them, nor did he ever see them in the company of Shaw.

"During the years you have known Mr. Shaw, have you been familiar with his manner of dress?" asked Dymond.

"Yes," answered Biddison.

"Have you ever seen him wear tight pants?"

"No."

"Have you ever seen him wear a hat?"

"No."

Witness Recalls

Shaw Trip to Europe

Dymond then asked Biddison if he recalled when Shaw took a trip to Europe in 1966, and the witness said he did.

Biddison said he drove Shaw to the ship that he sailed on and handled the leasing of Shaw's home during the period Shaw was to be away.

He said Shaw's home at 1813 Dauphine was originally leased for the three-month period from May 4, 1966, to Aug. 3, 1966, but the lease was later extended to Sept. 3, 1966, and again to Sept. 20, 1966, even though Shaw had returned to the city.

"During the time he was out of the country, did you receive mail for him?"

"Not to my knowledge, at my home," answered Biddison.

He said he received mail for Shaw at his office at 900 Royal, and some mail was brought to his office by the people who leased Shaw's home.

Dymond asked what he did with the mail, and Biddison said that on two occasions he placed certain correspondence in envelopes and mailed it to Shaw in Spain and England.

Dymond asked if he had occasion to look at Shaw's mail, and Biddison said he opened all the mail; and it was at his discretion what correspondence he would forward to Shaw.

"Did you ever receive any mail at your office, residence or any place, addressed to Clay Bertrand?" asked Dymond.

"Never," answered Biddison, "prior to the commencement of this trial."

He described the type of mail box at his home and said he did not recall any mail addressed to Shaw being delivered to his home.

Dymond asked if a Clifford Boudreaux ever lived at his home, and Biddison said "no." (Clifford Boudreaux was a name which Dymond mentioned to James Hardiman, Biddison's mailman. Dymond asked Hardiman if he ever delivered mail addressed to him at Biddison's residence, and Hardiman said he thought he had.)

On cross examination, Alcock established that Shaw resided with Biddison for a short time, about a week, after Shaw returned from Europe in 1966 and before he was able to get back into his own home.

Alcock asked who else lived with Biddison at the apartment. He said that Fred Tate lived there in 1964 and 1965, and that a business partner in the restoration of 1414 Chartres, Clifton Gomez, lived there with him from 1957 until 1961.

Biddison said there were no other permanent residents at the address during the period he has lived there, but he added he has had many guests from time to time.

Witness Saw Shaw

Very Little in 1963

Alcock asked Biddison if he saw Shaw very much in 1963, and Biddison said he saw him very seldom because Shaw was "fully involved" with International Trade Mart business.

"How about the summer?"

"Particularly during the summer," answered Biddison.

Alcock asked Biddison if he ever loaned his car to Shaw.

said he had, and he believes saw drove to see his parents Hammond. He said that at most, he loaned his car to law on three occasions, but could not remember the times.

Alcock returned to the question of Shaw mail received. Biddison said that no mail was forwarded from Shaw's residence to his own, although he said there may have been letters addressed to Shaw directly to 1414 Chartres.

Alcock asked Biddison if he knew whether Shaw executed a change of address before he left on his European trip. "It was my understanding," said Biddison, "that Mr. Shaw's mail was forwarded to my office." He added that "even today" he receives mail for Shaw at his office.

Biddison, questioned about change of address forms, said he executed them for client's real estate business. He then shown a state exhibit, change of address cancellation directing that mail for Shaw re-directed to 1414 Chartres should be referred to 1313 Lauphine, Shaw's home.

Biddison repeated that, to the best of his knowledge, no Shaw mail was re-directed to 1414 Chartres.

"Do you know the postman who delivers mail to your home?"

"Yes, I do."

"Do you know this man's name?"

"I do now," said Biddison, "Hardiman, James Hardiman." (Hardiman testified earlier on the state.)

Alcock asked Biddison if he had ever had any difficulties with Hardiman, and Biddison said no.

Biddison was then asked if he had occasion to ask Hardiman about his statement that during the period Shaw was out of the country he delivered mail addressed to Clem Bertrand to the 1414 Chartres address.

Biddison said he had, "when it was published in the newspaper."

Alcock asked if he meant Hardiman's testimony, and Biddison said he referred to District Attorney Jim Garrison's opening statement which named me and my address.

"Did you know about this prior to it being published in the newspaper?"

"No."

could think of any reason Hardiman would say something untrue. He was delivering mail to the Chartres address, but Dymond objected. Judge Haggerty sustained the objection and told Alcock that Biddison was not a character witness for Hardiman.

Next Biddison was asked how much mail he received for Shaw at his office.

"What comes to mind," said Biddison, "is tons of it."

He said he opened every piece of Shaw's mail, both personal as well as business, and said Shaw had complete confidence in his doing this.

Alcock then asked if, prior to the fall of 1966, Biddison lived with Shaw. He answered that from 1946 until 1948 they lived at 537 Barracks and from 1948 until 1950 they lived at 906 Esplanade. Biddison said that Shaw owned 906 Esplanade.

Alcock asked Biddison if he received mail for anyone else at 1414 Chartres. He named a C. C. Bunker and a Sherman Schroder, both of whom he identified as one-time house guests, and he said that from 1963 on he has received mail for his invalid mother, his deceased father, and Social Security checks for his mother. "Other names escape me," he added.

Alcock told Alcock he sold his black Cadillac in late fall of 1966, and he said he never loaned his automobile to his house guests.

He told Alcock he was not subpoenaed to appear as a witness but appeared of his own

volition. He said that after his retirement from the Trade Mart, Shaw was a licensed salesman for the real estate business he operates.

Phelan was called next.

Phelan was called as a witness at 11:30 a.m., but his testimony was halted shortly before noon when the defense attempted to question him about a conversation he had with Sciambra at the home of Jim Garrison in March, 1967.

Phelan said he came to New Orleans in late February, 1967, shortly after news broke of Garrison's investigation into the assassination, on assignment from Saturday Evening Post.

He said he got to see Garrison after his arrival and started to say Garrison suggested a trip to Las Vegas, but Alcock ob-

Phelan then told Dymond saw Garrison first at his office and later at his home and subsequently met him in Las Vegas. "Did you suggest the meeting in Las Vegas?"

"No sir."

"Was it pre-arranged?"

"Yes sir."

Phelan said he met again with Garrison after the Las Vegas trip and after Shaw's preliminary hearing.

Phelan then produced a bill for the room he occupied at the Dunes Hotel during his stay from March 4 to March 7, 1967.

He said he first saw Garrison in Las Vegas March 5 and talked to him at the Sands Hotel. He said Garrison gave him two documents, and he identified one as the Sciambra memo.

Phelan Was Given Documents to Read

Phelan said he thinks Garrison gave him two documents March 6, and the presentation followed a series of conferences.

He said after he received the document he returned to his hotel room and read them several times. He mentioned six readings and Dymond asked why, and Phelan said because there were so many discrepancies in them.

Alcock objected that the Sciambra memo had already been read to the jury, and Phelan could not express an opinion about it in their presence.

Dymond asked the witness to try to answer the question without expressing an opinion; and after a pause, Judge Haggerty added: "It's almost impossible."

Dymond said he realized that and then asked Phelan what he did with the documents. Phelan said he made copies and returned the originals to Garrison. He said he did not tell him anything at the time, and he believes he spoke with him one more time.

Phelan said he left Las Vegas March 7, returned to his home in Long Beach, Calif., and returned to New Orleans to cover Shaw's preliminary hearing for the Post.

He said he was in the courtroom for the testimony, and he believes that the day after the hearing ended he called Garrison "and told him I was terribly disturbed by the testimony of Perry Raymond Russo."

Alcock objected but was overruled.

Phelan said that, shortly after talking with Garrison on the telephone, he went to Garrison's home and arrived about 6 or 7 p. m.

Dymond asked who else was present, and Phelan said Mrs. Garrison and the Garrison children.

Dymond asked Phelan what he told Garrison.

"I told him there was a complete discrepancy between what Mr. Russo told in Sciambra's memo and what he testified to on the stand," answered Phelan.

Dymond asked for Garrison's reaction; and Phelan said, "His jaw dropped a little bit." "And what did he do after picking up his jaw?"

Phelan said Garrison made a telephone call. Dymond asked what the result was, and Phelan said Sciambra arrived at the Garrison home. He said that, in the meantime, William Gurvich had also come to the house.

Dymond asked the witness if he said anything to Sciambra, and Phelan began, "Yes, I told him that in his report on his interview with Mr. Russo in Baton Rouge that there was no information whatsoever about an assassination plot, or that Mr. Shaw knew Lee Oswald or that Mr. Russo said he knew Mr. Shaw as Clay Bertrand or Clem Bertrand."

Argument Ensues

Over Defense Question

Dymond asked for Sciambra's reply, but the state objected. Arguing began, and the jury was ordered out of the courtroom. Dymond maintained that Sciambra testified as a witness and denied making a certain statement to Phelan, that there was not a conflict in the testimony of two wit-

esses, that the defense had a right to hear certain statements by Sciambra.

The defense maintained that it laid the proper foundation for impeaching Sciambra in its questioning, and Judge Haggerty indicated that he would study the testimony during the lunch break and rule on it after the trial was resumed.

The afternoon session was more than 55 minutes late in starting as the court waited for transcript of the testimony of Sciambra. The defense was seeking to throw the door open for questioning of Phelan by linking on an article pertaining to prior contradictory statements. This was vital to the defense, so that it could have Phelan tell what Sciambra related to him in a meeting at Garrison's house.

Finally at 2:27 p.m., Judge Haggerty and the state and defense returned to the courtroom. In the 57-minute wait, spectators used the time to visit with each other and compare notes. One priest leaned back in his chair and appeared to be napping.

Dymond read the questions that he wanted to ask Phelan, and Judge Haggerty said to bring the jury back.

With the jury in, Dymond asked Phelan, "Referring to the meeting at the Garrison home with William Gurvich, you, Sciambra and Garrison, did you ask Mr. Sciambra why the report of his interview with Perry Raymond Russo in Baton Rouge Feb. 27, 1967, didn't contain anything concerning the assassination plot?"

Alcock immediately objected. Dymond explained that Sciambra in his testimony before the trial was asked whether he had claimed the account of the assassination was in the Feb. 27 memorandum to Garrison and that after some explanation, Sciambra said, "No."

Judge Haggerty ruled that Sciambra did not distinctly deny the question, and that the defense could proceed to get answers from Phelan.

Phelan was able to say whether he asked Sciambra about the commission of anything about the assassination plot in the Feb. 27, 1967, interview. He replied, "I certainly did."

"What was Mr. Sciambra's reply?"

"He said, 'I know what the hell I'm talking about,'" said Phelan. "That I was all wrong that there was nothing about the plot in the memo."

Phelan said he told Sciambra, "I'll bet you my job on the Saturday Evening Post if you'll bet your job on the district attorney's staff. We will read it and find out who is right. I got no bet."

Witness Alleges

He Asked for Notes

In response to a question, Phelan said the next day he went to the office to clear up the discrepancy. He said he told Sciambra it could be cleared up by his producing the original notes. "I assumed if it was heard," said Phelan, "that there was a note made of it. I told him, 'Get your notes.'"

"What other discrepancies were found in the memo?" asked Dymond.

"I object," said Alcock. "He is asking for this man's opinion."

Dymond agreed, and rephrased the question, "Were there any other matters discussed?"

Phelan said there were. "We went over one line at great length," he said.

There was a pause as Phelan was furnished a copy of the Sciambra memo. "The main point is on Page 6," said Phelan.

"I object," protested Alcock. "He just can't go down the memo and read it to the jury."

Phelan, after Dymond rephrased the lead-in, said, "I pointed out to Sciambra that Russo in his preliminary hearing testimony said he saw Shaw three times before, while it said only twice in the Sciambra memo. The one time not mentioned was the party at which the assassination plot presumably occurred. I told Garrison that I thought Sciambra could count to three."

"Our conversation centered largely on this. I said it was absolutely incredible that a lawyer could go to Baton Rouge and interview a potential witness in the crime of the century, write a 2,500-

crime. I said if he could Russo describe the plot and came back and write one paragraph on the meeting, I would have to mention the plot."

Phelan next told of a meeting with Russo, pre-arranged by Sciambra, in Baton Rouge. He said he took along Matt Herron, a New Orleans photographer who shot pictures for the Saturday Evening Post.

"We talked several hours," said Phelan. "He gave me the background of how he appeared as a witness. I told him I was going to use the Sciambra memo in my Saturday Evening Post story, and I asked him if he would make corrections on it. He read it line by line and made four specific corrections and a comment."

These were the corrections, according to Phelan:

—Al Landry, not his mother, told Russo that David W. Ferrie had taken him out of the country.

—Russo said he, Landry and Ferrie met at a place next door to the Intellect Bar and not the Intellect itself.

—Ferrie had never admitted to Russo that he was a homosexual.

—Russo said that he had not been hypnotized before.

Russo Allegedly Noted Two Meetings Listed

"Did he take exception to mentioning that he (Russo) had only seen Shaw twice, as the memo read?" asked Dymond.

Phelan replied, "I had underlined that line. As he was reading through the memo, Russo stopped and said, 'I should have said three times. Usually I am pretty careful about what I say, but maybe I said only twice.'"

Phelan said he asked Russo why there was no mention of the assassination plot. Phelan said Russo told him he mentioned the assassination plot after he got to New Orleans.

Phelan said his next meeting with Russo was the last week of May, 1967. In the meantime, he had gone to New York and written a Post story on the Garrison probe. As a result of a call to Herron, inquiring about the local reaction to the article, Phelan said he called Russo and set up the meeting. It was at Russo's home "near City Park" in New Orleans.

Orleans?" asked Dymond. "I didn't ask him anything," said Phelan. "We played a little pool and then, returning to his home, Russo out of the blue made a statement to me on the sidewalk."

The state immediately objected, saying "no predicate had been laid for the statement."

Dymond asked Phelan, "Does this have anything to do with a priest?" Phelan said it did.

There was another legal hassle, but Judge Haggerty allowed the defense to continue on the same line.

"What was the statement?" asked Dymond.

"Russo right out said to me, 'If Jim Garrison knew what I told my priest in Baton Rouge, he would go through the ceiling. I told my priest I wanted to meet with Clay Shaw and be sure of my identification of Shaw.'"

Phelan said he told Russo, "For God's sake, you got up in court and put your hand over the man's head and said he was the person and now you want to make sure you were right!"

Phelan said a meeting with Shaw was suggested for Russo. Phelan said he went to the office of William Wegmann and told Shaw what Russo had said. "Shaw agreed to it immediately," said Phelan. "And Russo backed off."

Witness Is Asked

If Russo Gave Reason

Dymond asked Phelan if Russo ever gave him reason why he (Russo) didn't go to such a meeting.

"He said if word of it leaked back to Garrison, Garrison would clobber him," said Phelan.

Dymond questioned Phelan if there were other reasons given by Russo; and after another legal spat, Phelan was able to tell another reason.

"Russo said to me, 'I lied to you the first time about why I didn't attend a meeting with Shaw. The reason I didn't was that if I got into a room with Shaw, I would know he was not the man. And what would I do then? I could run somewhere—California, Mexico, become a beatnik. But I could never run from myself.'"

Dymond attempted to question Phelan about statements by Russo pertaining to "reality

difference between the two, but Judge Haggerty sustained state objection.

Then Dymond asked Phelan if Russo ever expressed any fear of reprisals from Garrison if he should change his testimony.

Again Alcock objected, but Judge Haggerty allowed Phelan to answer.

"Yes," was Phelan's reply. "He repeatedly said he was sorry he had come forward as a witness and felt trapped. If he tried to change his story, Garrison would charge him and he would lose his job. He was very fearful of losing his job."

"Tender the witness," said Dymond. Judge Haggerty called a recess before the state went into cross-examination of Phelan.

Following the recess, court resumed at 3:50 p.m. and Alcock conducted the cross-examination of Phelan.

Alcock, assistant district attorney, began the questioning around a phone interview conducted by WDSU radio with Phelan in April of 1967. Alcock asked if Phelan made a comment on the show to the effect that "Mr. Sciambra had better watch out because I taped the Perry Russo interview."

Phelan replied that he probably did make the statement.

"Did you tape it?" asked Alcock, referring to the Russo interview.

"No," answered Phelan. "Then that was a lie?"

"If you wish to call it that."

Alcock then concentrated on the subject of whether Phelan pointed out the discrepancy in Sciambra's memorandum to either Sciambra or Garrison. Alcock wanted to know how Phelan could get the impression that a conspiratorial plot was not involved in Sciambra's memorandum relating to his interrogation of Russo.

"I didn't get an impression. It simply wasn't there (in the memo)," Phelan replied. Then, Phelan quoted Sciambra as saying that he was "incorrectly describing" his memorandum, but later amended himself by saying that if the material about a plot is not in the memo then "I forgot to put it in."

help make arrangements for your trip. B. Rouge to interview Russo," Alcock asked. "Yes," replied Phelan. "Don't you feel that was inconsistent with their trying to hide something?"

When Alcock asked this question, defense attorney Dymond objected on the grounds it called for a conclusion by the witness. Judge Haggerty sustained the objection.

"How long was your interview with Perry Russo?" Alcock continued.

"Between two and three hours."

"When did you start questioning him about the content of the memorandum?"

"At the end of the interview," Alcock then wanted Phelan to explain why he delayed questioning Russo about the discrepancy in the Sciambra memo which he (Phelan) considered so "critical."

Phelan Calls Russo 'Very Talkative Boy'

"He wanted to talk to me," Phelan replied. "He's a very talkative boy. He got to telling me the background. When he got through talking, I gave him the memo."

Phelan said Russo read the memo, corrected four statements in it and made a comment on the section where he claimed he saw Shaw twice.

"It took him quite a while to read it. I sat there and made notes," said Phelan.

When Russo finished reading the memo, "I asked him only one question," Phelan testified.

"Only one? About something you considered critical?" countered Alcock, adding:

"Isn't it a fact that Perry asked this question while you were going out the door?"

"No," Phelan replied tersely.

"Isn't it a fact that Perry Russo never denied telling Sciambra about a conspiratorial meeting?" Alcock pressed.

Phelan then quoted Russo as saying he was first told of the conspiracy plot after he came to New Orleans to be interrogated by the District Attorney—and not during the earlier Sciambra questioning in Baton Rouge.

Phelan also quoted Russo as saying "I'm usually pretty careful about what I say." Phelan pointed out that Russo made a comment that he should have told Sciambra he saw Shaw three times rather than two.

the article for the Saturday Evening Post?" Alcock asked. "About two or three days after I had the interview with Mr. Russo."

"Did you consider his answers highly important and critical . . . that Sciambra was a liar?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many words was your article?"

"Six thousand."

"Would you say the article is a criticism of the investigation?"

"I certainly do."

Alcock then centered his questioning on why Phelan did not mention in his article the point that Russo did not tell Sciambra about a meeting between Oswald, Ferrie and Shaw. "Can you explain?" he asked.

"Well, certainly," answered Phelan. "It (the article) concerns information from the Sciambra memorandum and that Perry Russo told two stories."

"But since you were so critical about Sciambra's memo, why didn't you put it in the article?"

Story in Magazine Cut to Fit Space

"We had confirmed the truth of what we were printing," Phelan asserted, explaining that the original article ran too long and had to be cut because of lack of space in the magazine.

"This article is about the whole investigation, sir," Phelan told Alcock. "It was on the whole assassination story . . . not the Sciambra memo. I had to tell it in 6,000 words."

"You had to cut the article?" Alcock retorted. "So you had a space problem?"

Phelan explained that, although the article was cut, he kept all statements taken for his story "in case the article was challenged."

"I have supportive evidence," Phelan told Alcock.

Alcock then turned the questioning to Phelan's role as an employee of the National Broadcasting Co. in May, 1967. Phelan testified that he was employed for five weeks by NBC to work on a White Paper documentary about the Garrison case.

Phelan said he worked with producer Fred Freed and NBC

television writer. "What was the purpose of the White Paper?" Alcock queried. "To report on the Garrison investigation." "To report on it or to wreck it?" Alcock countered. "To report on it," Phelan said again. "What was your assignment?" "To explore the discrepancies in Mr. Russo's story." "Hadden't you done that in Baton Rouge?" "Yes."

Alcock Asks Purpose of Second Meeting

Alcock then wanted to know the purpose of the second interview with Russo.

Phelan explained that he called Russo from New York and that Russo asked him to come by and see him if he was ever in Louisiana again. Phelan quoted Russo as saying that he thought the Post story was "pretty good" and "couldn't understand all the hullabaloo" about it.

Alcock asked Phelan if the names Guy Bannister and James Lewallen ever were mentioned in the Russo interview.

Phelan said Bannister was mentioned because of speculation that the man identified by Russo might be Bannister and not Shaw.

"In other words, you suggested to a state witness he might have been wrong?"

"Yes, with qualification. I repeatedly told Russo that, if his story was true, he should tell it the same way. I never once suggested he change his story. He was not certain of the identification of Shaw. He was a boy tortured and in real agony."

"Then why did you say Guy Bannister?"

"Because of the similarity between them (Bannister and Shaw)."

"Have you ever seen Guy Bannister?"

"No."

Phelan said he learned of the Bannister - Shaw speculation from Freed and Sheridan.

Phelan said Russo expressed a desire for legal help and asked Phelan for advice. "I told him I had only one piece of advice for him—tell the flat out truth," Phelan testified.

did not have enough money for a lawyer. "I relayed the information about a lawyer to Fred. Freed said there was a well-known lawyer who would take his case without a fee."

Phelan said he told Russo this, but also stressed that he (Russo) would have to call the lawyer himself and ask for his help.

Alcock wanted to know just what "case" this lawyer was to handle for Russo.

Russo Kept Saying He Needed Lawyer

Phelan replied that Russo told him he needed a lawyer. He said the matter of a lawyer was discussed four or five times because Russo kept bringing it up.

Concentrating again on Russo's identification of Shaw, Alcock asked Phelan, "Don't you recall Perry Russo saying he'd rather be 1,000 per cent sure rather than 100 per cent?"

"Absolutely not," replied Phelan.

"Did you tell Russo he would be a patsy if Clay Shaw were found not guilty?"

"Yes, sir," said Phelan, explaining that Russo was the man who made the accusation and that Garrison's case rested solely on his testimony.

"Did you tell him that Garrison would turn on him?"

"Yes, with explanation," Phelan then explained Garrison once told him in Las Vegas how he was going to discredit attorney Dean Andrews Jr. "I'm going to get a lawyer who's a friend of mine and I'm going to wreck him," Phelan quoted Garrison as saying.

Phelan said Garrison did not name Andrews per se, but he felt that he meant him. (Andrews was indicted and convicted on a perjury charge brought against him by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.)

Garrison Informed of Phelan's Arrival

Phelan said after he arrived in New Orleans for the NBC assignment, he relayed information to Garrison, informing him that he was in town. Phelan said he told Larry Lamarca and Pershing Gervais to "Tell Big Jim I'm in town and that I'm not hiding from anybody."

Phelan said his lawyers had advised him not to come to New Orleans again "because of Mr. Garrison's ruthlessness with people who criticize him."

said he asked to two other person. While Paper assignment Layton Martens, one of roommate of Ferrie, and Marlene Mancuso, ex-wife of Gordon Novel, a bar operator who figured in the Garrison investigation.

Phelan's cross-examination ended at 4:34 p.m.

Following him to the stand was Mrs. Garner, the housewife from 4911 Magazine st. who rented an apartment to Oswald in the summer of 1963.

Mrs. Garner said Oswald stayed at the apartment from early May to mid-September of 1963. She testified that she saw him about once a week waiting for a bus.

"Did you ever see him with a beard?" asked defense attorney Dymond.

"No," she replied.

"Was he ever a dirty, unkempt person?"

"He was very neat. Never unkempt."

"Did you ever see the defendant, Clay Shaw, with Oswald?"

"I've never seen him (Shaw) before his picture was published in the newspapers," Mrs. Garner also testified that she never heard Shaw's name mentioned by Oswald.

Witness Identifies

Photo of Ferrie

Dymond then showed Mrs. Garner a photo of David Ferrie. Asked if she had seen that man before, Mrs. Garner replied that he was the same man who rang her doorbell either the night of President Kennedy's assassination or the night afterward.

Mrs. Garner said Ferrie was alone and came "after dark."

"He stayed a few minutes and when I found out he wasn't someone important, I asked him to leave," Mrs. Garner said, explaining that she thought Ferrie might have been an FBI agent seeking information about Oswald.

Mrs. Garner said Oswald's wife, Marina, left the apartment during the day between Sept. 21-23, 1963, and that Oswald stayed a short while longer before leaving that same night.

Under Dymond's questioning, Mrs. Garner testified that Oswald lived in the apartment the entire months of July and Au-

gust. "I used to see him riding the bus once a week, maybe more."

Dymond tendered the witness at this point.

In a short cross-examination by Alcock, Mrs. Garner said she did not have any lengthy conversations with Oswald while he was staying at the apartment. She said he paid the \$65 monthly rent in cash.

Witness Asked About Apartment

Alcock wanted to know if the condition of the apartment was "dirty" after the Oswalds moved.

Mrs. Garner replied that "everything was broken" including the stove and refrigerator.

Alcock ended his cross-examination and Dymond came back with one question on redirect.

"Did Oswald pay the rent promptly?" he asked.

"The first month he did. But after that I had to go after him."

The questioning of Lt. O'Donnell began at 5:05 p.m. and after getting the officer's background into the record, Dymond began asking him questions about his June 19, 1967, conference with Russo.

After giving Russo's statement as to why he testified as he did, Dymond asked if during this conversation Russo expressed an interest in seeing Garrison's case in its entirety.

"Yes, he did," answered Lt. O'Donnell.

Dymond asked if Russo had given any reason for this, and the witness said Russo "asked me if I could let him see the case of Mr. Garrison." He said Russo indicated he wanted to see it to see how strong it was as this would assist him in deciding how he would testify.

"I told him to examine his conscience and not lean on what Mr. Garrison has . . ." Lt. O'Donnell said.

Officer Reported Conversation to DA

O'Donnell said he immediately went to Garrison's office and reported the conversation "and the following day I typed a report on it and brought it upstairs to give Mr. Garrison a copy of my report."

Dymond said he was through

him to the state for cross-examination.

cross-examination. Alcock's first question was if Lt. O'Donnell had tape recorded the conversation.

"No, sir," he said.

Alcock then asked him if when he was in the DA's office with Garrison, James V. Burnes and Russo he had repeatedly asked Russo if he'd like to hear a tape of the conversation.

Lt. O'Donnell said he had said this because Russo denied he "ever told me Clay Shaw was not at Ferrie's apartment," and he attempted to use the possibility of a tape recording to get Russo to "admit to what he told me."

"Perry Russo did a double-take," Lt. O'Donnell said.

"Do you remember repeatedly saying you had a tape recording and he said, 'Let me hear it!'"

Lt. O'Donnell said Sciambra had asked him the same question and "I told him there was no tape."

Four or Five Copies of Report Made

Alcock then asked the witness how many copies he had made of his report and what distribution he had made of them. Lt. O'Donnell said he made four or five copies and he said he gave one copy to the DA's office; the original to the chief of police; one copy to the chief of detectives, and the remaining copy he kept.

Alcock asked who had the original and Lt. O'Donnell said either "you (the DA's office) or the superintendent (Joseph I. Giarrusso)."

He said he gave copies to no one else.

Alcock asked Lt. O'Donnell if on direct questioning he said Russo stated he was prepared to "tell the truth" before Dymond turned him on, and the witness said this was correct.

Alcock then asked if the word "truth" appeared in his report on the conversation. Dymond objected and asked that the witness be asked if there was a word synonymous with "truth" in the report, and that that part of the report be read.

Judge Haggerty overruled the objection.

Lt. O'Donnell said he could not find the word "truth" in the report.

Alcock asked the witness if Russo told him he was being bombarded by newsmen.

Lt. O'Donnell said Russo told

him "he was under extreme
pressure from newsmen and
Jim Garrison."

cock: "The notes state I could
produce a tape, and I don't
have a tape."



—Photo by The Times-Picayune
HANDWRITING EXPERT Charles A. Appel Jr. leaves the
 area of the Criminal Courts Building Wednesday after com-
 pleting testimony in the Clay Shaw trial.



LT. EDWARD M.
GIDONNELL
 Quotes Russo interview.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune
MRS. JESSE GARNER
 Former Oswald landlady.



—Photo by The Associated Press
JAMES R. PHELAN
 Writer testifies.

12/14/66 Clay Bertrand New Orleans, La

COPY OF SIGNATURE FROM GUEST REGISTER AT N. O. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

12/14/66 Clay Bertrand New Orleans, La

DEFENDANT CLAY SHAW'S VERSION WRITTEN FOR HANDWRITING EXPERT

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached resumes to Clay L. Shaw who was recently tried and acquitted in New Orleans on charges of conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Shaw allegedly is being charged with two counts of perjury concerning his denial of knowing Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie. All information received from Shaw and his attorneys concerning allegations of civil rights violations by James Garrison and associates will be immediately furnished to the Bureau and forwarded to the Department.

No investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.
OLD:mfd

chur *1/11/72* *✓* *1/11/72*
1/11/72 *rd*

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FROM NEW ORLEANS 59-69 5P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. - INFO CONCERNING... OO: DALLAS.

THERE APPEARED IN THE FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER AN ARTICLE SETTING FORTH THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE AFTERNOON SESSION CONSISTED OF THE PROSECUTION CALLING REBUTTAL WITNESSES.

THE FIRST WITNESS CALLED WAS EMMETT J. BARBE, WHO TESTIFIED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE HE WAS THE GENERAL MAINTENANCE FOREMAN FOR THE WILLIAM D. REILY COFFEE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. HE TESTIFIED THAT DURING THIS PERIOD LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS EMPLOYED IN THE MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT AND THAT ON JULY NINETEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE IT WAS NECESSARY FOR HIM TO FIRE OSWALD. THE DEFENSE HAD NO QUESTIONS TO ASK BARBE.

END CORR LINE 14 WRD 6 SHLD BE JULY

PAGE ONE

59 MAR 13 1969

3 MAR 5 1969

STX

62-109060-6804
Rafferty
5-11-69

PAGE TWO

THE NEXT REBUTTAL WITNESS WAS EUGENE C. DAVIS, THE OPERATOR OF A RESTAURANT AND BARROOM IN THE NEW ORLEANS FRENCH QUARTER. HE TESTIFIED HE HAS KNOWN DEAN ANDREWS SINCE ABOUT NINETEEN FIFTYSIX OR NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN AND THAT HE HAD ORIGINALLY MET ANDREWS IN A BAR IN THE FRENCH QUARTER. SUBSEQUENTLY ANDREWS BECAME HIS ATTORNEY AND DID LEGAL WORK FOR DAVIS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. HE TESTIFIED THAT ANDREWS CONTINUED TO BE HIS ATTORNEY QUOTE UNTIL AROUND THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION UNQUOTE.

HE TESTIFIED HE WAS NEVER INTRODUCED TO ANYONE AS CLAY BERTRAND AND THAT HE HAS NEVER USED THIS NAME. DAVIS TESTIFIED THAT ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT HE WAS WORKING AT A BAR IN NEW ORLEANS AND THAT HE DID NOT TELEPHONICALLY-CONTACT ANDREWS ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION OR THE NEXT DAY OR ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, DAVIS WAS QUESTIONED REGARDING HIS ASSOCIATION WITH ANDREWS IN REGARD TO LEGAL MATTERS. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD SENT PERSONS TO SEE ANDREWS REGARDING LEGAL MATTERS. THE DEFENSE THEN ASKED SIMILAR QUESTIONS OF DAVIS

END PAGE 2

PAGE 3

REGARDING HIS ACTIVITIES AROUND THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION THAT HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ASKED BY THE PROSECUTION. DAVIS TESTIFIED HE WAS POSITIVE HE MADE NO TELEPHONE CALLS ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION NOR DID HE MAKE ANY TELEPHONE CALLS TO DEAN ANDREWS THAT DAY OR ANY DAY SHORTLY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

HE TESTIFIED THAT THE BAR AT WHICH HE HAD ORIGINALLY MET ANDREWS WAS A HANGOUT FOR HOMOSEXUALS.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION REBUTTAL WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS NICHOLAS M. ~~ADIN~~^{LA}, OF NEW ORLEANS, WHO TESTIFIED THAT HE IS EMPLOYED AS A BUSINESS AGENT FOR A LOCAL MUSICIANS UNION. HE TESTIFIED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR HIS SON WAS TAKING FLYING LESSONS FROM DAVID FERRIE AT THE NEW ORLEANS LAKEFRONT AIRPORT. DURING THE TIME HIS SON WAS TAKING THESE LESSONS HE ACCOMPANIED HIS SON TO THE AIRPORT FREQUENTLY. HE TESTIFIED THAT ON ONE OCCASION IN THE SUMMER OF SIXTYFOUR HE AND HIS WIFE WENT TO THE AIRPORT AND OBSERVED FERRIE AND CLAY L. SHAW EMERGING FROM A HANGAR. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY KNOWN SHAW, HAVING OBSERVED SHAW ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS IN THE FRENCH QUARTER. ON THIS OCCASION AT THE AIRPORT HE ASKED FERRIE IF THE PERSON WHO WAS WITH HIM WAS A NEW STUDENT AND FERRIE REPLIED

END PAGE 3

PAGE 4

IN THE NEGATIVE. FERRIE TOLD HIM THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS CLAY SHAW WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, TADIN TESTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE EVENT TOOK PLACE SOME TIME BETWEEN JUNE AND AUGUST, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, BUT HE COULD NOT RECALL HOW SHAW WAS DRESSED. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE FIRST GOT IN TOUCH WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE ON THE MORNING OF FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, AND HAD BEEN READING ABOUT THE TRIAL IN NEWSPAPERS AND WATCHING TELEVISION COVERAGE. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS AWARE THAT SHAW HAD INDICATED THAT FERRIE WAS UNKNOWN TO HIM AND HE BECAME DISTURBED AND HE WANTED TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT. HE TESTIFIED THE REASON HE HAD NOT COME FORWARD PREVIOUSLY WAS THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO GET INVOLVED.

THE NEXT REBUTTAL WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION WAS IDENTIFIED AS MRS. NICHOLAS M. TADIN. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE USED TO GO TO THE NEW ORLEANS LAKEFRONT AIRPORT IN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR DURING THE TIME THAT HER SON WAS RECEIVING FLYING LESSONS FROM FERRIE. ON ONE OCCASION IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR SHE OBSERVED FERRIE

END PAGE 4

PAGE 5

WALKING WITH CLAY SHAW BUT SHE DID NOT KNOW SHAW'S NAME AT THE TIME. SHE POINTED OUT SHAW IN THE COURTROOM AS BEING THE PERSON SHE HAD SEEN WITH FERRIE IN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

SHE TESTIFIED HER HUSBAND HAD TOLD HER WHO SHAW WAS BUT SHE DID NOT HAVE ANY CONVERSATION WITH FERRIE.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, SHE SAID SHE COULD NOT RECALL HOW SHAW WAS DRESSED AND THE ONLY THING SHE REMEMBERED ABOUT SHAW AT THE AIRPORT WAS HIS HAIR AND HIS FACE AND THAT HE APPEARED TO BE DISTINGUISHED LOOKING. SHE ADMITTED SHE KNEW ABOUT THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SHAW FROM THE TIME OF THE PRELIMINARY HEARING TWO YEARS AGO BUT HAD REFUSED TO COME FORWARD BECAUSE SHE DID NOT WANT TO GET INVOLVED. SHE TESTIFIED SHE WOULD NOT HAVE COME FORWARD AT ALL EXCEPT THAT HER HUSBAND HAD MADE HER COME FORWARD.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE PROSECUTION INDICATED THAT IT HAD OTHER REBUTTAL WITNESSES WHO WERE NOT PRESENT IN THE COURTROOM AT THIS TIME BECAUSE SOME OF THEM WERE QUOTE SNOWBOUND IN THE EAST UNQUOTE.

COURT WAS THEN RECESSED FOR THE DAY AND JUDGE HAGGERTY TOLD THE JURY HE WOULD DELIVER THE CASE TO THEM FOR A VERDICT ON THE AFTERNOON OF FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WA...ELR

FBI WASH DC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6805

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

170

TREASURY Department - U.S. Secret Service

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 6 1969

TELETYPE

REC 98

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

3-32 PM 3-5-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. 00-DALLAS.

THERE APPEARED IN THE MARCH SIX INSTANT ISSUE OF THE
NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER AN ARTICLE REPORTING
THAT ANOTHER CHARGE OF PERJURY WAS FILED LATE ON THE
AFTERNOON OF MARCH FIVE LAST BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, AGAINST DEAN A. ANDREWS.

THIS ARTICLE REVEALED THAT THE CHARGE WAS CONTAINED IN
A BILL OF INFORMATION FILED WITH THE CRIMINAL DISTRICT
COURT CLERK AND CHARGED THAT ANDREWS' TESTIMONY DURING
THE RECENT TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW WAS "MATERIALLY CONTRADICTORY
OF AND INCONSISTENT WITH" PRIOR SWORN TESTIMONY BY ANDREWS
BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY ON MARCH SIXTEEN, MAR 10 1969
SIXTYSEVEN.

THIS ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ANDREWS IS ALREADY APPEALING
ONE PERJURY CONVICTION AND AWAITING TRIAL ON ANOTHER PERJURY

END PAGE 5
MAR 13 1969

PAGE 2

CHARGE.

THIS ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY WHO PRESIDED AT THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW INDICATED THAT HE WOULD DECIDE ON MARCH TEN NEXT WHETHER TO CITE FOR CONTEMPT ANY OF THE PRINCIPALS IN THE TRIAL. THIS ARTICLE NOTED THAT DURING THE LENGTHY PERIOD PRECEDING THE TRIAL JUDGE HAGGERTY WARNED THAT ANYONE VIOLATING HIS GUIDELINES REGARDING PUBLIC STATEMENTS ABOUT THE CASE FACED CONTEMPT OF COURT CITATIONS.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT CLAY L. SHAW WOULD BE ARRAIGNED ON THE NEW CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST HIM ON MARCH TWENTY NEXT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

VA..

PGH

FBI WASH DC

X

FBI

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-10900)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 21 newspaper articles
appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned
matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

- 2d
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 21)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 21)
1 - Miami (Enc. 21)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

REC 27

11 MAR 6 1969

69 MAR 13 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

2/23/69

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8651) C

FRED ALEXANDER MICHAELSON, aka
Frederick Alexander Michelson
ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, DOCTOR MARTIN
LUTHER KING, AND SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Kansas City report of SA WALTER S. POND 2/10/69.

Dallas, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, and Memphis were
furnished one Xerox copy of letter written by MICHAELSON to the
U. S. Marshal, Kansas City, Missouri.

On 2/24/69, U. S. Marshal OWENS, Kansas City, Missouri,
made available a letter which he had received from FRED
MICHAELSON, a federal prisoner located at Liberty, Missouri.
This letter was dated 2/3/69. In this letter to the U. S.
Marshal, MICHAELSON claimed to have valuable information
concerning the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY, MARTIN LUTHER
KING, and Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. A review of referenced
report reveals that FREDERICK ALEXANDER MICHAELSON

that MICHAELSON indicated to Bureau Agents on 10/2/63, that he
had information concerning the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY
on 11/22/63, of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING on 4/3/63, and of the
subsequent assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. MICHAELSON
stated his information "goes to the scale of great national
importance." While he realized this information had been held
too long, MICHAELSON refused to discuss it while confined in
the county jail at Liberty, Missouri. He indicated a full
disclosure will be made if and when he is removed from the jail
and placed in a penitentiary or hospital where he might
receive treatment for his nervous stomach.

(3) Bureau

- 1-Dallas (Info)
- 1-Indianapolis (Info)
- 1-Los Angeles (Info)
- 1-Memphis (Info)
- 1-Kansas City

BMC/ed

(8)

54 MAR 12 1969

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED

46 MAR 6 1969

KC 62-9651

The above information has already been furnished to the Memphis Division and it was noted that MICHELSON has made claims of being psychotic, however, he was incarcerated in the Missouri State Penitentiary from 6/23/65 to 8/26/68, and both MICHELSON and JAMES EARL RAY were in the Missouri State Penitentiary at the same time.

[REDACTED]

On 2/27/69, MICHELSON was interviewed at the Jackson County Jail, Kansas City, Missouri, and stated that he had important information concerning the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY and ROBERT F. KENNEDY. It is noted that at this time MICHELSON did not mention the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING. MICHELSON stated that he had written a letter to JIM GARRISON, Prosecuting Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, in which MICHELSON had stated the same information was furnished to U. S. Marshal, OWENS, by letter on 2/5/69. MICHELSON stated that both these letters to GARRISON and OWENS had been mailed on the same day.

MICHELSON stated that he might be willing to furnish information concerning the assassination of the KENNEDY brothers to the FBI if a psychiatrist of MICHELSON's choosing was present along with an attorney to represent MICHELSON. MICHELSON stated that he had gathered the information concerning the assassination of the two KENNEDYS from various individuals in prison, but MICHELSON would not elaborate on what prisons or what individuals.

MICHELSON stated that he had a nervous stomach and was extremely high strung, and if the FBI would arrange for MICHELSON to be sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, rather than the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, he might consider divulging his important information concerning the assassinations. MICHELSON at this time refused to divulge any other information and on 2/27/69, he was removed from Jackson County Jail, Kansas City, Missouri, by U. S. Marshals and transferred to U. S. Penitentiary Terre Haute, Indiana.

Unless advised to the contrary, Kansas City is conducting no further investigation in this matter.

FBI WASH DC

MARCH 12
TELETYPE

CSB 100-2,3

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW ORLS

7:01PM URGENT 3/4/69 JDM

TO: DIRECTOR 62-106090 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69 3PAGES

MURDER OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. INFO CONCERNING. 00/DALLAS...

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE MARCH THREE LAST.

THERE APPEARED IN THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE MARCH FOUR INSTANT ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES DASH ITEM NEWSPAPER AN ARTICLE SETTING FORTH INFORMATION REGARDING CHARGES OF PERJURY AGAINST CLAY L. SHAW AS WELL AS CHARGES AGAINST A FORMER GARRISON INVESTIGATOR.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, GARRISON'S CHARGES OF PERJURY AGAINST SHAW HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MALCOLM V. O'HARA WHO WAS EXPECTED TO SET A DATE FOR ARRAIGNMENT WITHIN A WEEK. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBED JUDGE O'HARA AS A ONE TIME POLITICAL-FOE OF GARRISON WHO WAS DEFEATED BY GARRISON IN NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE WHEN GARRISON RAN FOR REELECTION AS DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

END PAGE ONE...

1cc to WFO (info)
8/27/65 AGE/vrh

REC-10

62-107010-6808

12 MAR 11 1969

CC - X-ray McGowan
Long

37 MAR 13 1969

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, JUDGE O'HARA INDICATED THAT IF THE CASE COMES TO TRIAL IT WILL BE BEFORE A FIVE MAN JURY AND A UNANIMOUS VOTE WOULD BE NEEDED FOR CONVICTION.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THOMAS BETHELL, DESCRIBED AS A FORMER INVESTIGATOR FOR DA GARRISON, WAS CHARGED ON THIS DATE BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WITH UNLAWFUL USE OF MOVABLE PROPERTY. THIS ARTICLE INDICATED THAT BERTELL WAS EMPLOYED BY GARRISON IN JUNE NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN AND QUIT GARRISON'S STAFF IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT. BERTELL IS ACCUSED OF TAKING A PROSECUTION TRIAL MEMORANDUM CONTAINING NAMES OF EACH STATE WITNESS ~~IN THE SHAW TRIAL MEMORANDUM CONTAINING NAMES OF EACH STATE WITNESS~~ IN THE SHAW CONSPIRACY CASE AND DESCRIBING THE SUBSTANCE OF THEIR TESTIMONY AND FURNISHING IT TO DEFENSE ATTORNEY SALVADORE PANZECA.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT ONE OR MORE OF GARRISON'S TOP AIDES WERE THREATENING TO RESIGN. THIS ARTICLE RELATED THAT GARRISON WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

THIS ARTICLE FURTHER STATED THAT KERRY THORNLEY WHO WAS CHARGED WITH PERJURY IN APRIL NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT DURING GARRISON'S PROBE OF THE ASSASSINATION HAD STATED IN TAMPA, FLORIDA, THAT HE

END PAGE TWO...

NO-89:69

PAGE THREE

WAS GOING TO DEMAND A TRIAL.

THIS ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED THAT GORDON NOVEL HAD MADE THE STATEMENT THAT HE AND TWO ASSOCIATES WERE READY TO RETURN TO LOUISIANA TO TESTIFY REGARDING THE DEATH OF DAVID W. FERRIE. NOVEL ALLEGED THAT LOUISIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL JACK P. F. GREMILLION HAD QUOTE BEEN TOLD WHO KILLED DAVID FERRIE AND HOW IT WAS DONE UNQUOTE. NOVEL ASKED THAT HE AND HIS ASSOCIATES BE GRANTED IMMUNITY IN THE EVENT THEY TESTIFIED BEFORE A GRAND JURY.

ATTORNEY IRVING DYMOND WHILE APPEARING AT THE NEW ORLEANS FBI OFFICE WITH SHAW AND ATTORNEY EDWARD WEGMANN ON MARCH FOUR INSTANT IN CONNECTION WITH ANOTHER MATTER, STATED THAT THOMAS BETHELL WHILE IN GARRISON'S EMPLOY HAD CONDUCTED A LOT OF RESEARCH IN STUDYING MATERIAL REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION WHICH IS ON FILE AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES IN WASHINGTON, D.C. MR. DYMOND STATED THAT AFTER BETHELL QUIT GARRISON, HE TURNED OVER TO THE DEFENSE THE NAMES OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES...

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED..

END ..

MSE

FBI WASH DC

T
C

12
THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6809 2/28/69

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

170

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6809 3/2/69

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

170

CIA

REFERRAL

2-20-69

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to hear
that you are interested in the
information that will help prove
the truth of what really
happened.

This information is
of importance to the
Government.

I am aware of the
law that was passed in
65 and if you wish to
follow up on this I
expect to be compensated
for my efforts.

The way things are
going these days you
don't know who to trust
anymore.

129-11

ENCLOSURE

6811

I hope to hear from
you. I hope.

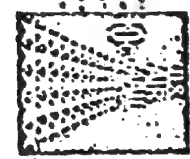
Respectfully,
Allen Fairbanks

P.S. I was going to write,
but this letter was too
long already.

Allen Fairbanks
917 Vista Way
Oceanside, Calif. 92054

Allen Fairbanks
917 Vista Way
Oceanside, Calif. 92064

1-6-7
Attorney General
Constitution Club 2100 St. N.W.
Washington D.C.
20530



ENCLOSURE

6810

SAC, San Diego

3/10/69

REC 43

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Schutz

ALLEN FAIRBANKS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION)

Attached are copies of a communication from captioned individual to the Department dated 2/20/69. Fairbanks gave his return address as 917 Vista Way, Oceanside, California 92054.

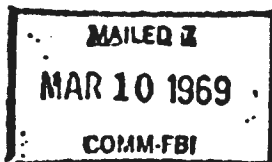
No record could be located in Bureau files identifiable with Fairbanks based on limited information available.

Unless you are in possession of information which would indicate such a course of action to be inadvisable, contact Fairbanks, acknowledge receipt of his letter by the Department and determine what information, if any, he has of value.

Advise by March 20, 1969.

Enclosures (2)

HAS:em
(4)



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

54 MAR 11 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3/5/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Tele. Room	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 -MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) newspaper
 articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
 captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for
 Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 4)
 1 - New Orleans

FCW/srl
 (6)

REC-114

62-109060-1511

15 MAR 7 1969

App'd

51 MAR 18 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

Triangulation... Code... a Riddle

Frangible bullets, a hypnotized witness, a notebook with a "secret code," a convict-dope addict, an exchange of information with a foreign ally, a comedian turned detective, a triangulation of gunfire, an escape route through a manhole cover, a mysterious hairless pilot, and a riddle for newsmen.

"The key to the whole case is through the looking glass. Black is white; white is black."

These were only some of the elements of what might have been a performance of the "Theater of the Absurd."

But this was real—at least in the mind of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison—when he launched his investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

He made the startling pronouncement two years and four days ago:

"We HAVE POSITIVELY solved the assassination of

President John F. Kennedy and will arrest every individual involved—in the course of time. We solved it weeks ago."

Arrest he did and he talked, despite a warning on Feb. 20, 1967, that "after this I am not going to give out interviews. We don't want publicity."

"Exclusive" interviews appeared in dozens of publications and the attention of the world focused on what many hoped would be serious, professional and ethical investigation into the circumstances surrounding the Kennedy assassination.

IN THE MONTHS that fol-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-1-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107060-6811
ENCLOSURE

lowed, many felt what they were getting from the New Orleans district attorney was something far less.

Garrison had indicated the entire Warren Commission and its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, a native New Orleansian, had been the lone assassin of President Kennedy.

According to Garrison, the murder was something much different. Indeed, Garrison said Oswald was a "patsy," used by a conspiracy, hatched in New Orleans, to murder the president. He then revealed Kennedy was killed by a group of conspirators made up of Latin Americans opposed to Cuba's Fidel Castro and of former employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.

FINALLY, HE announced, the CIA, although not involved in the plot, concealed the fact its employees were involved.

To help him conceal his actions from reporters, able to check public records of his spending, a group of private businessmen formed what they called "Truth and Consequences," an organization that would help finance the investigation.

Garrison, always outspoken, reacted violently when he began to encounter opposition from the news media, from witnesses reluctant to testify, and from government agencies who declined to release certain documents to him.

IN THE COURSE of time, he accused the newspapers, television networks, national publications, the CIA, FBI, Secret Service, the attorney

general—indeed, the whole federal government—of conspiring to hamper his investigation and keep the "truth" from the American public.

Not everyone turned against him. Comedian Mort Sahl, a man who gained a reputation for his personal insults, moved to New Orleans and announced he was working with Garrison in the probe.

Mark Lane, a lawyer who turned author and made a lot of money criticizing the Warren Report, moved here and had entree to Garrison's files and office.

PERRY RAYMOND Russo, an obscure insurance agent and sometime taxi driver, remembered—only after he was hypnotized under the auspices of Garrison's office—that he overheard Clay L. Shaw, David W. Ferrie and Oswald conspire at a party in Ferrie's apartment to kill Kennedy.

Vernon A. Bundy, a convicted thief and admitted dope addict, suddenly remembered he saw Shaw and Oswald together on the lakefront in the summer before the assassination.

Based principally on the "recall" of Russo and Bundy, three criminal court judges decided Garrison had enough evidence to hold Shaw for trial.

THEN GARRISON continued talking.

In the continuing course of the investigation, Garrison told newsmen:

"The President was killed by a fatal bullet that was fired from the front. There was a crossfire situation set up, which involved at least

two pairs of men in the front—apparently two men behind the stone wall and two behind the picket fence, which is a little bit in back of the stone wall."

HE, EVEN speculated at one point that shots could have been fired from in front of the president's motorcade by someone who was hiding in a manhole that was part of the sewer system beneath Dealey Plaza.

About the absence of bullet fragments at the scene, Garrison had a handy explanation.

"It appears they used frangible bullets (Frangible—'capable of being broken'—Webster). They are forbidden by the Geneva treaty, but are the kind of bullets that are quite often used—or would be used—for an assassination project by intelligence forces or forces employed by an intelligence agency. . . . Frangible bullets explode into little pieces."

Garrison also reported he had solved a mysterious cryptogram in Oswald's notebook through what he said was a simple enciphering system based on standard encoding principles.

BY DISCOVERING the code, Garrison claimed he found the private telephone number of Jack Ruby, the man who gunned down Oswald in the Dallas police station. Although it confused almost everyone, Garrison said it was all very simple—all you had to do was unscramble some numerical digits in the notebook.

Important as it was, it was

never mentioned in the long trial just ended.

At still another point, Garrison announced his office had exchanged information with the intelligence agency of a foreign country which "successfully penetrated the assassination operation" against President Kennedy.

HE SAID the information received from the foreign country verified his statements that Kennedy was killed by "elements of the Central Intelligence Agency."

The DA went on and on. Shaw, he said, met with Ruby and Oswald in a Baton Rouge hotel prior to the assassination. Oswald was not a Communist. He said Ferrie, whom he described as one of history's most important persons, took his own life, death that he died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

As the trial moved closer, even Garrison's staunchest supporters were dismayed at the turn of events. One of his own investigators had left long ago, claiming the whole case against Shaw was worthless.

FINALLY, GARRISON bolstered that he needed the autopsy reports on Kennedy if he was to successfully prove his case. And he also required the services of Texas Gov. John Connally, who was with Kennedy in the death car and was wounded.

Well, Connally finally agreed and a Washington judge ordered the autopsy records sealed at the request of the Kennedy family until 1971—sent to New Orleans for the trial.

DA'S 'CRIMES' CITED

MCC, Bar to Consider Action Against Garrison

The Metropolitan Crime Commission and the New Orleans Bar Association are scheduled to discuss possible action against Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in pending meetings, it was learned today.

The action comes on the heels of a Criminal District Court jury's exoneration of Clay L. Shaw, charged by Garrison with taking part in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The jury deliberated less than an hour before finding Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, not guilty early Saturday morning.

AARON M. KOHN, managing director of the crime commission, said the organization's executive committee will meet this week to "discuss what the various alternatives are and what the crime commission should do about it."

He said the crime commission had spoken out in the past to the effect that various crimes had been committed by District Attorney Garrison and members of his staff in the course of their assassination probe. "It is still unfinished business."

In June of 1967 the MCC sent a letter to Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion, asking that he launch an exhaustive investigation into the manner in which the district attorney was conducting the Kennedy assassination probe.

IN AUGUST, 1967, the MCC bought an advertisement in

which it stated that the Attorney general had both the legal and moral obligation to investigate a series of allegations that the district attorney's office had engaged in various criminal acts.

The Louisiana Constitution makes it possible for the state attorney general to bring suit in court against a district attorney on a variety of grounds dealing with improper use of his office.

Gremillion said today he would have no comment on the Garrison matter.

ASKED IF A petition presented to him to oust the DA from office would be taken to the state supreme court, Gremillion said he knew nothing about the matter.

Howard W. Lenfant, president of the New Orleans Bar Association, said the Garrison matter would be taken up at an executive meeting of the association March 11, but he emphasized that the bar association has no jurisdiction over the district attorney.

Lenfant said Garrison is not a member of the New Orleans Bar Association. "We have no

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-13-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-107040-6811
ENCLOSURE

over him what-
soever," he said.

BUT LENFANT added, "I'll take it up through the executive committee. We'll find out if there is anything we could or should do in the interest of the public."

George B. Hall, Alexandria, president of the Louisiana Bar Association, said that organization would have a statement to make later today. The association was expected to say that any action against the district attorney is spelled out in the constitution and that this is the avenue that must be followed.

HALL DID SAY that the same sort of matter has come before the bar association in the past.

Meanwhile, Asst. Dist. Atty. Clyde Merritt said today that tentative figures show that the cost of the Shaw trial to the taxpayers was \$35,000. Merritt also acts as accountant for the office.

He said the figure includes \$12,000 for witnesses, housing and food, and \$7,900 to pay stenographers and court reporters. Merritt said the state will get a part of the stenography fee back by selling transcripts of the trial.

ORLEANS PARISH Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd said the cost of housing and feeding jurors at the Rowntown Motor Hotel for the duration of the trial would be between \$16,000 and \$17,000. He said there would be another \$1,000 for security during the trial—closed circuit television and sound equipment. He said he also hopes to get \$3,000 more in order that he may pay deputies overtime for their extra work during the trial.

The list of expenses does not include Garrison's investigative expenses.

AN UNKNOWN amount of money did not come from normal channels generally used to operate the office. It was contributed by a group of businessmen formed under the name of Truth and Consequences.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty previously had ordered the names of contributors and their contributions to be impounded until after the trial. Meanwhile, Shaw said the

two-year legal battle had been "disastrous financially" and he is prepared to come out retirement and go back to work.

"These matters cost a great deal of money," said Shaw of his ordeal. He was acquitted by the jury exactly two years after his arrest.

SHAW SAID among the possibilities is a book on his experiences. He also said the acquittal "is by no means the end of the matter."

Edward Wegmann, one of his attorneys, said, "We will continue to do what is best for Mr. Shaw." Wegmann would not be pinned down on the possibility of a suit by Shaw.

The New Orleans Delegation of the Cuban Student-Director ate yesterday called for the impeachment of Garrison "for the prostitution of his office."

THE STATEMENT added that Shaw should receive public and official apologies from the state of Louisiana.

Dr. Carlos Branguier, who is sued the CSD statement, said his group was "absolutely sure that the only verdict that could have been rendered was 'not guilty' simply because Tray L. Shaw was innocent and we have faith in the honest people of this nation."

Dr. Branguier said that during the two-year investigation, Garrison and "his lackies and exiles" have smeared Cuban

"But our sufferings," he added, "could not be compared to those of an innocent man who was smeared and brought into an open circus."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw's Nightmare Fades As Jim Garrison's Begins

By M. GENE MEARNS
NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—Clay L. Shaw lived for two years with a "horrible nightmare," but now that he has been acquitted on charges he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy, a bad dream of similar proportions has begun for Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

Garrison was accused Sunday both by New Orleans legal officials and by the city's press of using his powers unjustly.

The New Orleans Crime Commission cited Garrison's case a "fraud" just as had Shaw's attorney F. Irvin Dymond in his final arguments in long hours of heated summations Friday night.

Shaw was found innocent by an all-male jury in the early hours of Saturday after only 54 minutes of deliberations. Their decision was reached in only one ballot.

William T. Gossett, president of the American Bar Association, said in Detroit that Shaw's attorneys could request his group to investigate Garrison and that the ABA Board of Governors had authority to recommend disciplinary action against Garrison.

New Orleans' press lined up against Garrison's actions in bringing Shaw to trial.

The New Orleans States Item called for Garrison's immediate resignation, saying he is "a man without principle who would pervert the legal process to his own ends."

The New Orleans Times-Picayune called Garrison's use of the state courts to battle the Warren Commission "improper, unjust and an unfair reflection and burden on the community which he was selected to serve."

In an official statement, the New Orleans Crime Commission said another probe should be launched in the city, one to look into allegations that Garrison "attempted bribery and intimidation" in efforts to get statements from witnesses in the Shaw case.

Shaw himself stayed in seclusion Sunday, but he appeared to have recovered from the long ordeal on Saturday when he held a news conference.

Could Afford Good Defense

He was all smiles during the conference except when he speculated on what his chances for acquittal might have been had he not been financially able to afford a good legal defense.

"The thought has rarely been absent from my mind during the two years what would have happened if I had been friendless, absolutely poor—as I will be soon, but am not at this time—and not in a position to defend myself," Shaw said. "And you can't help thinking

that maybe this has happened more often than any of us realize."

Shaw said the entire two years since his arrest had been a "horrible nightmare," and said he was surprised that the press had not paid more attention to a group of New Orleans businessmen calling themselves "Truth and Consequences" which gave financial support to Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

"I was appalled to think that a public official would accept funds from two or three rich men to investigate anybody or anything. I think this is one of the most vicious things I have ever heard of," Shaw said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10A

SECTION 1

MORNING ADVOCATE

BATON ROUGE, LA.

Date: 3-3-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: CHARLES P. MANSHEI

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107-60 C-511
ENCLOSURE

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The action comes on the heels of a Criminal District Court jury's exoneration of Clay L. Shaw, charged by Garrison with taking part in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

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mission, said the organization's executive committee will meet this week to "discuss what the various alternatives are and what the crime commission should do about it."

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Lenfant said Garrison is not a member of the New Orleans Bar Association. "We have no jurisdiction over him whatsoever," he said.

BUT LENFANT added, "I'll take it up through the executive committee. We'll find out if there is anything we could or should do in the interest of the public."

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1.

SECTION 1

STATES - ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date:

Editor: 3-3-69

Author: FINAL

Editor: GEORGE W. HENRY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

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"But our sufferings," he added, "could not be compared to those of an innocent man who was smeared and brought into an open circus . . ."

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/11/69

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1-Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1-Mr. Jevons, 7133 - Enc.

SUBJECT: JOHN NICHOLS VERSUS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This is the matter in which Dr. John Nichols of Kansas City, Kansas, is bringing suit against the Government for release of information pertaining to the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy.

In my memorandum of 2/14/69, it was recommended and approved that we recommend to the Department that the requested information of the Bureau (spectrographic analyses of bullet and bullet fragments performed by the Laboratory) be denied based on the exception in the Public Information Law-5 U.S.C. 552, subsection (b), paragraph 7, which specifically exempts investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes.

Mr. J. F. Axelrad, Departmental attorney, has now requested that we furnish an affidavit that this data is in the Bureau's investigative files and that it was prepared for law enforcement purposes to support the basis for the denial. While there is no requirement in the law regarding paragraph number "3" of the affidavit, Mr. Axelrad requests it to help sustain the exception.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached proposed affidavit be approved so that it may be furnished to Mr. Axelrad. Upon approval, the affidavit should be returned to the Laboratory for execution and delivery.

Enclosure - orig. de. locked

1-Mr. Mohr

1-Mr. Rosen

1-Mr. DeLoach

1-Mr. Bishop

1-Mr. Casper, Attention: Mr. Dalbey

RECEIVED
(8)

54 MAR 19 1969

62-109060-6812

I, Roy R. Jevons, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, being duly sworn depose as follows:

1. I have reviewed the FBI Laboratory examinations referred to in the suit entitled "John Nichols v. United States of America, et al., U.S.D.C. D. Kan., Civil No. T-4536," and more specifically, the spectrographic examination of bullet fragments recovered during the investigation of the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy referred to in paragraph 9 of the complaint in said suit.
2. These laboratory examinations, including the spectrographic examination were conducted for law enforcement purposes under my supervision as a part of the FBI investigation into the assassination. The details of the above-referred-to Laboratory examinations constitute a part of the investigative file, maintained by the FBI concerning the investigation of the assassination, which was compiled for law enforcement purposes.
3. The investigative file referred to in paragraph "2" above was made for use solely by U. S. Government personnel. This file is not disclosed by the FBI to persons other than U. S. Government employees.

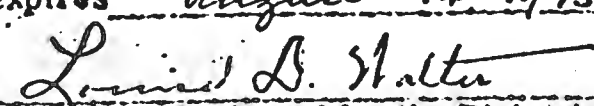
SIGNED 

Washington
District of Columbia

Before me this 12th day of March, 1969

Deponent Roy R. Jevons has appeared and signed this affidavit first having sworn that the statements made therein are true.

My commission expires August 14, 1973


Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia

FBI

Date: 3/6/69

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) *ENCLOSURE*
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
1 - Miami (Enc. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

REC-32

EX-100

62-109060-6813

MAR 8 1969

62-109060

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

50 MAR 24 1969

Special Agent in Charge

O'Hara Draws Shaw Case;

DA Ex- Prober Charged

Garrison Assistants May Quit

District Attorney Jim Garrison's new charge against Clay L. Shaw today was allotted to Criminal District Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara, who was expected to set a date for arraignment on the charge within a week.

Also today, Thomas Bethell, a former Garrison investigator, was charged with unlawful use of movable property for allegedly showing the state's trial memo in the Shaw case to a Shaw attorney.

AND THERE WERE reports from courthouse sources that one or more top Garrison aides were threatening to turn in their resignations in the wake of Shaw's acquittal on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent filing of the perjury charges against him.

The charge of two counts of perjury, filed yesterday by Garrison's office, went to Judge O'Hara's section A by lot in a judicial process in the office of Criminal Clerk Daniel Haggerty.

JUDGE O'HARA, a one-time political foe of Garrison, was defeated by the DA in 1965 when he opposed Garrison for reelection. O'Hara was one of a three-judge panel which bound Shaw over for trial on the conspiracy charge in 1967 after a preliminary hearing.

O'Hara and Garrison were fellow assistant DAs in the late 1960s under Leon D. Herbert.

Judge O'Hara said if the case comes to trial, it will be before a five-man jury and a unanimous vote will be needed for conviction.

HE SAID he has not had time to study the charge and could make no comment on the case.

The two counts of perjury allege Shaw lied in his testimony in the conspiracy trial last week when he said he had not known Lee Harvey Oswald or David W. Ferrie.

The case was allotted by chance, in a drawing of folded pieces of paper from an envelope by Haggerty.

THE CHARGE against Bethell was filed by Assistant DA William Alford, who said Bethell joined the DA's staff as an investigator in June, 1967, and quit last fall.

Bethell lives at 638 Royal. He was unavailable for comment.

Alford said Bethell is accused of taking a trial memo containing names of each

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-4-69

Edition: RET FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-117760-6813

piracy case and describing the substance of their testimony.

BETHELL ALLEGEDLY took this to Shaw counsel Salvador Panzeca, then returned it. The law involved pertains to the taking of property with no intention of depriving the owner of it permanently. It carries a fine of \$100 or six months in jail.

The Bethell case will be allotted to a section of Criminal District Court in the same manner as the Shaw perjury charge.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report of resignations pending in Garrison's office, but at least one key aide was said to be involved.

GARRISON, AS USUAL, was unavailable for comment. The switchboard operator in the DA's office said he was in his office.

A 12-man jury early Saturday acquitted Shaw of the conspiracy charge after deliberating less than an hour. The trial lasted six weeks.

The new charges against Shaw could bring a sentence of one to 10 years imprisonment on each count if he is found guilty.

Shaw, retired businessman, was not expected to be present today when the case is assigned to a specific court, but will be represented by his attorneys.

IN TAMPA, Fla., another person charged with lying to Garrison demanded trial.

Kerry Thornley, 30-year-old free-lance writer, was charged with perjury last April during Garrison's probe of the assassination.

He has labeled the charge against him "ridiculous."

F. Irvin Dymond, Shaw's chief counsel during his 40-day trial, also used the word "ridiculous" to describe the new charges against his client. "We will fight it all the way," he vowed.

SHAW WAS ACCOMPANIED by Dymond when he appeared at the Criminal District Court building about 4:08 p.m. yesterday.

Haggerty, administrative as-

Edward J. Haggerty Jr., who presided over Shaw's conspiracy trial, told the 55-year-old Shaw Judge O'Hara had authorized he be released on his own recognizance. Garrison had asked a bond of \$1,000 be set.

MEANWHILE, THE Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans and the New Orleans Bar Association both said yesterday action against Garrison was possible.

In another development, Gordon Novel, one of the central figures in the investigation into the assassination, said he and two associates are ready to come to Louisiana and testify regarding Ferrie's death.

Ferrie's death has been ruled due to natural causes, but Novel alleges that Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion had "been told who killed David Ferrie and how it was done."

Novel asked that he and his associates be granted immunity in the event they testify before a grand jury.



—States-Item Photo.
JUDGE
MALCOLM V. O'HARA



—States-Item photo.
CLAY L. SHAW, left, waits to be released on his own recognizance after DA Jim Garrison leveled two perjury charges against him yesterday. With Shaw are his attorneys F. IRVIN DYMOND, right, and EDWARD F. WEGMANN.

ARRAIGNMENT FIRST

Normal Trial Vowed for Shaw

Criminal District Court Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara says a new trial for Clay L. Shaw on perjury charges will proceed in an orderly, normal way.

"First he must be arraigned," said Judge O'Hara yesterday after he was assigned the trial by lot in a drawing of folded pieces of paper from the clerk of the court.

"THE DEFENSE or state could set a date of arraignment, but if not, it will be within a week to 10 days," Judge O'Hara said.

"Then, the case will come to trial after all preliminary motions have been disposed of," he said.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison leveled the new charges at Shaw Monday, two days after a 12-man jury unanimously acquitted Shaw of charges he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy.

GARRISON charges Shaw lied under oath in testifying on his own behalf when he denied knowing David W. Ferrie, an airplane pilot now dead, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

The perjury charges carry a penalty of one to 10 years imprisonment and \$1,000 fine for each count. Shaw was released on his own recognizance Monday.

Judge O'Hara said the defense can ask a preliminary hearing, but is not automatically entitled to one. "It would be to my discretion," he said.

IN VIEW OF the widespread national publicity given Shaw's first trial, the judge said he will consider setting guidelines for the press. "But I just got this case . . . and I haven't formulated any policies yet," he said.

"A lot can happen before this thing comes to trial."

Another trial was brewing in connection with Garrison's as-

sassination conspiracy probe. Assistant District Attorney William Alford Jr., yesterday leveled charges in a bill of information against Thomas Bethell, a former investigator for Garrison.

BETHELL, A former London school teacher, was charged with unlawful use of movable property for allegedly showing the state's trial memorandum in the Shaw case to Salvador Panzeca, a Shaw attorney, last August.

Bethell appeared at the court clerk's office yesterday afternoon and was released on his own recognizance bond. He would not comment on the charge.

Bethell's case was to be assigned by a lot today to one of the eight sections of court.

The charge carries a penalty of six months in jail or \$100 fine.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-5-69

Edition: RED COPY

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HERR

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-107460-680

Justice Is Done

(New York Times Editorial)

One of the most disgraceful chapters in the history of American jurisprudence ended happily . . . when the New Orleans jury declared Clay L. Shaw innocent of conspiring to murder President Kennedy. The fact that the jury reached its verdict unanimously, on the first ballot, and after less than an hour of deliberation provided a fitting judgement on the flimsy case offered by the prosecution. But even after this victory for justice, the question remains of how an innocent man could be jailed and tried for a capital crime on such bizarre "evidence."

District Attorney Jim Garrison has much to answer for in his persecution of an innocent man. As his emotional final appeal to the jury showed once again, Mr. Garrison's real purpose in holding the trial was to prove his obsessional conviction about the fraudulent character of the Warren Commission report on the Kennedy assassination. This fantasy produced the victimization of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Garrison's shocking conduct of the whole matter proved his unfitness for public office, particularly for such a sensitive post as that of district attorney. Fortunately, the voters of New Orleans have an opportunity later this year to demonstrate the same common sense toward Mr. Garrison's continuance in office that the jury exhibited toward his wild charges against Mr. Shaw.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10

SECTION 1

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Date:

Edition: 3-5-69

Author: RED COMET

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION C

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62 11-22-63 - 6813

JUDGE O'HARA IS GIVEN SHAW PERJURY CASE

Ex-DA Aide Accused of Revealing Trial Memo

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Despite the acquittal of Clay L. Shaw, the echoing effects of District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe continued on several fronts Tuesday as:

—Thomas Bethell, a former investigator for Garrison, was charged with unlawful use of movable property for allegedly showing the state's trial memorandum in the Shaw case to a Shaw attorney last August.

—The newly-filed charge of perjury against Shaw was allotted to Criminal District Court Judge Malcom V. O'Hara, onetime political foe of Garrison who was defeated by Garrison in 1965 in the DA race.

—An assistant DA who played a major role in the presentation of the state's case in the Shaw trial told The Times-Picayune he has no plans of resigning and has no knowledge of any other assistant DA who plans to resign as part of the aftermath of Shaw's acquittal.

RESEARCH SPECIALIST

Bethell, who joined the Garrison staff in June, 1967, was chance, in a drawing of folded a research specialist during the pieces of paper from an envelope. He concentrated his study on documents on file at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., in relation to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as well as the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission Report.

Bethell, a former London school teacher, appeared at the office of the Clerk of Court for the Criminal District Court about 3 p.m. Tuesday. He was released on his own recognizance.

He said he had no statement to make concerning the charge.

The charge was contained in a bill of information submitted by William K. Alford Jr.,

assistant district attorney.

It alleges that between Aug. 1 and Aug. 31, 1968, Bethell "did unlawfully and intentionally take, use and transfer to one Salvatore Panzeca, an attorney representing Clay L. Shaw, a trial memorandum and outline which contained the names and described the substance of the testimony of each state witness to be called in the case . . ."

MAXIMUM PENALTY

Maximum penalty under the charge alleged to Bethell would be a \$100 fine or six months in jail. The law involved pertains to the taking of property with no intention of depriving the owner of it permanently.

Shaw was acquitted by the unanimous vote of a 12-man jury early last Saturday on the jury's first ballot following a 40-day trial. The jury deliberated less than an hour. He was charged with having participated with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie in a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

The Warren Commission ruled that Oswald, acting alone, killed the President.

Monday afternoon Garrison lodged his bill of information against Shaw charging him with two counts of perjury stemming from his testimony during the trial when he denied knowing either Oswald or Ferrie.

ALLOTTED TO O'HARA

Shaw's perjury case was allotted to Judge O'Hara by chance, in a drawing of folded pieces of paper from an envelope. Daniel A. Haggerty, administrative assistant to the clerk of court.

Judge O'Hara, in addition to having opposed Garrison in an election for district attorney, was one of the three

judges which bowed Shaw over for trial on the conspiracy charge as a result of a March, 1967, preliminary hearing.

Garrison and Judge O'Hara were both assistant DA's in the late 1950s under DA Leon Hubert. Hubert was one of the counsels of the Warren Commission.

According to Judge O'Hara, if Shaw's case comes to trial, it will be before a 12-man jury and a "guilty" vote from nine of the 12 jurors will be needed for conviction.

The crime carries a sentence of up to 10 years.

NO COMMENT ON CASE

He said he has not had time to study the charge and could make no comment on the case.

Assistant DA Alvin V. Oser was contacted Tuesday afternoon and asked about reports from the criminal courthouse that one or more top Garrison aides were threatening to resign in view of Shaw's acquittal and the subsequent filing of the perjury charges.

Oser acknowledged that there were rumors flying all over the courthouse building but he said he had no plans to resign and he knew of no one in the DA's office who was planning to offer his resignation.

Garrison could not be reached for comment.

In Tampa, Fla., meanwhile, another person charged with lying to Garrison demanded trial. Kerry Thornley, a 30-year-old free-lance writer, was charged with perjury last April during Garrison's investigation. He has tagged the charge as "ridiculous."

NO JURISDICTION

In another development, the president of the Louisiana State Bar Association said the association has no power to investigate Garrison's actions.

George B. Hall of Alexandria, the LSBA president, said:

"It is important that everyone know that it is not a ques-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date:

Edition: 3-5-69

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION C

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-107060 6813

tion of the bar association being negligent or derelict in not investigating a situation where action may seem warranted.

"We simply have no jurisdiction."

Hall's statement was released in New Orleans by the association's office.

It came in reply to a suggestion by William T. Gossett of Detroit, Mich., president of the American Bar Association, that the state bar group investigate Garrison.

Hall said such action might be possible in other states, but not in Louisiana. Elected officials in judicial or other legal posts, he said, are not subject to the jurisdiction of the state bar association.

Drawing Is Held to Select Shaw Judge



DANIEL A. HAGGERTY (second from right), administrative assistant to the clerk of criminal court, shuffles bits of paper shortly before Tuesday's drawing to select a criminal judge to try Clay L. Shaw on perjury

charges. From the left are Henry Alexander, Haggerty's administrative assistant; Andrew J. Sciambra, assistant district attorney; Haggerty, and Michael Karmazin, assistant district attorney.

—Photo by The Times Picayune.

UNITED STATES

...MENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/17/69

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

In connection with the testimony of SAs Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and Robert A. Frazier at the trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans, Louisiana, the District Attorney's Office furnished each of the Agents a check to cover his expenses in connection with this testimony.

These two checks each in the amount of \$238.60 have been endorsed by SAs Shaneyfelt and Frazier and are being personally delivered to Mr. Jackson of the Administrative Division with a copy of this memorandum for appropriate disposition.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Jackson - 5509
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

LLS/eks (7)

BU-3/12/69

(2) Checks for \$238.60 detached and sent to
Treasury. See Certificate of Deposit
and Schedule of Collections FBI-8/ dated 3/12/69.

REC-110

2 MAR 14 1969

55 MAR 19 1969

SEVEN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. not recorded 2/7/69

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

170

Dept. of Defense

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6815

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

170

Naval Investigative Service

REFERRAL



Dept. of Classics
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

3 March 1969

Mr. Robert A. Frazier, Special Agent
FBI Laboratory
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

62-109060

Dear Mr Frazier:

Enclosed is a monograph that I wrote concerning your analysis of the mis-aligned scope sight of the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle which allegedly was used in the assassination of President Kennedy.

John F.

If you trouble to read the monograph and desire to comment on it, I would be pleased to learn whether you think that I have erred in matters of substance or opinion.

Since I mention in my monograph that remarks that Mr Hoover made concerning the mis-alignment of the sight, I have sent him a copy of the monograph.

I offer my sincere assurance that if you comment to me about the monograph, I shall not in any way publish your remarks without your express permission.

Yours truly,

Richard Bernabei

Richard Bernabei

cc. J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure detached & retained in lab' with copy of outgoing

REC 107

62-109060-6816

11 MAR 18 1969

70 MAY 9 1969

SEARCHED
CONFERENCE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

3 March 1969

Mr J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed for your interest is a monograph and a copy of a letter to Special Agent Robert A. Frazier.

The letter to Mr Frazier explains why I am sending copies to both of you.

Yours truly,

Richard Bernabei

Richard Bernabei

CORRESPONDENCE

70 MAY 9 1969

REC 157

62-109660-6817

18 MAR 1969



Dept. of Classics
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

3 March 1969

Mr. Robert A. Frazier, Special Agent
FBI Laboratory
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Frazier:

Enclosed is a monograph that I wrote concerning your analysis of the mis-aligned scope sight of the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle which allegedly was used in the assassination of President Kennedy.

John E.
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Since I mention in my monograph that remarks that Mr Hoover made concerning the mis-alignment of the sight, I have sent him a copy of the monograph.

I offer my sincere assurance that if you comment to me about the monograph, I shall not in any way publish your remarks without your express permission.

Yours truly,

Richard Bernabel

Richard Bernabel

cc. J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060-6817

The burden of this report

This report concerns matters related to the sighting arrangement of the Mauser-Carcano, caliber 6.5 mm, rifle which allegedly was used in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The examination results in the conclusion that certain statements made by J. Edgar Hoover, by FBI firearms expert Robert Frazier, and by the Warren Report falsely indicate that the rifle was easily capable of causing the President's wound.

This report should not be construed as necessarily bearing on questions related to conditions that might have prevailed at the time of the assassination. It merely indicates that the relevant statements of Hoover, Frazier, and the Warren Report are false and lead to the unwarranted conclusion that the rifle could easily have accomplished the assassination of the President.

The background of the issue to be discussed

On 27 November 1963, at the FBI firing range in Washington, FBI agents Robert Frazier, Cortland Cunningham, and Charles Killion first test-fired the rifle by firing three shots each at targets located 15 yards from the firing line. The target fired by Frazier and Cunningham was introduced as CE 548; Killion's target is CE 549. The six bullets fired by Frazier and Cunningham struck approximately 4 inches high and 1 inch to the right of the point of aim; Killion's three shots struck approximately 2½ inches high and 1 inch to the right of the point of aim.

Later on the same day, Frazier fired six shots at 25 yards into the target that was subsequently introduced as CE 550. Five of the six shots grouped 4 to 5 inches high and 1 to 2 inches to the right of the point of aim. A sixth shot struck low and well outside the 5-shot group.

On 16 March 1964, Frazier alone fired a third series of targets on the FBI range at Quantico, Virginia; Frazier fired these targets at 100 yards. Four 100-yard targets were introduced as CEs 551-554. Before firing this series, Frazier unsuccessfully attempted to adjust the scope-sight so that the bullets would strike where the scope was aimed. The internal adjusting mechanism of the scope was unstable, and Frazier could not properly align the sight, but for the purposes of his test he was satisfied when the bullets struck 100-yard targets approximately 5 inches high and 3 to 4 inches to the right of the point of aim.

* Unless otherwise noted, page references are for Frazier's 31 March 1964 testimony in volume 3 of the Warren Commission's "Hearings".

Regarding the sighting arrangement which caused shots to strike high and right of the point of aim, the Warren Report stated 2.1. 2.1.1:

Although all of the shots were a few inches high and to the right of the target, this was because of a defect in the scope which was recognized by the FBI people and which they could have compensated for if they were aiming so close to the bull's-eye... Moreover, the defect was one which would have assisted the assassin aiming at a target which was moving away. Frazier said, "The fact that the cross-hairs are set high would actually compensate for any lead which had to be taken. So that if you aimed this weapon as it was actually received at the laboratory, it would not be necessary to take any lead whatsoever in order to hit the intended object. The scope would accomplish the lead for you." (W.R.)

The opposite is true, as I shall demonstrate below. If the sighting arrangement which existed when Frazier first fired the rifle also existed at the time of the assassination, it is extremely unlikely that bullets fired from the rifle would strike their intended target, for the rifle that Frazier fired was sighted-in on a very high trajectory.

On 26 March 1964, J. Edgar Hoover wrote to J. Lee Rankin a letter (CE 2724) dealing with various ballistic data. Part of the letter concerns the defective sighting arrangement. Hoover correctly notes:

... there is no way of determining whether the present condition of the telescopic sight is the same as at the time of the assassination.

It is regrettable that Hoover did not let the matter rest with that assertion, for the next paragraph of his letter comprised statements that involve him-- and subsequently Frazier and the Warren Report-- in the unwarranted and untrue claim that the defective sighting arrangement might have increased the chances of the marksman hitting his intended target. Hoover states:

It is to be noted that at the time of firing these tests, the telescopic sight could not be properly aligned with the target since the sight reached the limit of its adjustment before reaching accurate alignment. The present error in alignment, if it did exist at the time of the assassination, would be in favor of the shooter since the weapon is presently grouping high and to the right with respect to the point of aim, and would have tended to reduce the need for "leading" a moving target in aiming the rifle.

Hoover's statements regarding the defective sighting arrangement undoubtedly derive from Frazier's analysis, for Frazier is the FBI expert who conducted the tests and evaluated the results. The Warren Report, however, depends directly on the testimony of Frazier.

In his testimony of 31 March 1964 Frazier described principles which apply to the technique of leading a moving target. Referring specifically to the situation which was supposed to have prevailed at the time of the assassination, Frazier asserts that almost no lead is required for a person firing down upon the President from the easternmost window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository. About 6 inches over the intended target would suffice, he said, for if the target were the midpoint of the President's head. 6 inches above that point would be about 2 inches above the top of the head. Frazier himself would not have allowed any lead, if he were shooting under those conditions.

Frazier is asked a hypothetical question; his answer is the erroneous statement quoted by the Warren Report in the passage cited above:

Mr. WISENBERG. Mr. Frazier, turning back to the scope. If the elevation crosshair was defective at the time of the assassination, in the same manner it is now, and no compensation was made for this defect, how would this have interacted with the amount of lead which needed to be given to the target?

Mr. FRAZIER. Well, may I say this first. I do not consider the crosshair as being defective, but only the adjusting mechanism does not have enough tolerance to bring the crosshair to the point of impact of the bullet. As to how that would affect the lead-- the gun, when we first received it in the laboratory and fired these targets, shot high and slightly to the right.

If you were shooting at a moving target from a high elevation, relatively high elevation, moving away from you, it would be necessary for you to shoot over that object in order for the bullet to strike your intended target, because the object during the flight of the bullet would move a certain distance.

The fact that the crosshairs are set high would actually compensate for any lead which had to be taken. So that if you aimed this weapon as it actually was received at the laboratory, it would be necessary to take no lead whatsoever in order to hit the intended object. The scope would accomplish the lead for you.

Examination of ballistic data will disclose that when Frazier first fired the rifle, it was sighted-in on a much higher trajectory than his statements imply. In fact, the trajectory was so high that it would have been a considerable detriment for a person firing under the conditions that were supposed to have prevailed at the time of the assassination.

Examination of Ballistic Data

The three main factors which affect calculation of bullet trajectory are the caliber, weight, and velocity of the bullet in question. The Mannlicher-Carcano rifle fires caliber 6.5 mm bullets of 160 grains weight. Frazier measured the muzzle velocity of several bullets fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, and determined that the average muzzle velocity of all the shots was 2165 feet per second.

Because a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and 6.5 x 53 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges which it fires were not available, the calculations described below relate specifically to the 6.5mm bullet which is used in the cartridge designated as 6.5 X 53 mm Mannlicher-Schoenauer. The Mannlicher-Schoenauer fires 6.5 mm bullets of 160 grains weight at a muzzle velocity of 2160 feet per second. However, the calculations apply generally to any 6.5 mm bullet of 160 grains weight with a muzzle velocity of about 2160 feet per second. The difference between the two cartridges in question is insignificantly small; the results of calculations and tests based on the Mannlicher-Schoenauer are equally valid for the Mannlicher-Carcano.

The location of the scope sight with respect to the rifle bore must also be considered in determining the trajectory of bullets fired under the circumstances of the defective sighting arrangement of the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle that Frazier used. Measurement of an exact replica of the scope-mounted Mannlicher-Carcano rifle disclosed that the midline of the sight was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the left of the midline of the bore. In the test described below, the scope was mounted $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches directly above the bore. The vertical trajectory of bullets could therefore be determined both by calculation and by actual test-firing, but the lateral trajectory could be determined only by calculation.

A 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Schoenauer rifle with a scope mounted $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the bore was sighted so that bullets struck 4 inches high when fired at an aiming point on a target 15 yards away. This sighting arrangement corresponds precisely with the sighting arrangement of the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle when Frazier and Cunningham fired CE 548, the first target that Frazier introduced as a Commission Exhibit. The computed point of impact for bullets fired under the designated conditions is 29 inches high at 100 yards. Test-firing tends to verify the computation; bullets fired at targets 100 yards distant from the muzzle of the Mannlicher-Schoenauer rifle grouped 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high of the point of aim.

Computation of the lateral trajectory is based on the location of the scope $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the left of the bore, and a sighting arrangement that causes bullets to strike 1 inch to the right of the point of aim at 15 yards. The computed point of impact for bullets fired under these conditions is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the right of the point of aim at 100 yards. This computation was not verified by test firing.

*Frazier, p.412: "I have taken calculations for similar weight and velocity bullets from ballistic tables, which bullets approximate the velocity of the 6.5 mm bullet and the weight of that bullet as fired from" the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.

The figures designated above refer only to conditions that existed when Frazier fired bullets into a trajectory that was more or less parallel to the ground. The point of impact would shift somewhat if, using the same defective sighting arrangement, a marksman fired bullets downward from an elevation and at a target less than 100 yards from the rifle.

Under conditions similar to those that are supposed to have existed at the time of the assassination, the computed point of impact for bullets fired downward is about 25 inches above the point of aim at 90 yards, the approximate distance between the President and the easternmost window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. This computation was not verified by test-firing.

Limitations on the scope of this report.

I wish to reiterate that the data set forth in this report do not necessarily bear on the question whether the Mannlicher-Caroano rifle was used in the assassination of the President.

However, this report bears considerably on Frazier's analysis concerning the effect of the unusual sighting arrangement. The Warren Report uses that erroneous analysis in order to foster the notion that the defective sighting arrangement would appreciably simplify the task of an assassin who used the rifle in that condition. In fact, that sighting arrangement would have been severely detrimental to accurate shooting.

Frazier's knowledge of the high trajectory.

a) in Washington; 27 November 1963

It is possible that when Frazier first fired the rifle at targets 15 yards away, he accurately guessed that the bullets would strike unusually high of the point of aim on more distant targets. Indications of this assertion are superficial and would be unworthy of mention except in the light of Frazier's subsequent activity on the range at Quantico.

The assertion that Frazier might accurately have guessed the long range trajectory rests mainly on an estimate of the quality and extent of his knowledge regarding principles that govern the trajectory of scope-sighted rifles. Frazier discloses his accurate and full knowledge of those principles at the lower half of 3H412 and the upper half of 3H413. By any definition that a reasonable person would apply to the word "expert", Frazier unquestionably is an expert on firearms.

It is difficult to suppose that a man of Frazier's knowledge and experience failed to perceive that the bullets which struck target CE 548 four inches above the point of aim were moving upward in an unusually steep trajectory; a properly sighted rifle would cause bullets to strike slightly below the line of sight at 15 yards as they move very gradually upward through this point in their trajectory.

Target CE 550, fired at 25 yards, renders that supposition almost inconceivable; on this target the group of shots occurs slightly higher than on Frazier's 15-yard target. The two targets together offer a clear and measurable indication that the bullets were moving steeply upward in their trajectory. A properly sighted rifle would cause bullets to strike almost on the point of aim at 25 yards.

Frazier's knowledge of the high trajectory.

b) on the range at Quantico; 16 March 1964.

In the course of his testimony, Frazier introduced CE's 551-554, the targets resulting from his third series of test-firing the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. Fired on the 100-yard range at Quantico, the shots that struck these targets grouped about 5 inches high and 5 inches to the right of the point of aim at 100 yards. (p. 70)

The lateral trajectory corresponds with the computed 100-yard trajectory for bullets fired under conditions imposed by the defective sighting arrangement that existed when Frazier fired the rifle in Washington. That is, bullets which passed 1 inch to the right of the point of aim at 15 yards should strike about 5 inches to the right of the point of aim at 100 yards.

The verticle trajectory, however, does not correspond. By computation and by test-firing it was found that bullets which pass 4 inches above the point of aim at 15 yards should strike about 29 inches above the point of aim at 100 yards.

CE's 551-554 are not the first targets that Frazier fired at the 100-yard range. Before firing these, Frazier fired other targets which did not come into evidence. The first of the targets that he fired at 100 yards undoubtedly would have shown the precise trajectory at that distance, for after Frazier fired his first 100-yard target he tried unsuccessfully to adjust the sights to a point where the bullets would strike where the sight was aimed. He managed only to adjust the sights sufficiently to cause the bullets to strike about 5 inches above the point of aim. (p. 65)

The knowledge that Frazier fired 100- to 6 targets under the conditions of a defective sighting arrangement that at least approximated the conditions which existed when he fired the rifle in Washington comes from his testimony at 3H'05. Asked why the shots on CE's 551-554 were striking slightly high and to the right, Frazier replies:

When we attempted to sight in this rifle at Quantico, we found that the elevator adjustment in the telescopic sight was not sufficient to bring the point of impact to the aiming point. In attempting to adjust and sight-in the rifle, etc...

It is evident that Frazier ~~had~~ fired the rifle before attempting properly to align the sight. Even if the high trajectory escaped his notice at the short range in Washington, Frazier cannot have avoided knowing that at 100 yards the bullets were on a trajectory about 29 inches high of the point of aim; he must have observed it on the first target that he fired. Only his knowledge of the exceedingly high trajectory would impell him to adjust the scope.

A little later in his testimony Frazier says:

We sighted the scope in relatively close, but it is clear from the question that he was asked and from the context of the passage that he means close to the point of aim on the target, not close to the target itself. Nothing in Frazier's testimony or elsewhere suggests that any firing at Quantico was done at a range less than 100 yards. (p. 4)

The loose scope mount

Shortly after testifying that the defective sighting arrangement, if it had existed at the time of the assassination, "would actually compensate for any lead which had to be taken", and thereby would render the shooting easier, Frazier discloses that the mount which supports the scope was loosely attached to the rifle when he received it:

...this mount was loose on the rifle when we received it. And apparently the scope had even been taken off the rifle, in searching for fingerprints on the rifle. (p. 4)

Frazier himself then draws a most relevant conclusion from that disclosure:

So that actually the way it was sighted-in when we got it does not necessarily mean it was sighted in that way when it was abandoned.

That information makes moot all other discussion concerning the condition of the sighting arrangement at the time of the shooting. There should have been no further reference to the sighting arrangement.

Conclusion

This report does not examine the assassination of the President; it examines the analysis and the analysers of the ballistic data which led the writers of the Warren Report to issue the false and unwarranted assertion that "the defect (in the sighting arrangement) was one which would have assisted the assassin, etc."

That assertion was developed from material which ought not to have been applied to questions about the actual conditions of the assassination. The scope mount was loosely attached to the rifle when Frazier received it, and apparently it had been removed before test-firing. Now and even at that time, no reasonable conjecture can be made concerning the alignment of the scope at the time of the assassination.

Not only is the unwarranted assertion false, it is precisely the opposite of the truth. The defective sighting arrangement that existed when Frazier first fired the rifle would not have facilitated accurate shooting; in fact, it would have been a considerable detriment.

Moreover, it is highly probable that Robert Frazier knew that his statement, "it would be necessary to take no lead whatsoever in order to hit the intended object", is false.

Exhibits

The following exhibits are attached:

- 1) An illustration of the verticle trajectory of bullets fired under the conditions of the defective sighting arrangement.
- 2) An illustration of the lateral trajectory of bullets fired under the conditions of the defective sighting arrangement.
- 3) An illustration of the normal sighting arrangement for the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Schoenauer (also applies for 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano).

End

Richard Bernaboi

Richard Bernaboi
Department of Classics
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario
Canada

EXHIBIT 1

Location of scope:
above rifle bore.

Point of impact,

a) at 15 yards: 4"
the point of aim

b) at 100 yards: 2"
above the point of aim.

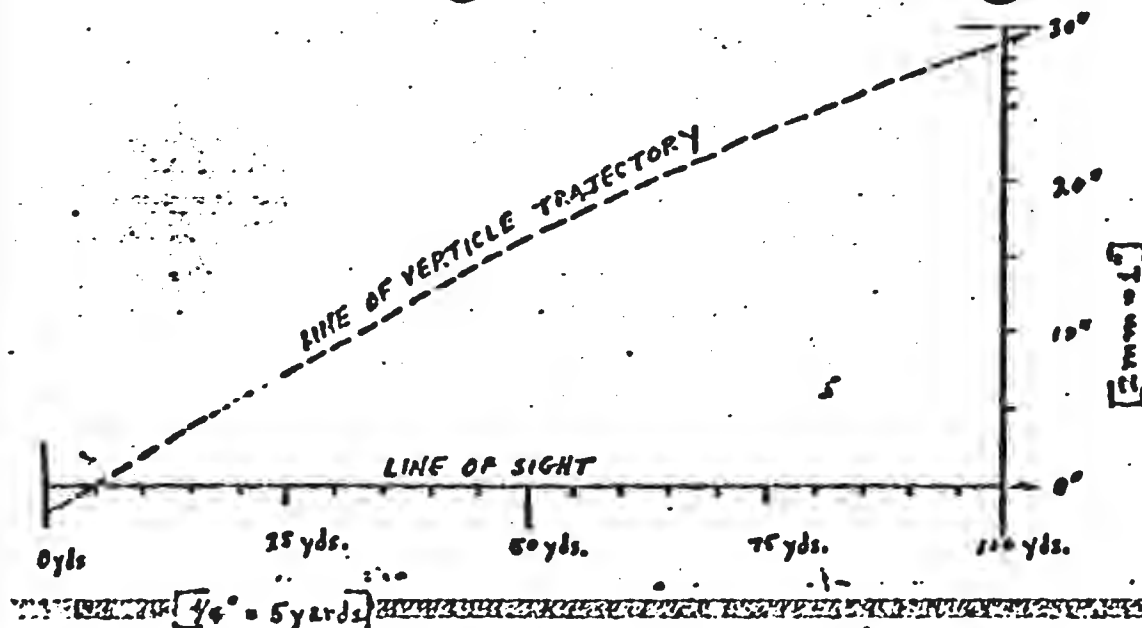


EXHIBIT 2

Location of scope:
left of rifle bore.

Point of Impact,

a) at 15 yards: 1"
of the point of aim

b) at 100 yards: 5"
right of the point of aim.

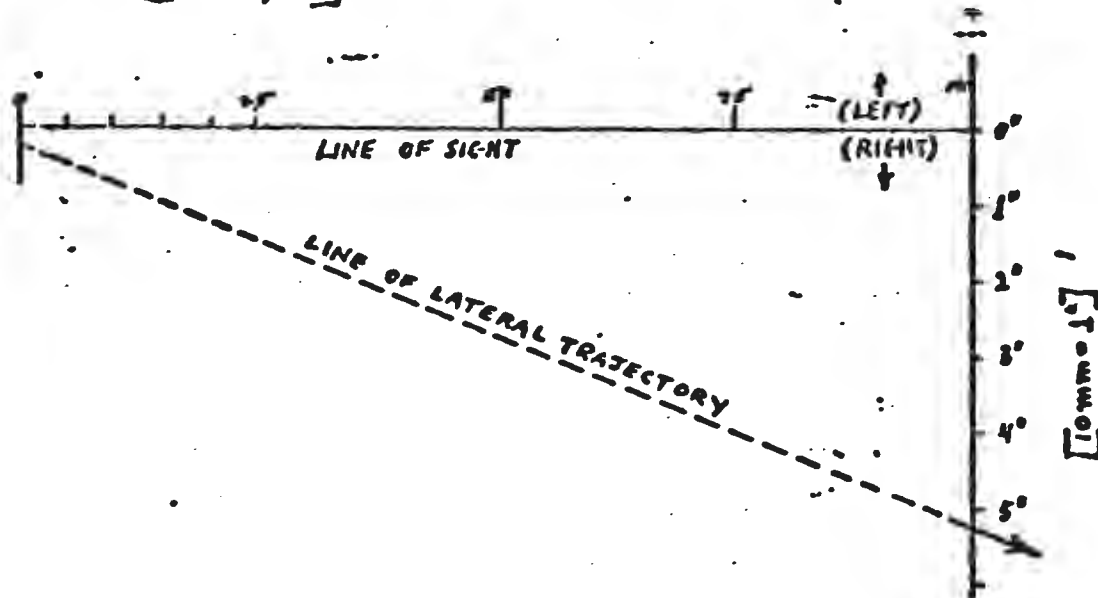
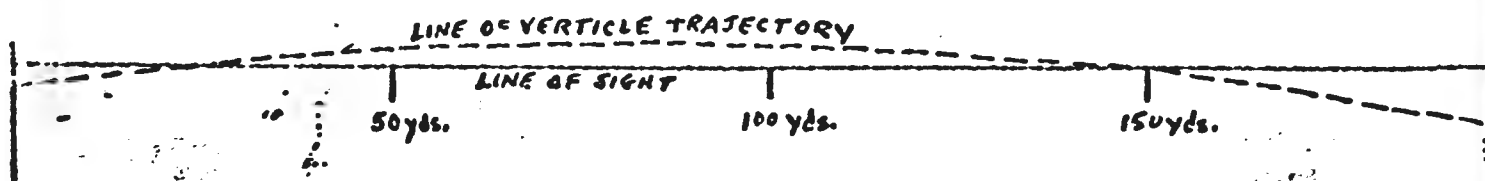


EXHIBIT 3



Relevant Ballistic Data

Caliber: 6.5 x 53 mm Mannlicher-Schoenauer

Weight: 160 grains

Muzzle Velocity: 2160 feet per second

Trajectory for rifle sighted-in at 150 yards (normal for this caliber): bullet crosses the line of sight at 25.5 yards, passes 1.5" above the line of sight at 75 yards, crosses the line of sight again at 150 yards, passes 4" below the line of sight at 200 yards.

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/28/69

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-0)

SUBJECT: JOHN H. LATTA
8238 EAST ANGUS DRIVE
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA 85251
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

There is enclosed for the Bureau and Phoenix one copy each of an envelope addressed to the FBI, New Orleans, as well as one copy each of a letter bearing the letterhead JOHN H. LATTA, 8238 East Angus Drive, Scottsdale, Arizona 85251. This letter is dated 2/23/69 and appears to be addressed to the editor of a Phoenix, Arizona newspaper.

LATTA is unknown to the New Orleans Office and our indices contain an old 62-0 reference on one JOHN H. LATTA; however, this serial has been destroyed in compliance with Bureau regulations.

Enclosed is being furnished to the Bureau and Phoenix for information purposes and no further action is being taken by New Orleans.

Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Phoenix (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - New Orleans
- SMC:bs
(5)

MAR 21 1969 U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

February 23, 1969

Editor, The New York Times,
The Arizona Republic,
120 S Van Buren,
Phoenix, Arizona - 85004

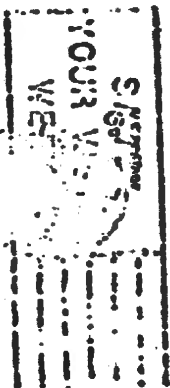
During the period of greatest influence of Catholic Joe McCarthy and the hysteria and thereby means political control of the United States, the enormous Federal Bureau of Investigation under infallible Saint J Edgar Hoover successfully put paid informers (such as Harvey Paterson and Elizabeth Bentley) on the FBI payroll solely to provide "reliable testimony" behind closed curtains to insure its "confidential" of so-called "communists". Only after this FBI conspiracy against the public interest was exposed did Saint J Edgar Hoover's mission decide from this disclosure practices ever now obviously false pretensions of innocence; which pretensions implied an unbelievable credibility equally discreditable.

More recent developments of Saint J Edgar Hoover's duplicity involving manufactured false evidence and willful destruction or withholding of contrary documented evidence on the part of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and "experts", long since exposed to light in the independent investigations of the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President John F Kennedy. But instead of facing up to their own now revealed by incontrovertible photographic evidence, these same FBI agents and so-called "experts" - under solemn oath in a court of law to tell "the truth" - can only resort to self-serving lying and subversion from the witness stand to preserve the FBI's pathological reputation for integrity, impartiality and infallibility. However the occasion warrants, OFFICIAL PHOENIX now exposes an established political practice of Saint J Edgar Hoover's enormous FBI.

In the face of photographic evidence the FBI ignored or deliberately "discovered" in the Warren Commission Report, and which deliberately destroyed "evidence" the nation's accreditating Fourth Estate so diligently collected under FBI direction and attempted to foist on a gullible public; the FBI's "experts", a Robert A. Frazier, still continues to FLIMMERLY LIE under oath from the witness stand - obviously at Saint J Edgar Hoover's direction - seeking to deny the incontrovertible photographic evidence of high-powered rifle shots from a point in front of President Kennedy's position in the crowd. A more obvious red herring was never invented than this so-called "accidental" "explosion" from the witness stand on that day the nation celebrated the birth of its first president who reportedly "never told a lie". Obviously our so-called FBI and its cadre of lying "experts" who continued to not have the same degree of common decency and integrity possessed by the founders of our nation. With the death of this blatant duplicity at the most exalted levels of government still fresh in our minds, is it any wonder public confidence in all police departments and institutions is at such a low ebb?

To further compound this governmental conspiracy against the public interest, the same Department of so-called Justice of the United States has refused to permit release of documented evidence in the nation's archives to throw light on the assassination of a President; obviously under pressures from Saint J Edgar Hoover in his living day to not to be questioned by more honest as to the infallibility of the FBI or its agents, even when offered by a federal agent to do so, and has resorted to an appeal to prevent this evidence from being public. Is it our government officials not to light the

with such compelling evidence of explicit contempt for the law and the courts at the highest levels of our government today, is it any wonder the nation's distrust of its government has now reached such proportions as to threaten the future of that government as now constituted?



Federal Bureau of Investigation,
New Orleans, La - 701...

62-107060-6818

John H. Latta
8238 East Angus Drive
Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251
February 23, 1969

Editor, The People Speak
The Arizona Republic,
120 E Van Buren,
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Sir: During the period of greatest influence of Catholic Joe McCarthy and the hysterical anti-communist crusade manufactured by the Vatican to create internal dissension and thereby secure political control of the United States, the sacrosanct Federal Bureau of Investigation under infallible Saint J Edgar Hoover accommodatingly put paid informers (such as Harvey Matusow and Elizabeth Bentley) on the FBI payroll solely to provide perjured testimony behind drawn curtains to insure its "convictions" of so-called "communists". Only after this FBI conspiracy against the public interest was exposed did Saint J Edgar Hoover's minions desist from this despicable practice over many obviously false protestations of innocence; which protestations implied an unbelievable gullibility equally discreditable.

More recent developments of Saint J Edgar Hoover's duplicity involving manufactured false evidence and wilful destruction or withholding of contrary documented evidence on the part of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and "experts", long since come to light in the independent investigations of the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. But instead of facing up to their error now revealed by incontrovertible photographic evidence, these same FBI agents and so-called "experts" - under solemn oath in a court of law to tell "the truth" - can only resort to DELIBERATE LYING and EQUIVOCATION from the witness stand to preserve the FBI's mythological reputation for integrity, omnipotence and infallibility. Whenever the occasion warrants, OFFICIAL PERJURY now appears an established political practice of Saint J. Edgar Hoover's sacrosanct FBI.

In the face of photographic evidence the FBI ignored or deliberately "doctored" in the Warren Commission Report, and which deliberately doctored "evidence" the nation's accommodating Fourth Estate so obligingly swallowed under FBI direction and attempted to foist on a gullible public; the FBI's "expert", a Robert A Frazier, still continues to DELIBERATELY LIE under oath from the witness stand - obviously at Saint J Edgar Hoover's direction - seeking to deny the incontrovertible photographic evidence of highpowered rifle shots from a point in front of President Kennedy's position in the cavalcade. A more obvious red herring was never invented than this so-called "expert's" devious "explanation

from the witness stand on that day the nation commemorated the birth of its first president who reputedly "never told a lie". Obviously our sacrosanct FBI and its stable of lying "experts" when cornered do not have the same degree of common decency and integrity possessed by the founders of our nation. With the stench of this flagrant duplicity at the most exalted levels of government still fresh in our nostrils, is it any wonder public confidence in all police departments and activities is at such a low ebb???

To further compound this governmental conspiracy against the public interest, the Nixon Department of So-called Justice of the United States has refused to permit release of documented evidence in the nation's archives to throw light on the assassination of a president; obviously under pressures from Saint J Edgar Hoover in His Divine Right not to be questioned by mere mortals as to the infallibility of the FBI or its agents, even when ordered by a federal court to do so, and has resorted to an appeal to prevent this evidence from becoming public. What is it our high government officials seek to hide???

With such compelling evidence of complete contempt for the law and the courts at the highest levels of our government today, is it any wonder the nation's distrust of its own government has now reached such proportions as to threaten the future of that government as now constituted???

COPY:nm

FBI

Date: 3/10/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three (3) newspaper
articles concerning captioned matter appearing in New
Orleans newspapers.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

REC 22 62-109060-6819

2 MAR 12 1969

62-109060

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

59 MAR 20 1969

Shaw Judge to Decide Monday Whether Guidelines Obeyed

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said today he will decide Monday whether to cite for contempt any of the principals in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

During the long period while the Shaw case was awaiting trial, Judge Haggerty warned that anyone violating his still sealed envelope containing the guidelines regarding public statements about the case faced contempt of court citations. The judge said he will study files on the subject and decide Monday whether any action is indicated.

SHAW, 55, was acquitted Saturday on a charge that he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy. He now faces perjury charges in connection with his testimony in that trial. He will be arraigned March 20 before Judge Malcolm O'Hara in Criminal District Court.

The names of the members of the organization and the amounts they contributed were demanded by defense attorneys during proceedings leading up to the trial, and were produced by an attorney for T&C.

BUT THE defense never asked that the information be introduced in evidence at the trial and Judge Haggerty said it will be returned uninspected since it was not used as an exhibit.

Also today, the case of Tom Bethell, the former Garrison investigator charged yesterday with unlawful use of movable

property, was allotted to Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

Yesterday, the Shaw perjury case was allotted to Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara, and the judge said that case will proceed in an orderly, normal way.

"First he must be arraigned," said Judge O'Hara yesterday after he was assigned the trial by lot in a drawing of folded pieces of paper from the clerk of the court.

"THE DEFENSE or state could set a date of arraignment, but if not, it will be within a week to 10 days," Judge O'Hara said.

"Then, the case will come to trial after all preliminary motions have been disposed of," he said.

Garrison leveled the new charges at Shaw Monday, two days after a 12-man jury unanimously acquitted Shaw of charges he conspired to kill Kennedy.

GARRISON charges Shaw lied under oath in testifying on his own behalf when he denied knowing David W. Ferrie, an airplane pilot now dead, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

The perjury charges carry a penalty of one to 10 years imprisonment and \$1,000 fine for each count. Shaw was released on his own recognizance Monday.

Judge O'Hara said the defense can ask a preliminary hearing, but is not automatically entitled to one. "It would be up to my discretion," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-5-69
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-107060-6819

IN VIEW OF the widespread national publicity given Shaw's first trial, the judge said he will consider setting guidelines for the press. "But I just got this case . . . and I haven't formulated any policies yet," he said. "A lot can happen before this thing comes to trial."

Assistant District Attorney William Alford Jr., yesterday leveled charges in a bill of information against Bethell.

BETHELL, A former London school teacher, was charged with unlawful use of movable property for allegedly showing the state's trial memorandum

in the Shaw case to Salvador Panzeca, a Shaw attorney, last August.

Bethell appeared at the court clerk's office yesterday afternoon and was released on his own recognizance bond. He would not comment on the charge.

The charge carries a penalty of six months in jail or \$100 fine.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Judge to Decide Monday Whether Guidelines Obeyed

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said today he will decide Monday whether to cite for contempt any of the principals in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

During the long period while the Shaw case was awaiting trial, Judge Haggerty warned that anyone violating his stiff guidelines regarding public statements about the case faced contempt of court citations. The judge said he will study files on the subject and decide Monday whether any action is indicated.

SHAW, 55, was acquitted Saturday

on a charge that he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy. He now faces perjury charges in connection with his testimony in that trial.

He will be arraigned March 20 before Judge Malcolm O'Hara Jr. in Criminal District Court.

Judge Haggerty also said today he is returning unopened a sealed envelope containing the names of the members of Truth and Consequences Inc., the group of businessmen who financed District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy investigation.

The names of the members of the organization and the amounts they contributed were demanded by defense attorneys during proceedings leading up to the trial, and were produced by an attorney for T&C.

BUT THE defense never asked that the information be introduced in evidence at the trial and Judge Haggerty said it will be returned uninspected since it was not used as an exhibit.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-5-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION C

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109660

6/1/7

Lee Harvey Oswald.

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Judge O'Hara said the defense can ask a preliminary hearing, but is not automatically entitled to one. "It would be up to my discretion," he said.

IN VIEW OF the widespread national publicity given Shaw's first trial, the judge said he will consider setting guidelines for the press. "But I just got this case . . . and I haven't formulated any policies yet," he said.

"A lot can happen before this thing comes to trial."

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The charge carries a penalty of six months in jail or \$100 fine.

GARRISON'S OFFICE CHARGES ANDREWS

Trial Testimony Results in New Perjury Count

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Dean A. Andrews, the hip-talking, slow-walking attorney who admitted during the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw that "my mouth ran ahead of my brain," found himself in more legal trouble Wednesday.

Another charge of perjury was filed against Andrews by the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison.

The charge was contained in a bill of information filed Wednesday afternoon with the clerk of court's office for Criminal District Court. It was signed by Andrew J. Sciambra, assistant DA, and stemmed from Andrews' testimony during Shaw's trial.

The bill said that Andrews' trial testimony was "materially contradictory of and inconsistent with" prior sworn testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on March 16, 1967.

THIRD TIME IN WEEK

The charge against Andrews marked the third time this week that the DA's office has filed charges in the wake of Shaw's acquittal last Saturday.

Shaw was found not guilty on a charge that he participated in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

On Monday, Shaw was charged with two counts of perjury in a bill of information signed by Garrison. Garrison claimed Shaw lied on the witness stand when he said he never knew Lee Harvey Oswald or David W. Ferrie.

The conspiracy charge against Shaw alleged that he conspired with Oswald and Ferrie.

Shaw was released on his own recognizance as was Thomas Bethell, a former investigator for Garrison, who was the object of a bill of information filed on Tuesday.

Andrews was charged with illegal use of movable property. More specifically, Garrison claims Bethell transmitted a copy of the Shaw trial memorandum and list of state witnesses to one of Shaw's attorneys last August.

HAGGERTY TO DECIDE

The bill of information on Andrews—who is already appealing one perjury conviction and awaiting trial on another—recommended that bond be set at \$1,600.

In another matter related to Shaw's trial, Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty said he will decide on Monday whether to cite for contempt any of the principals in the trial.

During the lengthy period preceding the trial, Judge Haggerty warned that anyone violating his guidelines regarding public statements about the case faced contempt of court citations.

Judge Haggerty indicated he will study files on the subject and decide on Monday whether any action is necessary.

Shaw will be arraigned on the new charge on March 20 before Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara Jr. Judge O'Hara has indicated that the Shaw perjury case will proceed in an orderly, normal way. He said the case will come to trial after all preliminary motions have been disposed of.

JUDGE'S DISCRETION

The perjury charges carry a penalty of one to 10 years imprisonment and \$1,000 fine for each count.

Judge O'Hara said the defense can ask for a preliminary hearing, but is not automatic.

ly entitled to one. "It would be up to my discretion."

He also indicated that in view of the widespread publicity given Shaw's trial he will consider setting guidelines for the press.

"But I just got this case . . . and I haven't formulated any policies yet. A lot can happen before this thing comes to trial."

Andrews, a roly-poly lawyer who wears sunglasses most of the time, testified during the Shaw trial that a story attributed to him that a man named Clay Bertrand called him after the Kennedy assassination and asked him to defend Oswald was a "figment of my imagination."

Of his 14 pages of testimony to the Warren Commission, Andrews characterized them as "page after page of bull."

The Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, said that Oswald, acting alone, killed the President.

QUESTIONING CITED

In citing the cause for the new charge of perjury lodged against Andrews, a former Jefferson Parish assistant DA, the bill of information cited the following questioning by James Alcock, assistant DA, on An-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICTAYUN
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-6-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109668

6819

Andrews' cross-examination (he was a defense witness):

Alcock: "Do you mean to tell me at this time you are now telling this court under oath that no one called you on behalf of the representation of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas?"

Andrews: "Per se, my answer is yes. No one called me to say that. The phone call I received was a local call from Gene Davis involving two people who were going to sell an automobile and they wanted the title notarized, and a bill of sale notarized."

Alcock: "Are you saying now that the call, as far as it regards the representation of Lee Harvey Oswald, was a figment of your imagination?"

Andrews: "I have tried to say that consistently, and nobody ever gave me a chance."

The bill of information said that the above statements were "materially contradictory of and inconsistent with his prior sworn testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on March 16, 1967; relative to the grand jury's investigation into the assassination. . ."

QUIZZED BY BURNES

Andrews was questioned at that time by a former assistant DA, Richard V. Burnes, and this series of questions and answers are cited:

Burnes: "Now, what was the nature of your being contacted by Clay Bertrand at this time?"

Andrews: "You are the only guy in all of them that ever asked me that. I'll elucidate (like in Enrico Caruso).

Burnes: "You mean that you have never been asked why Clay Bertrand contacted you?"

Andrews: "That's right. You're the first one who ever asked me."

Burnes: "Now about the Warren Committee (sic)?

Andrews: "No, they contacted it a different way; they got an answer out of me, but they never got the whole thing."

Burnes: "All right. Would you tell us?"

Andrews: "A voice that I identify as Clay Bertrand called me at the hospital and asked me if I would represent Lee Oswald in Dallas. Nobody ever asked me about a fee or anything else. He said I would get real famous and he would get in touch with Lee Oswald so I could represent him. That's the part nobody ever asked me. As soon as I said I heard the voice of Clay Bertrand—blump—they all cut off."

Burnes: "Now what did you tell this subject?"

Andrews: "I told him I was in the hospital and couldn't go." Garrison maintained that Clay

FBI

Date: 3/11/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-C9)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) newspaper
 articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
 captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
 and Miami.

11
 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 5)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 5)
 1 - New Orleans

ECVsr1
 (6)

REC-64

109060-6820

1 MAR 12 1969

Approved: R.P.

Sent _____ M

Per _____

57 MAR 21 1969 Special Agent in Charge

SHAW TRIAL FOLLOW-UP

2 Perjury Charges Levelled at Andrews

Dean A. Andrews, the roly-poly, hip-talking attorney who is appealing one perjury conviction, faces more legal troubles.

District Attorney Jim Garrison's office yesterday leveled two new perjury charges at Andrews. Garrison contends his testimony as a defense witness during the Clay L. Shaw trial was "materially contradictory and inconsistent with" prior testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on March 16, 1967.

Andrews' case was scheduled to be assigned by lot today to one of the eight sections of criminal district court.

IT WAS THE third time this week that Garrison's office filed charges in the wake of Shaw's acquittal Saturday on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Thomas Bethell, once an investigator for Garrison's office, was charged Tuesday with giving a copy of the Shaw trial memorandum and a list of state witnesses to one of Shaw's at-

torneys last August.

On Monday, Shaw was charged with two counts of perjury. Garrison claimed Shaw lied on the witness stand when he said he never knew Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie, alleged to be co-conspirators with Shaw.

ANDREWS SAID at the trial "my mouth ran ahead of my brain," and admitted he made up the story that a man named Clay Bertrand called him after the assassination and asked him to defend Oswald.

Of 14 pages of testimony before the Warren Commission, Andrews said it was "page after page of bull."

However, Andrews told a different story to the parish grand jury in 1967, for which he was later indicted for perjury.

"A voice that I identified as Clay Bertrand called me at the hospital and asked me if I would represent Lee Oswald in Dallas. Nobody ever asked me about a fee or anything else. He said I would get real famous and he would get in touch with Lee Oswald so I could represent him," Andrews told the grand jury.

ANDREWS SAID he told the caller, "I was in the hospital and couldn't go."

In other matters related to the Shaw trial, Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who presided, said he would decide Monday whether to cite for contempt any of the principals in the Shaw trial.

Judge Haggerty said he would study files to see if anyone violated guidelines he laid down regarding public statements in connection with the trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-6-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEN

Title: ASSASSINATION

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6820

SHAW CASE FOLLOW-UP —

Judge Shea Draws New Andrews Trial

The perjury trial of attorney Dean A. Andrews was allotted today to Criminal Court Judge Frank J. Shea.

The hip-talking Andrews, already appealing one perjury conviction in connection with his testimony in the Kennedy assassination probe, faces two new charges.

District Attorney Jim Garrison's office yesterday filed the new charges against Andrews, contending that his testimony as a defense witness in the trial of Clay L. Shaw was "materially contradictory and inconsistent with" prior testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on March 16, 1967.

IT WAS THE third time this week that Garrison's office filed charges in the wake of Shaw's acquittal Saturday on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

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Judge Haggerty said he would study files to see if anyone violated guidelines he laid down regarding public statements in connection with the trial.

The executive committee of the Metropolitan New Orleans Crime Commission will meet at noon tomorrow to discuss possible action against Garrison.

Aaron M. Kohn, commission managing director, said the panel will explore "alternatives and what the crime commission can do in the case."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-6-69
Edition: REI FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

62-1511-1-18-20

Views on the Shaw Trial

Garrison Editorial

New Orleans.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

Congratulations on the Garrison editorial. Our city would be improved if you published a few more frank, hard-hitting messages about our critical civic situations.

MACY O. TEETOR.

Hypnotism

New Orleans.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

As president of Louisiana Chapter One, Association to Advance Ethical Hypnosis, I wish to comment on flagrant misconceptions that hypnotism has been exposed to during the Shaw trial. Our association exists to keep the public informed of the truths concerning hypnotism and to prevent anything from contributing to misguided beliefs about the science.

One witness claimed that hypnotism was "used" on him to "control" his mind against his will to bring about his financial ruin. He further stated he was hypnotized from a distance by the "catching of the eyes" and a lot of other unscientific absurdities of the Svengali-Rasputin type that went out with mesmerism well over a hundred years ago.

For the record, a hypnotized person is never in anyone's power. One cannot be hypnotized unless he wants to, and one won't do anything while in hypnosis against his better judgment unless he wants to.

Another witness equated the title "hypnotist" with "shyster." We ethical hypnotists are proud of the title and to be part of a very scientific and honorable profession.

ELDON B. BONNET.

'Repudiation'

Dallas.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

The prompt and unanimous jury acquittal in the Shaw trial was a long past due repudiation of your district attorney, Jim Garrison, and his "much ado about nothing." I trust during your next elections, the voters will confirm this deserved rejection.

CHAS. W. FERGUSON.

Hits Editorial

Jeff. Parish.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

Your editorial on the front page was despicable. One man dared to question the Warren report and you saw fit to degrade him. Lucky you have a monopoly on newspapers; otherwise you could be certain of one less subscriber.

SAM E. LATHAM JR.

'Garrison's Duty'

New Orleans.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

In your front page editorial of March 2, you stated, "We do not think that charges should ever have been preferred against Mr. Shaw." You condemn Mr. Garrison and state that his prosecution of the case was "improper." You evidently have forgotten that the evidence was presented to a

Grand Jury and that it was the Grand Jury and not Mr. Garrison which was responsible for the indictment of Shaw.

You have perhaps forgotten as well that three judges heard some of the evidence presented at a preliminary hearing which had been arranged for by Mr. Garrison's office and that the three judges held that there was indeed a prima-facie case against Clay Shaw for conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. At the conclusion of the state's case, Mr. Shaw's lawyers made a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal but Judge Haggerty refused that motion at that time and also at the conclusion of the entire case, stating by his very action that he believed that the prosecution had pre-

sented a prima-facie case against Mr. Shaw for conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

With such evidence, regardless of the jury's verdict, it would have been improper for Mr. Garrison not to prosecute the case. Had he refrained from prosecuting the case he would have escaped the condemnation of the media that is now being visited upon him. At the same time he would be unable to take comfort, as he may now do, in the fact that he was motivated alone by principle.

Historians sometimes have a different way of viewing current events. The Scopes case, an "evolution trial" was a milestone in American legal history and perhaps in American law as well. Who can deny the brilliance of Clarence Darrow? But as that event faded into the past, most of us no longer recall that it was the case and that the convicted for perjury in Tennessee surprised if the position half the Times-Picayune response to

LANE. record, Scopes on a Tennessee

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-7-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

65-1060-6820

'Should Be Happy'

New Orleans.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

Concerning your editorial of March 2, I don't agree with what you said. I honestly do not think Mr. Garrison would pick a name out of the clear blue sky just to disprove the Warren Commission Report. He must have had some reasons for picking Clay Shaw.

Mr. Garrison, seeing a job to be done, did it. Many people disagreed with the Warren Commission and wondered why they investigated him only a short time, but did not have the nerve to do anything about it.

We should be happy to have a district attorney who is doing something good for the city and the nation as well.

Maybe Lee Oswald acted alone and maybe the Warren Commission is right but it's time for us to realize that the federal government isn't infallible. Who knows, maybe it should be probed into.

LYNN ANN CHIMENTO.

'No Recourse'

New Orleans.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

Your editorial "Justice, At Long Last" is timely, appropriate for the occasion, and well done. You are to be commended for such a forthright statement.

I agree with all the views you have expressed. . . . Only by indignant expressions against miscarriages of justice can we be assured this will not be repeated.

While I agree with your editorial, I must disagree that "Justice, At Long Last", has been served.

A man's character has been assassinated and his reputation and public image had been vilified, yet he has no recourse, under the law, to repair his reputation, redeem his character, and be compensated for the thousands of dollars such a debauchery and miscarriage of justice has cost him. . . .

JOHN J. FITZPATRICK.

Adm. Asst.

Board of Commissioners

MORE CHARGES EXPECTED HERE

Source Says Shaw Trial Case Being Reviewed

By CLARENCE DOUCET

The Times-Picayune has learned that additional charges, included in bills of information, may be filed against figures in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, but none are expected "in the immediate future."

Thus far three persons have charges filed against them in the aftermath of Shaw's acquittal last Saturday on a charge that he participated in a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Those charged are:

Shaw, two counts of perjury.
Dean A. Andrews, a defense witness, for perjury for making statements during the trial that were contradictory to statements made before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Thomas Bethell, a former Garrison investigator, for illegal use of movables. Bethell allegedly showed one of Shaw's attorneys a copy of the state's trial memorandum which reportedly contained names of state witnesses and subjects about which they would testify.

The perjury trial of Andrews was allotted Thursday to Criminal Court Judge Frank S. Shea.

Shaw's perjury trial has been allotted to Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara, a former political foe of Garrison. Judge O'Hara and Garrison were once assistant district attorneys under Leon Hubert.

An informed source in the district attorney's office told The Times-Picayune that charges filed thus far have resulted from a "careful review" of the record and that they represent charges where there is overwhelming evidence.

The source said that charges are not being filed in "borderline cases," but added that the review of the trial record is continuing.

Asked what was meant by "the immediate future," the source indicated that bills of information will probably not be filed "within the next several days."

Shaw, who was found not guilty by a 12-man jury after less than an hour of deliberation following a 40-day trial, expressed "shock" at Garrison's charge. Shaw's attorneys indicated they will fight the charge all the way.

Bethell has declined to make any statement.

At noon Friday the executive committee of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans Inc. will meet to discuss possible action against Garrison. A commission spokesman said the panel will explore "alternatives and what the crime commission can do" in this case.

Shaw was charged with having conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald—the man the Warren Commission said killed President Kennedy, acting alone—and David W. Ferrie. He denied ever knowing either man, and the basis of perjury charges against him is this denial under oath during the trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-7-69

Edition:

Author: GEORGE W. HEALY
Editor: ASSASSINATION OF
Title: PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107120 6820

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Readers Split on Garrison, Editorial

Editor, States-Item:

Congratulations on your editorial regarding the so-called Shaw case.

I didn't think you had the perspicacity, the sense of civic fiber and the courage to speak out.

I salute you!

I. S. AARONSON.

Editor, States-Item:

I heartily applaud your position enunciated in your editorial of March 1 in which you called for the resignation of District Attorney Jim Garrison.

His misdirected use of public money to finance an investigation which has as its only possible usefulness the satisfaction of a perverted ego is inexcusable. Any first-year law student could see that his way of handling the prosecution of the "case" was directed to some end other than its purported one, namely, the proving of a conspiracy.

As a result of this fiasco, Louisiana's image is disgraced in such a way as to make the "scandals of the 40s" and Earl Long's "Mandeville excursion" of the 50s seem pale by comparison.

LEO H. ZIBILICH.

Editor, States-Item:

I hope that occasionally, at least, you will publish an opinion of a reader whose viewpoint on a serious matter happens to differ from your own. Hence, perhaps optimistically, I have taken "pen in hand."

More specifically, I have reference to the editorial appearing on the front page of the States-Item, March 1, in regard to District Attorney Jim Garrison.

In his prosecution of the defendant, Clay Shaw, Mr. Garrison acted in his official capacity, with due authority, according to the dictates of his conscience, following "true" procedures prescribed by law, which

law fully insures the rights of the individual and provides him with the adequate legal tools necessary for his defense.

By what authority do you assume the role of God Almighty, becoming the self-appointed accuser, judge and jury in the persecution (I do not mean prosecution) of Mr. Garrison?

It is frightening that there are those in the news media today who, although taught it is their basic and sacred trust to report the news impartially and fairly, have chosen to disregard their responsibility to the public and will stoop to sometimes unbelievable sensationalisms and contortions of the truth in order to sell a copy, obtain a scoop or, worst of all, attempt to mislead the people intentionally and deliberately, with malice aforethought.

Were I as adept in the selection of malicious statements or as talented in the use of barbed

thrusts as the author of your editorial, I wonder if I would be accorded the prominence of a front page editorial also.

If you have any sense of integrity, will you please print my letter? My sole purpose is to demonstrate that, at least, there is not 100 per cent concurrence in your cowardly attack on Mr. Garrison. (Unfortunately, like other private citizens, he has no newspaper facilities at his command enabling him to fight back.)

EUNICE K. ACCARDO.

Editor, States-Item:

Your castigation of Mr. Garrison's high-handed method of conducting the Shaw trial is well-taken. However, no segment of the news media, to my knowledge, has uttered one word of criticism of the three-judge panel which allowed this travesty in the first place.

Two witnesses, a confessed dope addict and Perry Raymond Russo, appeared before these judges. It seems ironical, to say the least, that these intellectual leaders of our judicial



system, after hearing these two men tell their fantastic stories, would sanction this costly trial of one of our outstanding citizens.

CITIZEN.

Westwego, La.

Editor, States-Item:

Concerning your editorial of March 1 entitled "Garrison Should Resign."

Would it be fair to say that your opinion is that any attorney who loses a case should immediately resign? With so many agencies working against him, I think Mr. Garrison proved his case to a great many people.

JEAN CHAUVIN.

Idabel, Okla.

Editor, States-Item:

I followed Mr. Garrison's wild investigations from the beginning. I wondered what would become of this warped investigation. This man needs to be put away before his hallucinations cause any more trouble.

Think of the expense to the taxpayers of this wild dream. How can a person of his condition be elected to such an important position?

MRS. VERNA WILKINSON.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

SECTION 1

STATE-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-7-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION C

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

or Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-1776-6820

Carefree, Tex.

Editor, States-Item:

I am heartened to read that you are calling for Mr. Garrison's resignation. It's about time.

It would be nice to have Louisiana back in the U.S.A. Keep up the good work.

JAMES M. REID.
Jackson, Tenn.

Editor, States-Item:

I don't know what is wrong with you, demanding the resignation of Jim Garrison. This is a good man . . . We need more men like this in America . . .

MRS. PATRICIA A. GREENE
Editor, States-Item:

The decision of the jury in the case of Clay Shaw has done much to restore America's confidence in New Orleans, which had become a laughing stock and then a source of mounting horror as Jim Garrison pursued his absurd assassination probe, heedless of the injustices he was perpetrating on Mr. Shaw and many other innocent persons . . .

MARTIN HAYDENHUESHER

Editor, States-Item:

I feel your recent criticism of Jim Garrison is rather severe. Of course, we all have our own feeling regarding the trial. But I believe he was a man true to his own convictions and acted accordingly . . .

MRS. HERMAN BOUDREAUX

Editor, States-Item:

Why is so much criticism and condemnation placed on the district attorney and a martyr made out of Mr. Shaw? Since when is a person who has enough character to stand up for justice immediately accused of failing to uphold the duties of his office.

--I think it is most unfair for the news media to give such a one-sided view of Mr. Garrison's action in trying to at last bring forth the truth underlying the white-washed facts . . .

America needs more district attorneys like Mr. Garrison who are not afraid to pursue justice even at the price of losing popularity with the news media.

MRS. J. F. HITZMAN JR.

Editor, States-Item:

In opposition to your editorial requesting Mr. Garrison's resignation, I would like to put forth a few comments. Why single out Jim Garrison? After all, a three-judge panel, as well as a 12-member Grand Jury thought the state's evidence sufficient to bring Mr. Shaw to trial . . .

Your unprincipled attacks on Mr. Garrison's character are totally without foundation. It seems to me that Orleans Parish should consider itself fortunate to have men of the high caliber of Messrs. Garrison, Alcock and Oser in the district attorney's office.

I pray that they will continue the fight for truth and justice in the face of the combined power of the federal government and their lackeys in the news media.

W. C. FRIEDERICHSEN

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 13 1969

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

6:55PM URGENT 3/13/69 JDM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060 AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO/DALLAS.

CLAY L. SHAW, ACCOMPANIED BY ATTORNEY EDWARD F. WEGMANN, APPEARED IN THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AT TWO THIRTY P.M. INSTANT DATE, AND FURNISHED A FOURTEEN-PAGE STATEMENT WHICH HE SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF TWO SPECIAL AGENTS. THIS STATEMENT IS SUPPORTED BY NUMEROUS DOCUMENTS.

COPIES OF THE STATEMENT ARE CURRENTLY BEING PREPARED AND WILL BE FURNISHED THE BUREAU IN APPROPRIATE FORM FOR DISSEMINATION AT AN EARLY DATE.

END...

ERT

FBI WASH DC

TUCLR@

REC-64

62-109060-6821

18 MAR 17 1969

62-109060

66 MAR 21 1969

FBI

Date: 3/14/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
-MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

*Taylor
R. E. Long*

Enclosed for the Bureau is one newspaper article
appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, 3/12/69,
concerning captioned matter.

One copy each of this article is enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

2-1
(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans
ECW/srl
(6)

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
2 MAR 17 1969

MAR 15 5 22 PM 1969

REC'D OCH INLET DIA

MAR 20 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

SHAW DECLINES ANY COMMENT

Won't Discuss Possible Actions Against DA

Clay L. Shaw, the man acquitted of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, Tuesday night declined to comment on any actions which may be taken against his prosecutor, District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Shaw is charged with prejury in connection with his trial testimony.

"We've reached the end of the beginning, and within a few days, I hope we will reach the beginning of the end," was all Shaw had to say on what he and his lawyers will do. "News is made when you make it," he said in a Channel 12 interview.

To Shaw the most important aspect of his 39-day ordeal in court was that "what happened to me could have happened to anyone." He was speaking of the financial support Garrison received from the private citizens' group, "Truth and Consequences Inc. He said that its involvement in the case "strikes at the very roots of our system."

Shaw said that there is no law against a DA's receiving money to prosecute a case, but conjectured that this was so because law makers never dreamed that such a thing could happen. He called for the Louisiana Legislature to enact a law to prevent it from ever happening again.

Going back to his original arrest in March 1967, Shaw described his reactions as "shock" and incredulity.

He reaffirmed his trial statements that at the time of booking he did not give the now famous names, "Clem or Clay Bertrand" as aliases and said that since the trial a new witness has been found to verify this.

When the unanimous verdict of not guilty finally came March 1, Shaw recalled that he said to his defense attorney, F. Irvin Dymond, "For the first time in my life I can draw a really deep breath."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 18

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3/12/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAR

Title: ASSASSINATION

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 3-18-69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, COLUMBIA (175-New) (P)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
[REDACTED]
COLUMBIA, S. C., ON 3-17-69,
CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

Enclosed herewith are the original and three copies
of a self-explanatory LHM.

For the information of the Bureau, complainant [REDACTED]
sounded somewhat incoherent at the time he furnished the infor-
mation set forth in the enclosed LHM.

Columbia indices negative re complainant [REDACTED] and
his wife [REDACTED]

LEAD:

COLUMBIA DIVISION

AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Develop background information concerning [REDACTED]
identify [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interview [REDACTED]
and, keep Bureau advised of pertinent information developed
during the course of this investigation.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 4)
2- Columbia
BLS:rat
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-106

cc LHM to USSS
+ RAO Crim Div
2/21/69 -
cc LHM Rm.
22-56
Kud

B MAR 20 1969

Approved: M

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

MAR 25 1969 NED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Columbia, South Carolina
March 18, 1969

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED]
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ON MARCH 17, 1969,
CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

On March 17, 1969, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Columbia, South Carolina, telephonically contacted
the Columbia, South Carolina, Division of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation, at which time he advised that he had
information which might be of value concerning the assassi-
nation of President John F. Kennedy. [REDACTED] said that he owns
a place of business at 1741 Broadland Avenue, Columbia, South
Carolina, which is a sandwich shop and out of which he also
sells clothing. He furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] advised that he was a civilian employee with
the Post Engineers at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, one week
before President Kennedy was killed. [REDACTED] said that at that
time, one week before the assassination, two fellow employees
of [REDACTED] were discussing President Kennedy and these two
employees indicated from their conversation that they had
reason to believe that President Kennedy would be shot in
Dallas, Texas from a tall building as he passed near an over-
pass.

[REDACTED] described one of the two above-mentioned
fellow employees as [REDACTED] who [REDACTED] believes is possibly

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-107060-6822

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED]
CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

employed as a cook at the Fort Jackson, South Carolina, hospital. [REDACTED] described the other fellow employee as [REDACTED] who quit his job at Fort Jackson in 1966. [REDACTED] said he does not know the first name of these two white males or any other information which might assist in locating them.

[REDACTED] advised that he feels personally that Attorney James Garrison is "on the right track" and he added that for that reason he was furnishing the above information to the FBI at this time for whatever assistance it might be in the case concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He remarked that he did not have any additional information concerning the remarks of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in connection with the assassination.

A review of the 1968 Columbia, South Carolina city directory revealed that a [REDACTED] Columbia, South Carolina, is married to [REDACTED] the city directory shows his place of business to be [REDACTED]

8 March 1969.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau Of Investigation,
Washington, D. C. 20535

Re. "22 November 1963"

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Because Jim Garrison, Mark Lane, Penn Jones and very many others have steadfastly maintained that shots came from other than above and behind, and that one shot - the fatal one - came from the front; I'd like to place myself on record in this connection. For that reason, too, it is earnestly hoped you will, at least, acknowledge this letter.

While the tiny hole in the back of the President's head would seem to be proof enough that the third, and fatal, shot came from the rear and above it does not, of itself, account for the fact that the President's head was 'pushed' backward as tho by a shot from the front.

I submit that this 'push-back' effect was the direct result of an 'explosion' within the President's head. This explosion may well be likened to the explosion in a jet engine or, for that matter, to a rocket. The reaction is quite apparent - the head would be pushed back.

This 'effect' is something which has been given absolutely no attention by the Warren Commission or anyone else so far as I have been able to learn. If you have any evidence to the contrary I should be greatly obliged if you would call it to my attention.

I have already called your attention to the fact that a Full Metal Jacketed Military Bullet is NOT the type which is known to expand and certainly not on such a fragile thing as a human head. It should not be lost sight of that an identical bullet (so we are informed by the Warren Report) is said to have passed through the bodies of two men and the bony wrist of one and was not even deformed. See C-1, Com.Ext. #399.

Such an explosive effect might well be expected in the case of an Open Point Expanding 129 grain bullet like the one used in the Western Load No. K-1411-C, Cal. 6.5 m/m Mannlicher-Schoenauer. This would certainly indicate that there may well have been TWO rifles involved and, because shots "1" and "2" were too close together to allow for even the simple mechanical operation of the rifle-bolt, hence TWO RIFLEMEN. There was little enough time between shots "1" and "3" for one man to reload and get back on target following recoil of a potent, light-weight rifle.

NOT RECORDED

46 MAR 19 1969

Sincerely,

G. Norman Albree
G. Norman Albree.

You will, I assume, send a copy of this letter to the Archives.

1127911

FBI

Date: 3/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article
appearing in the Red Comet edition of the New Orleans
States-Item, 3/14/69.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

62-117,000
NOT RECORDED

12 MAR 26 1969

ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans
MAR 20 1969

ECW/sr
(6)

REC'D COMM. INT. DIV.

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

APR 4 1969

More Newspapers Editorialize on the Shaw Trial

Editor's Note: Since publication of a roundup of editorial comment on the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial on Saturday, the volume of such editorials has grown. More are presented today.)

The Louisville Courier-Journal

District Attorney Jim Garrison's case against Clay Shaw turned out to be no case at all. If a prosecutor can sully a man's reputation, willynilly, and get away with it, our system of criminal justice is dangerously flawed.

If a prosecutor can all but ruin a man financially with no more evidence than Mr. Garrison presented, no one is safe from the depredations of an irresponsible district attorney.

There is a chance, however, that Mr. Garrison will not get away with it. The president of the American Bar Association has called for an investigation, and he wants the Louisiana Bar Association to consider disciplinary action against Mr. Garrison.

The Kansas City Star

... The entire business (Shaw trial) has been odd in the extreme, and we believe it is the obligation of the legal profession to look into the matter very closely in the interests of its own health.

Whenever a court becomes a circus, the principal victims are the people who rely on the American system of justice.

The Charlotte Observer

The exoneration of Clay Shaw takes care of District Attorney Jim Garrison's claim that he solved the assassination of President John F. Kennedy two years ago.

After all of Garrison's claims over the last two years, the biggest issue in his case against Shaw was whether the trial judge should let it go to a jury. The evidence was that weak.

There is no point in belaboring Garrison at long range for this fiasco. The members of the bar and the public he represents can handle him.

The Baltimore Sun

The president of the American Bar Association described the trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans as a charade, and said he would ask the Louisiana Bar Association to consider disciplinary action against Jim

Garrison, the district attorney who directed the prosecution.

A New Orleans newspaper, the States-Item, published an editorial saying that Garrison has shown himself unfit to hold the office of district attorney and should be brought into court to answer for his conduct. "He has perverted the law rather than prosecuted it," said the editorial.

These are harsh words, but Mr. Garrison deserves them fully on the basis of his actions during the two years from the time the charges were made until the trial's end last week.

Garrison has much to answer for, and it would be appropriate for his fellow lawyers to take the lead in questioning his actions.

The Milwaukee Journal

Two years ago District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans charged Clay Shaw with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy. Garrison spent those two years as prosecutor, public relations man and judge in what he flamboyantly called "the case of a century." It took a jury 54 minutes to call it, in effect, a farce.

The cry in New Orleans is for Garrison's resignation. Certainly it is justified in view of the district attorney's perversion of the law. Furthermore, the American Bar Association should look into this disgraceful affair.

San Francisco Chronicle

Our sense of propriety has been put to severe test in recent weeks while awaiting

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-14-69
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA
☐ Being Investigated

62-107060-3
ENCLOSURE

the end of the dangerous, disgraceful and demeaning proceedings, conducted under mask of law, in the Orleans Parish courtroom in the otherwise sensible and sophisticated city of New Orleans. District Attorney Jim Garrison has now had his hand called by a panel of steady-minded jurors . . .

Garrison's misuse of great power was supported by financial backers of substantial means in New Orleans. It is still incredible that no one in authority in the entire state of Louisiana had the nerve to cry halt.

The Miami Herald

. . . District Attorney Jim Garrison is deservedly branded now as a public official who used his office to fabricate a case against an innocent man . . .

It was not the government that murdered truth, as Mr. Garrison insisted in his summary. The blame belongs to the fantasy that the district attorney permitted to bloom in his own brain.

FBI

Date: 3/18/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper
articles appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Red
Comet Edition, 3/14/69, concerning captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas
and Miami.

62-109060-6823

MAR 20 1969

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

Approved:
53 APR 3 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Discussion of Garrison, Trial Concluded

Editor, States-Item:

I find Evelyn Favre's suggestion that I resign from the district attorney's office (letters to the editor, March 11) rather emotional and unfounded. Since I do not consider myself or any other member of the district attorney's office guilty of any unethical conduct whatever, I feel that I need not apologize for my participation in the prosecution of Clay L. Shaw. I would further add that I consider it a privilege to be associated with the only public official in the country who has the courage to conduct a legitimate investigation into the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

In calling for everyone's resignation, except our janitor's, Miss Favre overlooks some rather significant facts of law; namely, that a Grand Jury returned an indictment against the defendant, a three-judge panel ruled that there was probable cause to bind the defendant over for trial.

As our legal system would have it, a jury of 12 men heard the evidence and returned a verdict of not guilty. They did this not because they thought the case was a fraud, but because in their minds the evidence presented by the state did not prove the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of the crime of conspiracy to murder the President.

As an attorney, I accept the jury's verdict, but I hardly think that their decision necessitates my, or anyone else's, resignation from office. On the contrary, I feel that a failure to prosecute under the above circumstances would be tantamount to malfeasance on the district attorney's part.

I might also add that in spite of the fact that some of the news media would have the people believe that Jim Garrison is the reincarnation of Adolf Hitler, the record will show that defendant's rights were never

violated at any time and that even the Supreme Court of the United States could find no reason to prevent Jim Garrison from prosecuting Clay Shaw.

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA,
Assistant District Attorney.

Editor, States-Item:

I am responding to the many people who have sent in letters taking issue with your criticism of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

The main issue to these people, seems to be that Mr. Garrison is beyond criticism because he was only performing his duties as a prosecutor, and that it was the Grand Jury that indicted Clay L. Shaw. I would like to point out that the Grand Jury is not made of lawyers or persons with legal background, and that these people have to depend upon the legal advice and urgings of the district attorney for direction. The district attorney is the man who tells them what constitutes a case in the eyes of the law. This is what happened in the Shaw case.

Point No. 2 is, that having convinced the Grand Jury that they had a case, Mr. Garrison then had a clear path to go on with his so-called case against Mr. Shaw. How he ever expected to have the jury bring in a "guilty" verdict, I don't know. It is difficult to explain why he even brought the case to court with his little bit of so-called evidence. I question his motives and reasoning.

Finally, I say to these people who take issue with your editorial for the resignation of Mr. Garrison: What if you, an innocent person, could be brought before the Grand Jury on such scanty information and be charged with this crime? Would you be able to hold up for two years under this persecution? What if you were a person of lesser means, and unable to prove yourself innocent of this charge? There is a right in

America to be termed "innocent until proven guilty", but not in New Orleans, where you are guilty, until proven innocent. How many people of low means have gone to prison because of being unable to prove themselves innocent in New Orleans?

RICHARD D. MANUEL.

Modesto, Calif.

Editor, States-Item:

Why condemn Jim Garrison? He wanted answers to questions which he and the American people have a right to know. Your resentment only makes you seem involved.

It is unfair and un-American to ask for his resignation. Give this man due credit for speaking out.

MRS. E. R. OLSON.

Editor, States-Item:

The recent Shaw trial causes us all to sleep a little uneasy. The shadow of accusation is hovering over us like an evil specter of doom. Every time we see an officer of the law looking our way, we can feel his heavy hand on our shoulder saying we are under arrest for some imagined crime. And these imagined crimes may be many.

Unfeeling, cold, calculating minds of a district attorney and his staff seem to be a very fertile grounds for false charges. Without any curb on such people we are all subject to the ruthlessness of these so-called public servants.

What type of Grand Jury would issue an indictment on the flimsy evidence presented by Jim Garrison.

How do you repay a man for two years of his life? How do you recompense him for the anguish and concern over such a false accusation.

So citizens, say nothing or do nothing and hope the eyes of the elected "protector" do not fall on you with accusation.

ED HAYNES.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-14-69

Edition: RED COLET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109000

6823

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Criticism May Lead Him to Be Candidate--DA

District Attorney Jim Garrison said last night he is now considering running for reelection because of the States-Item's call for his resignation.

Garrison, in a televised interview, said he has no intention of resigning. He expressed surprise that the newspaper would make such a demand.

"WE HAVE BEEN in office for 6½ years, and this is the first time we have lost a major case. I was very surprised to pick up the paper the next day and see I was being advised to resign."

On Saturday, March 1, hours after a jury acquitted Clay L. Shaw of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, the States-Item termed Garrison "unfit to hold the office of district attorney or any other office." The newspaper called his prosecution of Shaw a "per-
version of the legal process." Garrison said last night the Shaw case was "a very fair prosecution."

THE DA, WHO WAS first elected in 1962, said he doesn't "particularly enjoy public life" and had not planned to seek reelection in November.

Because of the newspaper's stand, he said, he now is considering making the race.

"The last thing I am going to do is resign under any sort of authoritarian pressure," Garrison said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

--PAGE 9

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-14-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: GEORGE W. HEALY

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Classification: 11-22-63

Submitting Office: 89-

☐ Being Investigated N.O., LA.

62-109000

6823

FBI

Date: 3/20/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is one newspaper article
appearing in the Red Comet edition of the New Orleans
States-Item, 3/18/69. K

One copy each of this article is enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

REC-15

62-109060-6828

3 MAR 24 1969

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

MAR 22 11 46 AM 1969

REC'D COMMINT DIA

Approved: *RFP*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

66 APR - 2 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**'HUMANITY MAY
TRIUMPH OVER
POWER BUT IT WILL
NOT HAPPEN
AUTOMATICALLY'
JIM GARRISON
ONCE SAID—**

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 13

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-18-69.
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION C
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA
☐ Being Investigated

62-109260-624
ENCLOSURE

"Man must overcome his indifference if justice is to prevail". He spoke of the silence surrounding the death of President Kennedy. He alone, of all public officials in America, has met the obligation imposed by his office and the dictates of his conscience, even though it was apparent from the outset that he might jeopardize his career.

Our country needs more district attorneys like Jim Garrison who are not afraid to stand up for justice and truth even at the price of losing popularity with some of the news media.

We are proud of Jim Garrison, for in times of crisis our nation needs, and remarkably almost always produces, that rare breed of man who is more than a summer soldier or flag-waving patriot.

Jim Garrison has stood almost alone in his effort to tell his fellow-man about the death of John F. Kennedy. He stands alone no longer: WE STATE WITHOUT EQUIVOCATION OUR SUPPORT AND RESPECT FOR THIS MAN OF COURAGE.

EBERHARD P. DEUTSCH
DR. FRANK MINYARD
RON HENGLE

BILL KENNEDY

LEE McADAMS

JOHN ECONOMY

MIKAEL G. BUSSION

WILLIAMS SHANKS

ALBERT E. PUNELO

BARRY SMITH

LOUIS HAMMER

LILLIAN POIRIER

GEORGE MILLS

LARRY LENARD

MARY JOHNSON

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VICTOR J. BRUNO

DD-6

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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REC-10

62-109060-6825

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8 MAR 25 1969

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53 APR 8 1969

GLENN O. YOUNG,
Editor and Publisher

DELLA MAE SCONIERS,
Secretary-Treasurer

The American Adviser

P. O. Box 996

A NON-PARTISAN, INDEPENDENT NATIONAL NEWS MAGAZINE

Phone BA 4

Editorial Offices: Young Building

SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA

74068

OUR SPECIALTY:
News and Views that merit
more emphasis.
If we print it, it's worth
reading.

March 11, 1969

Adage For The Atomic
Now, as when men fought
with sticks and stones, it
courage and right are
most powerful weapons
the world.

The Editors
Tulsa Daily World
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Gentlemen:

It has come to my attention that you join the managed media of the nation (including the New Orleans Times-Picayune) in criticism of District Attorney Jim Garrison's efforts to disprove the conclusion of Earl Warren that there was no conspiracy involved in the murder of the late President John F. Kennedy; that Kennedy was murdered by Lee Harvey Oswald, and that Oswald, in planning and executing the crime, was a "loner".

L. B. J.'s "Warren" Commissioners also concluded that Jack Ruby alias Rubenstein, who murdered Oswald was a loner, and so far as can be discovered, you have gone along with the managed news sources in efforts to convince the American people that Sirhan, who murdered Kennedy's brother, Robert, and Ray, who murdered Martin Luther King, were each loners.

Since each murder performed a service helpful to the Red World Conspiracy, how is it possible to force even Communists to believe such silliness?

Your attention is directed to the attached letter to President Nixon expressing views somewhat at variance with those you express editorially.

The letter to Mr. Nixon is sent for your private information and not for publication.

The purpose of this letter to you is to inquire whether you are comfortable and happy in the intellectual ghetto you now find yourselves.

As your files will disclose, I have written many letters through the years suggesting that you will pay a dear price for submitting to intellectual serfdom.

March 11, 1969

Those who will punish you won't be those of us who for so long have endured your ridicule and abuse because we have remained loyal to the Constitution and the traditions of the United States as a Government of, for, and by the people.

The Red Revolutionaries who are out to confiscate our right to own private property, have already confiscated your right, and apparently your desire, to publish the truth fearlessly and objectively, viz., your constitutional right of freedom of the press.

When as Chief Justice Earl Warren, to save the AP papers millions, somewhat tardily discovered that the United States Constitution contained a heretofore undisclosed provisio granting all members of the Associated Press immunity from the consequences of criminal libel, it was implied that you would reciprocate by extending him immunity from exposure as a hypocrite, a fraud, and a friend of felons.

In attacking Garrison, you dutifully attempt to sing for your supper. You should remember that you can't fool all the people all the time.

Very sincerely,

Glenn O. Young

GOY:gc
encl.

cc: The Department of Justice,
J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I.
House & Senate Committees on Internal Security.

GLENN O. YOUNG,
Editor and Publisher

DELLA MAE SCONIERS,
Secretary - Treasurer

THE AMERICAN ADVISER

P. O. Box 996

Phone BA4-3

A Non-Partisan, Independent National News Magazine

Editorial Offices: Young Building

Sapulpa, Oklahoma 74066

March 10, 1969

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The President of The United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. President:

The trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans, just concluded, affords conclusive evidence of the imperative need for a thorough, unbiased and proper investigation of the murder in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, of former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Such an investigation should include the facts and circumstances under which Earl Warren, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was selected to take charge of the proceedings and consented to do so.

Warren was possibly the most notorious and effective coddler of criminals and comrats in the nation. That, plus the fact that he was the head of the judicial branch of the federal government, effectively aborted any objective or normal investigation.

The circumstance that in a very real sense L. B. Johnson was as Oswald's mother Margaret emphasized, a major beneficiary of the crime, made inappropriate, if not improper, his interference with the operation of established agencies of law enforcement. The very procedure adopted invited criticism and suspicion.

The Commissioners themselves evaded definite findings concerning the existence or non-existence of a conspiracy, or the involvement of others besides Lee Harvey Oswald with any person or group in a conspiracy to assassinate the President. They went no further than to declare "the commission has found no evidence of a conspiracy," and "on the basis of the evidence before the commission, it concludes that Oswald acted alone."

Even this finding is robbed of its effectiveness by a finding that "The commission could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives".

March 10, 1969

That a crime of such gravity was committed by Lee Harvey Oswald in the absence of any "definitive determination" of his motive raises a presumption that he was either acting under direction or compulsion. Motive, as every lawyer knows, is of the essence of any crime like this.

Dorothy Gravitis, a Latvian school teacher, thoroughly informed concerning Communist procedures, quotes Marina Oswald as having told her that Oswald was a neophyte Communist, not a full-fledged party member. He was still obliged to qualify for full membership in the party. To qualify he was required to execute tests "in the deed". Both she and Marina spoke Russian.

Mrs. Gravitis described the final tests of a new Communist as "Idienya" in Russian. She explained, there was no English word that meant the same. She also informed the commission that failure to meet this test could result in severe punishment, both to Oswald and to persons in familiar relation to him.

That the Warren Commission either overlooked or disregarded this testimony (which didn't fit the "loner" theory), along with an incredibly vast amount of supporting circumstantial and direct evidence, creates a strong inference that Warren's report was calculated and designed to beguile and mislead the gullibles.

Details in support of this conclusion are understandably too voluminous to set forth herein, or for you personally to review, if they were, because of limitations on your own time.

You are personally invited, however, to consider the following as illustrative:

An incredible amount of wordage in the Warren Report is devoted toward proving that Lee Harvey Oswald could not drive an automobile. Warren's star witness on this issue was Ruth Hyde Paine, whose vicarious concern with the private affairs of the Oswalds is most extraordinary.

Mrs. Paine insisted that her efforts to teach Oswald to drive had proved unsuccessful because he "overcontrolled the steering wheel".

Warren believed her, although Marina testified that she thought her husband could have passed a test for a driver's license, which he had been planning to take before he either murdered or helped murder President Kennedy.

Here, Mr. President, please note this: The evidence before L. B. Johnson's "Warren Commissioners" showed without conflict that Michael Paine had purchased a 1956 Olds automobile for \$200; that he selected this car because it suited the tastes and the means of the Oswalds! Jack Ruby once owned a 1956 Olds. When and to whom it was sold is not clear. On November 11, 1963, a deposit of \$200 was made in his bank account.

March 10, 1969

Why buy Oswalds a car if Lee couldn't drive one? Last mention of the Olds leaves Oswald with Ruth Paine in a vacant lot learning to drive it.

Over-emphasis in the Warren Report upon the alleged inability of Lee Harvey Oswald, (who had such expertise in other fields, like marksmanship), to drive an automobile creates legitimate suspicion concerning the good faith of the entire report. Particularly so since the testimony of many witnesses to the contrary was discredited.

Finally, Mr. President, a most conclusive circumstance to indicate that the object of the Warren Commission may have been to conceal rather than expose is the violent and uniform opposition to any who question Warren's conclusions. Why should there be such a storm of criticism of Jim Garrison? The judge, in overruling Shaw's contentions and submitting the issue of guilt or innocence to the jury, judicially decided that the evidence warranted a verdict of guilty. That itself judicially exonerated the District Attorney of misconduct in prosecuting the case.

Shaw's efforts to evade trial by jury, and the conduct of others including Earl Warren himself, is such as to raise suspicion that the "Report" won't stand too much inspection. Besides, what motive prompts anyone to oppose efforts to prove Oswald was NOT, as LBJ's Commission claims, "a loner". COMMUNISTS ARE NOT LONERS, none of them. Marina (Warren's star witness, who should know,) ridicules Americans as silly and gullible. That Warren thinks Communists can be loners reveals his unfitness to serve as a police investigator. Communists are all conspirators. Conspiracy, criminal conspiracy, is their specialty.

Shaw went to the ludicrous extent of attempting to have the federal court rule the Warren Report RES ADJUDICATA, which meant that the commission Warren headed had final JUDICIAL powers and had rendered judgment binding on all!

There are time worn adages which appear appropriate: "Murder will out" "Actions speak louder than words". "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Whether the murder of John F. Kennedy was another in an incredibly long list of political murders, each and all calculated to advance the world-wide communist conspiracy, is a matter that should be confronted forthrightly and fearlessly, for it involves the security of all citizens.

Both Khrushchev and Castro had a motive to eliminate Kennedy since he was at the time the head of the government of the United States, which government constituted a major roadblock in their way to success.

Warren's effort to shield Khrushchev from suspicion by finding the two, Kennedy and Khrushchev, were in truth secret admirers of each other, implies that Kennedy himself was a hyphenated American, practicing deceit upon his fellow countrymen. This alone is a disservice to our Republic, implying sedition. A mass

March 10, 1969

of circumstantial and direct evidence tends to link Oswald and Ruby with Castro, and it's not contended he and Kennedy were kin under the skin.

A re-investigation of the murders in Dallas including that of Kennedy, should not overlook the relationship of the then adviser to the President, Abe Fortas, to the creation of the Warren Commission, Fortas subsequent appointment to the U. S. Supreme Court and nomination as Warren's successor.

Neither should it disregard the possibility that Warren, himself is a conscious, articulate agent of the Red Conspiracy, who in a scheme to avoid exposure and punishment, joined retiring President, L. B. Johnson, in a highly suspicious scheme to compromise prosecution from Washington against either by hugely increasing the salaries of every federal officer who might otherwise be inclined to question their official conduct. "Arm-twisters" and "credibility-gappers", Mr. President, operate just like that.

The Clay Shaw trial developed facts that oblige this government to re-open an investigation into the murder of former U. S. President Kennedy in the interest of national security.

Very respectfully,

Glenn O. Young

GOY:gc

GLENN O. YOUNG,
Editor and Publisher

The American Adviser

P. O. Box 996

A NON-PARTISAN, INDEPENDENT NATIONAL NEWS MAGAZINE

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DELLA MAE SCONIERS,
SECRETARY-TREASURER
GERTRUDE S. COSBS,
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

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HI 6-3404 (TULSA)
SA 4-3131 (SAPULPA)
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OUR SPECIALTY:

News and Views that merit
more emphasis.
If we print it, it's worth
reading.

Adage For The Atomic Age
Now, as when men fought
with sticks and stones, true
courage and right are the
most powerful weapons
the world.

PERSONAL ATTENTION

The material herewith merits your careful study.

It is sent to you because you are a citizen whose
opinion and action in matters of public concern are of con-
sequence to yourself and to others.

GOVERNMENT IS EVERY-MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The American Adviser

FBI

Date: 3/24/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

*Info
P. 12/20/69*

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

K

RAWback

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 5)
- 1 - New Orleans

REC-127

62-109060 - 4826

17 MAR 26 1969

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5. 12/20/69

APR 2 - 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Pleads Innocent at Arraignment

Clay L. Shaw pleaded innocent today to charges that he committed perjury during his recent trial in which he was acquitted of charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw appeared with two of his attorneys, Edward Wegmann and F. Irvin Dymond, for his arraignment before Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara.

Through his attorneys, Shaw waived a reading of the bill of information filed against him by the state and requested time to file pleadings in the case. Judge O'Hara gave Shaw's attorneys until April 23.

There were no objections from the state's attorneys, assistant district attorneys James L. Alcock and Andrew Sciambra.

SHAW is accused of lying in his testimony during the conspiracy trial when he said he had not known Lee Harvey Oswald or David W. Ferrie.

District Attorney John Garrison had accused Shaw, Ferrie

and Oswald of conspiring to kill Kennedy. Oswald had been named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of the President. Ferrie died during Garrison's investigation of the assassination in 1967.

Alcock and Sciambra declined to answer any questions from newsmen following the arraignment. Similar "no comments" were issued by Shaw's attorneys when asked what type of motions the defense planned to file.

Meanwhile, in Judge Matthew S. Braniff's section of court, attorneys for Thomas Bethell, who was also charged in connection with the recent Shaw trial, filed three motions, one of them asking that Garrison be ordered to recuse himself in the prosecution of Bethell, a former investigator for the DA.

BETHELL was accused of showing the state's trial memorandum in the Shaw case to one of Shaw's attorneys, Salvador Panzeca.

Bethell's attorney, Herbert J. Garon, filed two other motions, one an application for a bill of particulars seeking the exact time and place that the alleged transferral of the memorandum took place, and the other a request for the defense to examine two written statements bearing Bethell's signature.

A memorandum filed with the motion charges that Garrison, "who intends to prosecute Bethell, is the same district attorney who alleges himself to be the victim of Mr. Bethell."

GARON said in the memorandum that Garrison claims to be the district attorney and the complaining witness at the same time. He told the court that the code of criminal procedure prohibits this practice and "fundamental justice and fair play would instantaneously reject and repel such an unholy alliance."

Further, the memorandum says:

"In view of Mr. Garrison's shameful conduct in the Clay L. Shaw case, and the public record which he established as an irresponsible prosecuting attorney, can there be any doubt that his only motive would be to convict Mr. Bethell without regard to the canons of professional ethics or to a standard of justice which has been precious to all responsible lawyers throughout the history of the nation."

CITING the criticism of Garrison by the press locally and nationally, the memorandum states:

"To place the blame for this failure, at least partially on others, has become an absolute necessity for his political preservation. He had to make a comeback somehow. Now, not wishing to swallow the bitter pill of defeat, he uses the power of his office to seek a scapegoat or scapegoats to suffer the stings of his own shortcomings."

Judge Braniff set April 7 as the date for a hearing on the motions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-20-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109080-6826
ENCLOSURE

BUNDY IS GIVEN 20 DAYS IN JAIL

Doctor's Action Could Win His Release

One of District Attorney Jim Garrison's chief witnesses in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in Municipal Court Thursday and was sentenced to 20 days in the House of Detention.

Judge Andrew G. Bucaro said he would be willing to release defendant Vernon Bundy Jr. if his doctor agreed to take him back for methadone treatment.

Methadone is a synthetic heroin substitute which satisfies the addicts' cravings while allowing him to function normally.

Attorney Rudolph Becker III said he advised Bundy to plead guilty because he felt the addict would be safer in jail than on the streets where he would be tempted to use drugs. Bundy has previous convictions of narcotics use.

Bundy was accused of stealing two pairs of boys' pants valued at \$18.50 in a department store Saturday.

In the Shaw trial, Bundy told a Criminal District Court jury he saw Shaw and accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald meet on the lakefront in the summer of 1963.

Shaw was acquitted of conspiring with Oswald and others to murder President John F. Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 9

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-21-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107060-676
ENCLOSURE

Shaw Pleads 'Not Guilty' At Perjury Arraignment

Clay L. Shaw pleaded innocent today to charges that he committed perjury during his recent trial in which he was acquitted of charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw appeared with two of his attorneys, Edward Wegmann and F. Irvin Dymond, for his arraignment before Judge Malcolm Y. O'Hara.

Through his attorneys,

Shaw waived a reading of the bill of information filed against him by the state and requested time to file pleadings in the case. Judge O'Hara gave Shaw's attorneys until April 28.

There were no objections from the state's attorneys, assistant district attorneys James L. Alcock and Andrew Sciambra.

SHAW is accused of lying in his testimony during the conspiracy trial when he said he had not known Lee Harvey Oswald or David W. Ferrie.

District Attorney Jim Garrison had accused Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald of conspiring to kill Kennedy. Oswald had

been named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of the President. Ferrie died during Garrison's investigation of the assassination in 1967.

Alcock and Sciambra declined to answer any questions from newsmen following the arraignment. Similar "no comments" were issued by Shaw's attorneys when asked what type of motions the defense planned to file.

Meanwhile, in Judge Matthew S. Braniff's section of court, attorneys for Thomas Bethell, who was also charged in connection with the recent Shaw trial, filed three motions, one of them asking that Garrison be ordered to recuse himself in the prosecution of Bethell, a former investigator for the DA.

BETHELL was accused of showing the state's trial memorandum in the Shaw case to one of Shaw's attorneys, Salvador Panzera.

Bethell's attorney, Herbert J. Garon, filed two other motions, one an application for a bill of particulars seeking the exact time and place that the alleged transferral of the memorandum took place, and the other a request for the

defense to examine two written statements bearing Bethell's signature.

A memorandum filed with the motion charges that Garon, "who intends to prosecute Bethell, is the same district attorney who alleges himself to be the victim of Mr. Bethell."

GARON said in the memorandum that Garrison claims to be the district attorney and the complaining witness at the same time. He told the court that the code of criminal procedure prohibits this practice and "fundamental justice and fair play would instantaneously reject and repel such an unholy alliance."

Further, the memorandum says:

"In view of Mr. Garrison's shameful conduct in the Clay L. Shaw case, and the public record which he established as an irresponsible prosecuting attorney, can there be any doubt that his only motive would be to convict Mr. Bethell without regard to the canons of professional ethics or to a standard of justice which has been precious to all responsible lawyers throughout the history of the nation."

CITING the criticism of Garrison by the press locally and nationally, the memorandum states:

"To place the blame for this failure, at least partially on others, has become an absolute necessity for his political preservation. He had to make a comeback somehow. Now, not wishing to swallow the bitter pill of defeat, he uses the power of his office to seek a scape-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-20-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107050-6826
ENCLOSURE

Bethell's Lawyer Assails DA Garrison in Motion

Charges His Client, Shaw Used as Scapegoats

An attorney for a former aide of District Attorney Jim Garrison Wednesday accused Garrison of making scapegoats of his client and of Clay L. Shaw.

Attorney Herbert J. Garon made the charge in a motion asking for the recusal of Garrison in the prosecution of Thomas Bethell.

The motion asked Criminal District Court Judge Matthew S. Braniff to recuse Garrison on the grounds that he has a personal interest in the case.

"That Jim Garrison has such a personal interest in the prosecution of Thomas Bethell which is in conflict with fair and impartial administration of justice cannot be denied by the most casual observer," Garon said.

FORMER TEACHER

Bethell is charged with unauthorized use of a movable, namely a trial memorandum containing names of state witnesses and summaries of their statements in connection with the conspiracy trial of Shaw.

Bethell, formerly a London school teacher, was a researcher for Garrison until midway into the trial of Shaw on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

After Shaw's acquittal, Bethell, Shaw and attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. were charged by Garrison.

Shaw was in court Thursday to plead not guilty to his second charge, that he perjured himself during his trial by denying under oath that he knew David W. Ferrie, a deceased pilot, and Lee Harvey Oswald, who, the Warren Commission concluded, was Kennedy's lone assassin.

Shaw was accused of conspiring with Ferrie and Oswald.

APRIL 28 DEADLINE

Criminal district court Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara gave the defense until April 28 to file pleadings.

Assistant District Attorneys James L. Alcock and Andrew J. Sciambra, two of Shaw's prose-

cutors in the case, represented the state.

Garrison accused Bethell of supplying one of Shaw's attorneys with the state's trial memorandum before the conspiracy trial.

"In other words," Garon said, "the district attorney who intends to prosecute Mr. Bethell is the same district attorney who alleges himself to be the victim of Mr. Bethell. Phrased in still another way, Mr. Garrison intends to be the district attorney and the complaining victim at the same time. Not only does the Code of Criminal Procedure prohibit such practice, but fundamental justice and fair play would instantaneously reject and repel such an unholy alliance."

Garrison is in conflict with one of the canons of professional ethics by merely trying to convict rather than trying to see that justice is done, Garon said.

"SHAMEFUL CONDUCT"

"In view of Mr. Garrison's shameful conduct in the Clay L. Shaw case, and the public record which he established as an irresponsible prosecuting attorney, can there be any doubt that his only motive would be to convict Mr. Bethell without regard to the canons of professional ethics or to a standard of justice which has been precious to all responsible lawyers throughout the history of our nation," Garon asked.

Having failed in his prosecution of Shaw, Garrison has found it necessary to his political preservation to place the blame on others, the attorney said.

"Now, not wishing to swallow the bitter pill of defeat, he uses the power of his office to seek a scapegoat or scapegoats to suffer the stings of his own shortcomings," Garon said.

The first intended victim is the same Clay L. Shaw on whom he has heaped insult on top of injury by charging him with perjury, and the second intended victim is Thomas Bethell who he associates as a collaborator with one of Mr.

Shaw's attorneys. Not able to stand up to the fact that he never had a case and presented none to the jury, he finds the personal need to excuse the verdict because, in his mind, Mr. Shaw lied and Mr. Bethell betrayed."

Garon also filed a prayer foroyer and an application for a bill of particulars.

The prayer foroyer asks that the state be required to supply the defense with copies of statements Bethell made on about Jan. 17 and one on about Feb. 5.

The prayer also requests copies of any other statements, affidavits, admissions or confessions, oral or written, which the DA's office may have.

The other pleading asked that the state be required to supply more detailed information about the alleged crime, such as times, places, dates etc.

In view of the fact that the charge provides that the defend-

ant did not intend to deprive the DA's office permanently of the memorandum, the application asked also whether it was returned, when it was returned, and by whom.

Judge Braniff set a hearing on the matter for April 7.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 9

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-21-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107060-621
ENCLOSURE

Bundy Gets 20 Days for Stealing Pants

Vernon W. Bundy Jr., a principal state witness in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, today pleaded guilty to a theft charge and was sentenced to 20 days in the House of Detention.

Bundy's attorney, Rudolph Becker III, said he advised his client to plead guilty to stealing two pair of pants from a store because he felt Bundy, a narcotics addict, would be safer in jail than on the streets where he would be tempted to use drugs again.

Judge Andrew G. Bucaro, who imposed sentence, said he would order Bundy released if his doctor agreed to take him back for methadone treatment. Methadone is a narcotics substitute used to help addicts break their habits.

Bundy told a Criminal District Court jury he saw Lee Harvey Oswald and Shaw meet on the lakefront. Shaw was acquitted of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy. Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the assassin. ted private schools bears no resemblance to the truth. I certainly in no way indicated that there was any connection.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 16

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

Date: 3-20-69
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

62-107060-62
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: April 1, 1969

FROM : R. L. Shroder

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Humphries

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

During the late evening of 3/30/69, George Bertocci, 5636 Morris Street, Halifax, Canada, telephone number 423-8071, telephonically advised that he possessed "evidence" which would identify the person who shot former President John F. Kennedy. Bertocci, speaking in broken English, declined to discuss any specifics regarding the matter. He would not say when he obtained his "evidence" and said he did not trust the Canadian authorities, that being his reason for not furnishing them his information.

He indicated he _____ was presently employed for the Alpine Construction Company, Montreal, Canada. Bertocci said he would be available for interview should the FBI have an interest in his "evidence."

RECOMMENDATION: That arrangements be made with Legat, Ottawa, to have Bertocci contacted for purpose of determining if he possesses any information or evidence of value in captioned matter. If approved, the case supervisor will prepare and submit an appropriate communication.

JHH:ms

(6)

4-369

Legat, Ottawa

April 3, 1969

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6827

1 - Mr. G. A. Day
Room 1012 9
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC 109
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

During the evening of 3/30/69, George Bertocci, 5636 Morris Street, Halifax, Canada, telephone number 423-8071, who is currently employed by the Alpine Construction Company, Montreal, Canada, telephonically contacted the Bureau. He advised that he possessed "evidence" which would identify the person who shot former President John F. Kennedy. He declined to furnish any specifics regarding the matter and would not say how he obtained his "evidence." Bertocci said he did not trust Canadian authorities, and this was the reason he has not furnished them his information.

Bertocci mentioned he would be available for interview should the FBI have an interest in his evidence.

Legat, Ottawa, arrange to have Bertocci interviewed concerning the alleged "evidence" he has in his possession. Results are to be submitted to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

1 - 87-50476

KMR:mcw
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

APR 4 1969
COMM-FBI

APR 16 1969

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

See Memo, R. I. Shroder to Mr. Rosen dated 4/1/69 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/23/63, Dallas, Texas." This matter has been coordinated with Mr. G. A. [redacted], Foreign Liaison Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST

212-PLAZA 8-6010

437 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 10022

CABLES
"GREWOLFFERN" "MORENST"
TELEX 423007

March 27, 1969

Mr. Cartha D. deLoach
F.B.I. Inspector
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. deLoach:

I believe we met some time ago with Morris Ernst and I am bothering you directly now because I really don't know who would be the proper party to deal with what follows. I would be most obliged if you would channel this matter to the appropriate party in the Bureau.

We represent Truman Capote. On March 6 and 7 there was broadcast on two radio stations in Chicago, WCFL and WGN, a statement allegedly written by Mr. Capote, indicating that the late President, John F. Kennedy, is still alive, in a vegetable-like state and that the marriage of the former Mrs. Kennedy to Mr. Onassis was a sham. Obviously this statement was not written by Mr. Capote and he knew nothing of it until the broadcast was brought to his attention.

REC-33 62-109060-628
I am enclosing three tapes, one of which I received from WCFL and two from WGN. These tapes contain the complete statement as well as certain indications of where the material came from.

12 APR 8 1969
Because of the public nature of the allegations about the late President I thought it appropriate to bring this matter to the attention of the Bureau so that they could try to track down the source of the statement. You will note from the second WGN tape that the statement which is

4-3-69

6 118

Mr. Cartha D. deLoach

-2-

March 27, 1969

now attributed to Mr. Capote apparently has been circulating for some time in the Illinois area and indeed was published by a national "scandal" newspaper.

If this matter is of concern to the Bureau I would appreciate it very much if you could advise me of what is finally uncovered. At any rate I would like to get the tapes back when you are finished with them.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,


Alan W. Schwartz

AUS/tr
encs.

cc: Mr. Truman Capote

April 3, 1969

REC-33 12-109060-6828

1 - Mr. Shroder

Mr. Alan U. Schwartz
437 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

Your letter of March 27, 1969, directed to Mr. DeLoach has been brought to my attention.

The subject matter of your inquiry, namely, the false statements attributed to Mr. Capote, does not violate a Federal law over which this Bureau has jurisdiction. I am, therefore, returning the three tapes transmitted with your letter since it appears this matter can best be handled through civil litigation.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Mr. Schwartz is an attorney with the law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, New York City, which represents Truman Capote, well-known author and playwright. Schwartz transmitted tapes from two Chicago radio stations which allege Mr. Capote as stating that the late President Kennedy is still alive in a vegetable-like state and that the marriage of the former Mrs. Kennedy to Mr. Onassis was a sham. No violation of Federal law is apparent and the tapes are being returned in view of Mr. Schwartz's summarization of the contents as set forth in his letter, and are, therefore, not being reviewed.

RIS:jny

(3)

APR 15 1969

MAILED 22

APR 4 - 1969

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Routing Slip

FD-4 (Rev. 4-28-61)

Date March 27, 1969

To:

☐ Director

FILE

Att.: SA THEODORE N. GOBLE

Title

☐ SAC

Room 818

☐ ASAC

9 & D Building

☐ Supv.

WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

RE:

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Open Case

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Bring file

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Correct

☐ Return file

☐ Deadline

☐ Search and return

☐ Deadline passed

☐ See me

☐ Delinquent

☐ Serial #

☐ Discontinue

☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return

☐ Expedite

☐ Send to

☐ File

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ For information

☐ Submit report by

☐ Handle

☐ Type

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

There are being forwarded to you, under separate cover, two boxes containing volumes of the captioned report.

cc: Package

1/SA/ LEGAT? OTTAWA

See reverse side

Office

62-109060

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

17 APR 9 1969

3 APR 14 1969

Memorandum

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: March 28, 1969

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES A. GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Former Inspector H. Lynn Edwards, who is now employed by the American Bar Association (ABA) in its Washington Office, called Inspector Jack E. Herington relative to ABA action against Garrison. He said that ABA President William T. Gossett is insistent that the ABA take some action against Garrison and has turned the matter over to the Criminal Law Section's Committee on Abuse of Process. This Committee has made inquiry and determined that the New Orleans Bar Association can take no action since Garrison is not a member. The Louisiana Bar Association says it can take no action since Garrison is an elected official and the only disciplinary action against him would be through channels of impeachment. (This seems to be refusal to face the issue since Garrison is also an attorney and certainly the Louisiana Bar Association could take some action for his atrocious conduct to disbar or officially censure him.)

Edwards stated that he had been contacted in an attempt to develop lead material for the ABA to use in building a case to at least censure Garrison and possibly take more drastic action. He asked if the FBI could be of assistance.

Herington told Edwards that, as he was aware, our policy had been to stay completely clear of the Garrison mess and that there was certainly no reason for us to get involved in it at this point, even on behalf of the ABA. Edwards said that he understood but hoped that there was some public source information we could direct him to which would be available in any event to him but would save him research time. We do have such material which includes a lengthy analysis of Garrison's activities in "The New Yorker" of 7-13-68 written by Edward J. Epstein; an article in the 5-6-67 "Saturday Evening Post" entitled "Rush to Judgment in New Orleans," by James Phelan; and a column by "Chicago Tribune" writer Russell Freeburg published 2-29-67 dealing with Garrison's mental problems causing his discharge from the Army. These are all purely public source materials available to Edwards at almost any public library but they do contain a considerable amount of very valuable lead material which could be followed up by the ABA in its inquiry. Because of the nature of this material, there would be no embarrassment to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION: That Inspector Herington be authorized to advise Edwards of the material set forth above.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JH:md
(6) APR 11 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN



Cold'Or Press ROUTE 8, DERICK, MD. 21701
Code 01/473-8186

March 12, 1969

Mr. John M. Mitchell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

It has been ten days since I wrote you, months since the promised word from the previous Deputy Attorney General has not arrived. A strange kind of answer has been reported to me.

I have been informed that teams of FBI agents are going around telling people, some of whom I have never met, that I am a dangerous person, in some unspecified way under "Communist" influence. This same alleged "Communist" influence I am alleged to have exerted on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, and it is further alleged that without it he would not have engaged in his prosecution of Clay Shaw.

All of this, of course, is quite false. I await your assurance that I have been misinformed, that your FBI agents are engaged in nothing as entirely improper as this.

The coincidence between this report and some of my critical writing about the FBI is so remarkable I cannot ignore it.

If you do not and cannot assure me that the FBI has not done this, is not going around defaming me, then I certainly do want an explanation of why, for what proper purpose, with what legal authority. There once was a First Amendment to the Constitution. It should prohibit any federal interference with the rights and obligations of writers.

Or is it that your department is investigating Garrison and I am incidental to that? Should this be the case, then I am no less interested in explanation of its purpose, its legal authority.

May I add that the recent trial in New Orleans confronts you with a challenge to your integrity and that of your department? In it, Dean Adams Andrews swore that he had perjured himself before the Warren Commission. I submit that if your department tolerates this, with all the observers you had at the trial to take note of it, you have failed in your obligations and have begun a policy that will end with a record you will, at best, find uncomfortable, difficult to live with and at worst will be an intolerable self-defamation.

Sincerely yours,

ENCLOSURE

62-1090610

ENCLOSURE

Harold Weisberg

23

17 1969

CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

Rec'd March 9-14-69

CHB:JRR:jac
129-11

MAR 26 1969

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Assassination of J. F. Kennedy

Mr. Harold Weisberg
Coq d' Or Press
Route 8
Frederick, Maryland

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

Attorney General Mitchell has referred your recent letters relating to the "Warren Commission" to me for consideration and reply. From those letters and previous correspondence it is plain that further exchange of correspondence between yourself and the Department of Justice on this matter will serve no useful purpose. You are, of course, welcome to communicate your views to us and they will receive due consideration.

It is unfortunate that the change in Administration has not and apparently will not make you certain that the element of politics played no role in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy or the formulation of the guidelines for release to the public of information on the matter in Government files. In our view, the substantial correctness of the Commission's Report remains unimpeached by any recent developments. There is no reason to believe that further investigation would serve to eliminate the doubts you and others have voiced, and, while we do explore possible new information which comes to our attention, we see no basis for reopening the primary investigation. We do appreciate the sincerity of your offer of assistance to us.

As to your allegation that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have slandered you, it should hardly be necessary to inform you that such conduct would be in complete disregard of Departmental and Bureau policy. We have sent a copy of your letter to the Director of the Bureau for his consideration and such action as he may deem appropriate.

cc: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

NOT RECORDED

APR 15

MAR 26 1969

C.C. 62-109060

With respect to the admission of perjury on the part of Dean Andrews, we are, as you surmised, well aware of developments in that regard. As the matter involves a possible criminal prosecution you can appreciate, I am sure, that comment by us to you at this time would be inappropriate. However, in your evaluation of Federal action or inaction on this subject you should consider the fact that substantially the same misconduct, though before another forum, is currently under consideration in the courts of the State of Louisiana. This raises two factors for consideration. First, whether Federal action would amount to intervention in the State proceedings, and second, whether misconduct relating substantially to the same acts of an individual should be made the subject of successive state and Federal prosecutions.

No doubt you intend to pursue your inquiries into the assassination. Hopefully, the release of additional materials in the files, as the passage of time or other events make it possible, will serve to answer some of your questions. Again, may I say, we will welcome receipt of your views from time to time, for, though our views on the means may differ, we seek as you do to serve the best interests of the Nation on this grave subject.

Sincerely,

WILL WILSON
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

By:

CARL W. BELCHER
Chief, General Crimes Section

*Weising is the same
character who was
a few days ago about the
Raf case*
C H

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4-1-69

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: HAROLD WEISBERG
COQ D'OR PRESS
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This is to recommend no acknowledgment of a letter dated March 24th from captioned individual wherein he is requesting information regarding the James Earl Ray case for his forthcoming book. Weisberg has been critical of Bureau in past.

By letter dated March 24th, captioned individual requested that he be furnished information, including photographs, on the James Earl Ray case for a book regarding Ray he is preparing and asked to be afforded same courtesy we extended Clay Blair, Jr., regarding his book, "The Strange Case of James Earl Ray." On March 12, 1969, Weisberg wrote Attorney General Mitchell and made allegations against Bureau Agents that they were slandering him because of his alleged influence on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. He requested an explanation from Mr. Mitchell regarding this. By letter dated 3/26/69, the Department acknowledged Weisberg's letter and denied allegations. Letter pointed out that from Weisberg's previous correspondence regarding the Warren Commission that it is plain any further exchange of correspondence between him and the Department of Justice will serve no useful purpose. Bufiles disclose Weisberg is author of several books, the first of which was entitled "Whitewash - The Report of the Warren Report" and has in past been critical of the Warren Commission, the FBI, Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of Government. [He was one of ten employees hired by State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communist sympathies. In 1961 he and his wife were subject of a Federal Tort Claims Act investigation for damages allegedly sustained in poultry business as a result of low flying helicopters.] We did not cooperate with Clay Blair, Jr., in connection with preparation of his book but we did look over his rough manuscript and several major discrepancies regarding us were pointed out to him.

In view of Weisberg's background and his baseless allegations toward Bureau Agents, it is not felt his letter of March 24th or any subsequent correspondence should be acknowledged as it will only encourage further letters from him.

RECOMMENDATION: That this letter of March 24th not be acknowledged for reasons heretofore set forth.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures (3)

FMG:cac (4)

60 APR 10 1969

NOT RECORDED

126 APR 9 1969

10 APR 8 1969

62-109060

T.B.



and Harold Weisberg

C&G d'Or Press ROUTE 8, FREDERICK, MD. 21701

Code 301/473-8186

March 24, 1969

R. J. Mohr, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mohr,

In his just published book, "The Strange Case of James Earl Ray", Jody Blair, Jr., expresses his gratitude for the information and assistance given him by your bureau.

I have written a book including the Ray case, and I would like to be able to include any information that might be missing.

Therefore, I write to ask for what has been given Mr. Blair and perhaps other writers and any other data you might properly give me.

Now that there has been a court proceeding, I hope some of what might earlier have been considered secret is no longer. I am particularly interested in that evidence that establishes or tends to establish that Ray was the assassin, such things as the ballistics proof. Because there are so many contrary indications, I would also appreciate proof that he harbored racial animosities. And with the existing indications of the involvement of more than one person, for example, evidences that while Ray was in California someone acting for him was in Alabama, I would particularly like to know what persuaded your bureau that he was entirely alone. Ray and members of his family say he was not alone, as I interpret their statements.

Your bureau has also released some pictures. I would appreciate copies. Possibly you have pictures you may not properly give me, those taken by photographers at the scene of the crimes. I would like references to those taken as close as possible to the moment of the crime and at its scene.

My purpose in seeking this information is to make my work as complete and accurate as possible. Because what was earlier available persuades that Ray was not alone and probably was not the assassin, I am quite anxious to have all the available proofs that there was no conspiracy and that he was the assassin.

Thank you for any help you may provide.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
Harold Weisberg
APR 9 1969

10 MAR 26 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

Memolet to Bishop memo 67-107060
11/4/1/69
60 APR 21 1969

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

DISTRICT OF KANSAS

P. O. Box 1537

TOPEKA, KANSAS 66601

PR. CENTRAL 4-8661

WICHITA OFFICE:
PR. AMBROSIO 7-0811

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
PR. DRESEL 1-0850

April 1, 1969

Honorable William D. Ruckelshaus
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Attention: Mr. Harland F. Leathers
Chief, General Litigation Section

Re: John Nichols vs. United States
Our No. 15,685, Civil No. T-4536
WDR:JFAXelrad:bd 78-29-34

Dear Mr. Ruckelshaus:

We wish to apologize for the delay in
answering your memorandum of March 19, 1969.

Please be advised that our response to
Mr. Nichols' complaint was filed March 21, 1969.
We will keep you advised of further developments
in this matter.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN E. FRANKLIN
United States Attorney

/s/ KENNETH F. CROCKETT

KENNETH F. CROCKETT
Assistant U. S. Attorney

KFC: Jrd CVB06V108A

cc: General Administration, Washington, D. C. 20405

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. 20220
Attorney General Counsel

COARR181359

12 APR 10 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 4/11/69

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: MISS CATHY MC CORMICK
321 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REC-107

Miss McCormick (telephone 661-2377, New York City), telephoned Bureau at 4:00 a.m., 4/11/69, and was referred to SA W. W. Warren, Special Investigative Division. She said she had studied photographs appearing in "Collectors' Publication, 'Who Killed Kennedy?'" published by Special Publications, Inc., Los Angeles, California. She said that another address of the publication was listed as 1016 E. Cypress Street, Covina, California 91722.

In article "Four Dark Days in History, November 22-25, 1963," she said, there are photographs of scenes in Dallas at time of late President Kennedy's assassination. One picture on page 5 shows person who looks like Oswald wearing same type jacket Oswald wore as shown 10 pages later and it seems to her that Oswald could not have been in this picture and moments later in the book depository from which fatal shots were reportedly fired.

Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with Miss McCormick. She identified herself as an office secretary and stated she called at 4:00 a.m. because she heard the FBI is open 24 hours a day.

ACTION:

This should be directed to the attention of the General Investigative Division.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Warren

WWW:lab:dbh
(7)

REC 107

10 APR 15 1969

62-109060-6830

File in 62-109060
67444

59 APR 23 1969

FBI

Date: 3/13/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22,
1963
- MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is one newspaper article
appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Red Comet edition,
3/11/69, concerning captioned matter.

One copy each of this article is enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

4/4/69

R/s 0-7 to NO
To sub. mt. Xerox.

4/11/69
at the same time
attached
to the file.
TNG:ack

R/s 4/8/69.
from N.O. with
sent on 4/11/69
article requested.
TNG:ack

REC-10

62-109060-6831

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW/srl
(6)

APR 11 10 32 AM 1969

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

Approved:

55 APR 21 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dialogue Concerning Garrison Continues

Editor, States-Item:

Complacency and blame shift-
was common among the
less murderers of Nazi Ger-
many, which built human cre-
ditors, for the first time in
history, murdering millions of
people.

In your editorial of March 1,
I suggested that Jim Garri-
son, the Orleans Parish district
attorney, resign, because he is
not fit to hold public office. I
would add to your editorial, and
other advocate the resignation
of his assistants who are equal-
ly guilty of "persecuting" Clay
Shaw, namely, assistant DAs
Rock, Ozer, Schlembra; Al-
dred, and Chief Assistant Charles
Ward.

As lawyers, these men should
have acted, as did Mr. Curvich,
Mr. Garrison's former chief in-
spector, in exposing Mr. Garri-
son's probe as a fraud, and as
cynics, I believe, they are
guilty of unethical conduct in
their participation in the "per-
secution" of Clay Shaw.

EVELYNE FAYRE

Orleans, La.

Editor, States-Item:

Your editorial which appeared
on the front page of the March
edition was positively revolting.
To say that this man, the
district attorney, perverted the
law rather than prosecuted it,
was far-fetched to even trans-
late, and further to say your
newspaper was unable to print
what it desired about the case
because of the guidelines set
forth is more than I can bear.
From the beginning of the trial
right up to the end, the news-
media and press reported abso-
lutely nothing more than the
most slanted view of even the
courtroom proceedings.

MRS. M. ROUSSEAU

Editor, States-Item:

I was certainly surprised over
your editorial "Garrison Should
Resign." You certainly know
how to slip on a man when

been damaged by the outcome of
the trial on Clay Shaw, but he's
not out!

Mr. Garrison didn't lose. He
brought to focus several injus-
tices of this country, and he en-
lightened many people on gov-
ernmental cravenness. Frankly,
whether or not Mr. Shaw was
guilty of innocent, in my mind,
was secondary, but it seems as
though Mr. Garrison got awfully
close to some very touchy
and hush-hush subjects on a
national level.

SHARLENE MYERS

Editor, States-Item:

We have all been watching
a circus. Only it was not a
traveling show, it was right
here in our nice city. Now
would Mr. Garrison be kind
enough to tell the good people
of our city just what was the

cost, and how much of the city
and state's money was used on
this hoax.

Greenwich, Conn.

Editor, States-Item:

The New York Times of
March 2 reprints your front-
page editorial calling for the
resignation of Jim Garrison.

My only knowledge of the
case comes from reading the
newspapers, but I am convinced
from the long record of this af-
fair that it was a publicly-
seeking stunt and a ridiculous
trumped-up affair from the
start. It represented an attempt-
ed perversion of justice.

Fortunately, the final results
of the court trial were correct.
But I do not think that Mr.
Garrison ought to remain in an
office for which he obviously is
unqualified, nor that the city of
New Orleans should be launch-
ed any longer by this wild af-
fair.

As to the innocent victims,
what recompense can be made
for their lost time and suffer-
ing?

JAMES A. HOVE



Harvey, La.

Editor, States-Item:

Way should Mr. Garrison re-
sign? Has he really abused his
power?

You said in your editorial of
March 1 that Mr. Garrison's
case was "built upon the quick-
sands of unreliability," but I
recall that an impartial Grand
Jury indicted Mr. Shaw. I be-
lieve your editorial was "built
upon the quicksands of unreli-
ability" also.

If Mr. Shaw is truly innocent,
his name will be not worse off
than yours. Furthermore, why
should Mr. Garrison "be
brought to the task?" His con-
duct was no more than any other
district attorney in any other
case, except for the news which
was irresponsibly related to
him.

CAROLE ORGERON

San Diego, Calif.

Editor, States-Item:

Now that District Attorney
Jim Garrison has lost his case,
it seems as though he is to be
drawn to the bench. I would

Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

3-11-69

RED COMET

GEORGE W. HEALY

ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

11-22-63

San Antonio, Texas

89-1-14

N.O., LA.

ren Hoj...
It is... many more
Americans do their home-
work in regard to reading the
Warren Report. After they read
it, I believe they will draw
some surprising conclusions...

C. RAYMOND.

Detroit, Mich.

Editor, States-Item:

If I am not mistaken, at one
time, Mr. Garrison said some-
thing to the effect that if he
could not prove Mr. Shaw
guilty, he would resign or
should be kicked out of office.
That time has come.

The 12 jurors who saw
through Mr. Garrison's mock-
ery of justice have cleared the
good name of the decent people
of New Orleans. Now it is up
to the proper authorities to re-
move him from office or for
the voters of New Orleans to
demand his recall.

He has indulged in character
assassination of an innocent
man. Now he has the gall to
continue his irresponsible per-
sonal vendetta against Mr.
Shaw.

Mr. Shaw ought to have the
right to sue Mr. Garrison so
that he can recover the money
he has spent protecting himself
from the unwarranted charges
of Mr. Garrison.

FREDERICK W. THOMPSON.

Editor, States-Item:

I believe Jim Garrison should
resign. He has given our be-
loved city of New Orleans and
the state of Louisiana a black
eye. The late President John F.
Kennedy has been dead for al-
most six years. Why not let the
man rest in peace.

In my opinion, Mr. Garrison
hasn't proven a thing. I believe
it would be a wise decision for
Mr. Garrison to resign.

SAM J. PIZZUTO.

Alpine, Tex.

Editor, States-Item:

In response to your recent ac-
tion concerning the Shaw case
and afterward the request for
the resignation of Mr. Garrison:

To say the least, your action
reflects gross amounts of ex-

media. Whether or not Gar-
rison should resign is not
not the concern of you...
In what area are you...
to make such judgments? Your
tendency to jump on the Shaw
bandwagon is deplorable and
your total ignorance is unbe-
lievable.

RANDY JACKSON.

San Diego, Calif.

Editor, States-Item:

Stop attacking Jim Garrison
and start helping him find out
who killed Kennedy.

E. MURRAY.

Editor, States-Item:

The Orleans Parish Grand
Jury apparently thought that the
district attorney was doing his
job. They indicted Clay Shaw.

Your editorial dated March
1, where you attempted to con-
demn Garrison, was uncalled
for. It would please me more
if the news media would report
more and editorialize less.

J. K. KIRKSON JR.

Date 4/2/69

To:

☒ Director

FILE

Att.: ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Title

WILLIAM W. TURNER

☐ SAC

☐ ASAC

FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

RE:

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Serial #

☐ Post

☐ Recharge

☐ Return

☐ Send to

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by

NOT RECORDED

☐ Type

16 APR 21 1969

Attached are two copies of an article by former SA WILLIAM TURNER, which appeared in the Mar. 22, 1969, issue of the "Guardian", an independent radical news weekly. It may be noted that under

C. W. BATES

SAC SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Office

X See reverse side

55 APR 28 1969

THREE

© GPO 1967 O - 306-885 (2)

LEW BRENDA

APR 21 1969

Referenced article is captioned "Shaw Verdict: Garrison Out, Investigation On", which is a justification of New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON in his prosecution of Clay Shaw written subsequent to the Not Guilty verdict of the jury in the prosecution of Shaw.

Referenced article is captioned "Shaw Verdict: Garrison Out, Investigation On", which is a justification of New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON in his prosecution of Clay Shaw written subsequent to the Not Guilty verdict of the jury in the prosecution of Shaw.

RECEIVED
F. B. I.
DIRECTOR
APR 7 2 56 PM '69
12 DIRECTOR
12 1257 SA

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

Handwritten:
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]

Handwritten:
 T. Davis
 Taylor
 R. [Signature]
 R. [Signature]

1800B XERO
 APR 24 1959

62-107060

ENCLOSURE 62-107060-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw verdict: Garrison out, investigation on

By William Turner
Liberation News Service

Now that the New Orleans jury has failed to convict Clay Shaw of conspiring to murder John F. Kennedy, District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation appears to have stalled indefinitely. A number of critics of the Warren Report hoped that the Shaw trial would force Congress to look into the assassination, or that Garrison would be able to widen the scope of the investigation in the trial.

But Garrison was so boxed in by the government, by the refusal of the FBI and the National Archives to cooperate, by his inability to operate outside his New Orleans jurisdiction, and by the way in which he has been treated by the press, that he never had a chance.

Now Jim Garrison, the only public official in the U.S. with the guts to state that John Kennedy was killed by conspiracy and to seek out the men involved, is finished. This does not mean the investigation of the Kennedy assassination is at an end—there are people all over the country carrying it on—but Garrison has been neutralized.

The vultures circling Garrison for the last two years now alight upon their prey. The Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, which opposed Garrison's probe all along, has asked for an investigation of Garrison. There is a rumor that the American Bar Association will do likewise.

The prosecution against Shaw was not frivolous. Garrison presented enough evidence to convince first a grand jury, then a three-man panel of judges at a preliminary hearing, and finally the trial judge, that he had a prima facie case against Shaw. And the evidence presented in court against Shaw was not half so flimsy as the press would have us believe. Highly respectable witnesses testified to a connection between Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie.

Garrison's case was far from air-tight, but convictions are often brought in on much less evidence.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

15 Guardian

New York, N.Y.

Date: 3-22-69
Edition: Weekly
Author: William Turner
Pub.: Weekly Guardian
Title: Ian Associates, Inc.
WILLIAM W. TURNER

Character: FORMER SPECIAL
AGENT SF 67-15407
Classification: 67
Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

The national press reporting the Shaw trial tried as hard to convict Garrison as Garrison tried to convict Shaw. For example, on Perry Russo's testimony that he had overheard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald conspiring to kill Kennedy, the press reported loudly that on cross examination, Russo admitted he didn't know whether this was serious talk or "just a bull-session."

What the press didn't point out was that one of the participants in this "bull-session," Oswald, later showed up in Dealey Plaza when the President was killed and another, Ferrie, went to Houston on the same day and waited at an ice skating rink to receive a phone call and then left.

The testimony of Dean Andrews suffered the same distortion in the press. Andrews, a New Orleans lawyer, originally stated two years ago that on Nov. 23, 1963, the day after the assassination, he received a phone call from a man who identified himself as Clay Bertrand, asking him to represent Oswald in Dallas. At the Shaw trial, Andrews changed his story completely and insisted under oath that the name "Clay Bertrand" was a figment of his imagination.

What the press didn't report was that only a few days prior to Andrews' testimony, FBI agent Regis Kennedy had testified at the Shaw trial that he and the FBI had been looking for a Clay Bertrand long before Andrews reported the phone call to anyone. Kennedy was not asked at the trial how the FBI got the name Clay Bertrand in connection with the assassination in the first place, and this question remains unanswered.

The name Clay Bertrand is important because of Andrews' original statement that "Bertrand" had referred Oswald to his office earlier in the summer of 1963 on matters related to his Marine Corps discharge and to his wife's American citizenship.

The name is also important for Russo's testimony on the conspiratorial discussion. Russo says the man he overheard talking to Oswald and Ferrie was "Clem Bertrand," and Russo subsequently identified Clem Bertrand as Shaw. Clay Shaw denied at his trial that he ever used such an alias, but Garrison produced two witnesses to testify to the contrary.

Shaw also denied that he knew Oswald or Ferrie. In the first days of the trial, however, Garrison introduced three very credible witnesses from the town of Clinton, La.: CORE worker, a registrar of voters, and a barber—all of whom testified that Shaw had brought Oswald into town and put him in a voter registration line. Oswald stuck out like a sore thumb in this small town because he was the only white in line during a black registration drive.

On the last day of the trial, a musicians union official

and his wife testified that David Ferrie, who was giving their son flying lessons, had introduced him at the airport to Clay Shaw. Yet almost all of this testimony, except that of the union official, was softpedaled or omitted in national press reports.

But even if the jury did believe from the evidence Garrison presented that Clay Shaw used the alias Clay (or Clem) Bertrand, and that he knew David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, the prosecution had to prove two elements beyond a reasonable doubt to convict Shaw on a conspiracy charge: first, that the defendant conspired, and second, that he performed an overt act to further the conspiracy.

On the first point, Garrison introduced Russo's testimony. At the time of the assassination, Shaw took a trip to San Francisco's International Trade Mart, apparently to "be in the public eye" in accordance with Ferrie's instructions, also drawn from Russo's testimony. This trip was introduced as evidence of an overt act.

In the matter of an overt act, Garrison's evidence was especially weak. He could have introduced, as a witness, Rev. Clyde Johnson, a backwoods preacher who in 1962 was conducting a rather quixotic campaign for governor of Louisiana and who, at that time, was violently anti-Kennedy.

Johnson claimed that in September 1962, Shaw (using the name Alton Bernard) visited him twice, once at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, and once in the Capitol House Hotel in Baton Rouge. At the second meeting, he says, Shaw gave him a substantial sum of money to induce him to step up his attacks on Kennedy.

Johnson alleges that Shaw stated that if Kennedy were attacked hard enough in the South, he would have to come down there to mend his political fences. If Johnson's story is true (Garrison's office determined that he did deposit the stated sum of money in the bank around the time he gives for the second meeting), then this scheme to lure Kennedy into the South would seem to constitute a stronger "overt act" than the trip to San Francisco.

The date Johnson gives for the meeting with Shaw is a year before the meeting Perry Russo says he overheard, but there is no reason to suppose a conspiracy was not already afoot in 1962. Garrison did use Johnson's testimony in a court hearing to retain possession of Clay Shaw's notebook, but in the trial itself his testimony was not introduced.

Not a central figure

The case against Shaw was clearly weaker than other cases that could have been brought against people involved in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy. Garrison never did consider Shaw a central figure. He didn't think Shaw was unconnected, but the roles of other people were clearer in his mind—David Ferrie for one. But Ferrie was dead and the others were not in New Orleans, so Garrison had no way of bringing them to trial.

The Monday morning quarterbacks can say now that it was a mistake for Garrison to bring Clay Shaw to trial at all. But we must place the whole matter in the

context of two years ago, when Shaw was first indicted.

In 1967, Garrison felt he was the only public official willing and able to do something about the Kennedy assassination, and that it was his duty to make the first move. From long conversations I have had with him, it was clear that he felt that once the investigation got underway, the federal government would take over and the whole conspiracy would be laid bare, including any role Clay Shaw might have played.

Thus Garrison intended the indictment of Shaw as no more than a spark to trigger a major investigation. But the day after Shaw's arrest, Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced precipitously that the FBI had "investigated" Clay Shaw and "found him clear."

Shaw's attorneys were able to delay the trial for two years. Meanwhile, the national press launched a campaign of vilification against Garrison which most likely colored the jury's minds.

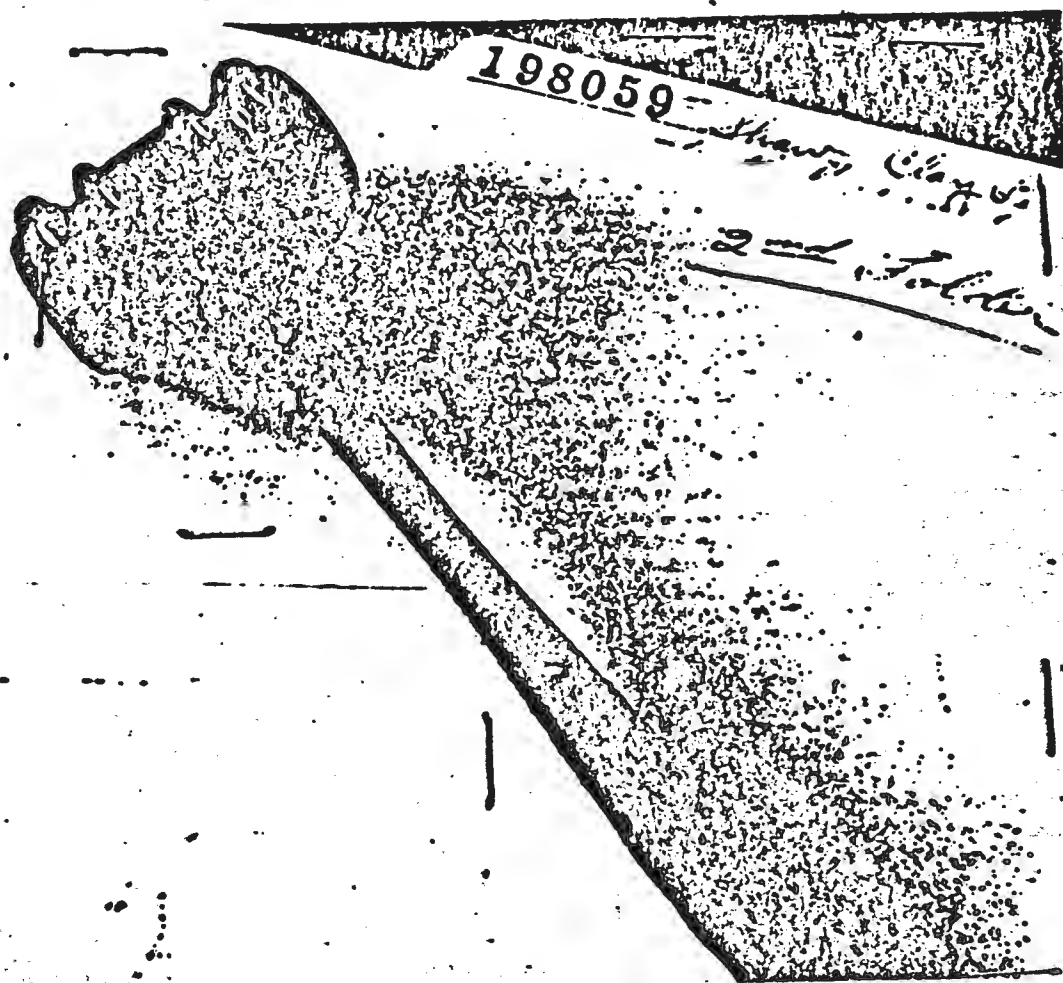
More important, however, was that the federal government obstructed Garrison's investigation at every turn. Garrison understood the government's attitude only after he had indicted Shaw.

Shaw's acquittal and the press coverage of the trial has made it more difficult to convince the public of the truth about the Kennedy assassination and the Warren Report. Nevertheless, what we have in evidence for the existence of conspiracy is solid. Garrison may be finished, but there are others of us who intend to find a way to bring the evidence out.

The author is a senior editor of Ramparts magazine and a member of the board of directors of the recently formed Committee to Investigate Assassinations, which intends to investigate the murders of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King. The views in the above article do not necessarily represent those of the committee.



The antagonists:
Clay Shaw (left),
Jim Garrison (right).



198059

Shaw, Clay

2nd Edition

FBI

Date: 4/10/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

REC 109

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060-
(105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and
six copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM). One copy is
furnished for the information of Dallas.

Mrs. M. MAUREEN ELLIS, who is mentioned in the
LHM, advised during the interview by Denver Office Agents
on 4/7/69, that in the latter part of 1945 she visited
the Bureau in Washington, D. C., and furnished essentially
the same information then as is set forth in the LHM.
She said while at the Bureau then she was fingerprinted.
She said her DOB is 9/30/19 at Chattanooga, Oklahoma.

During the interview set forth in the enclosed LHM
Mrs. ELLIS presented the information in a logical, coherent
manner. She made an above average appearance, and was well-
groomed and well-mannered.

Denver indices are negative concerning Mrs.
ELLIS.

A copy of the LHM is not being furnished to
Secret Service, Denver, UACB, since it is not believed it
contains any information relevant to subject matter. It
is being forwarded to the Bureau for information in an LHM
form in case the Bureau wants to disseminate it, in which
event Denver should be advised so we can make distribution
locally.

2-Bureau (Encs-7)
1-Dallas (89-41) (Enc-1)
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 9 APR 12 1969

60

PCG:hg

1 cc LHM for file
R/S to DO to DISSEMINATE & CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado
April 10, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. M. Mauréen Ellis, 6810 Willshire Boulevard, Cheyenne, Wyoming, voluntarily visited the Cheyenne, Wyoming office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 7, 1969, at which time she furnished the following information to two Special Agents of the FBI: *B. 4/17/69*

Mrs. Ellis stated she is a divorcee and a sixth grade teacher at Corlett Grade School in Cheyenne. She stated in 1945 she was living with her young daughter at 309 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., and was employed with the United States Civil Service Commission. She said during the evening of St. Patrick's Day, 1945, she was in the lounge of the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., at which time she met John Fitzgerald Kennedy, former United States President. From that night until about September, 1945, she dated Kennedy on several occasions. *J. L.*

She stated in about September, 1945, after Kennedy had left Washington, D. C., on business and after she ceased seeing him, she was at a restaurant in Washington, D. C., for dinner, which restaurant she and Kennedy had frequented on several occasions. While waiting to be seated in the restaurant she was approached by an unidentified man. This individual asked her where Kennedy was and what he was doing. He also asked her whether she was one of Kennedy's "passing fancies." During her conversation with this man Mrs. Ellis said he made several remarks he knew where she and Kennedy had been and what they had been doing. She said he also made statements indicating he may have had some possible blackmail intent, but she could not now recall such statements and stated this was a conclusion on her part. She stated she had declined to provide this individual any information concerning her past relationship with Kennedy. She said the individual then made statements to the effect he knew how to get rid of such people as Kennedy and his family. She could not now recall such statements. When the man departed his last words were "We will get our man." He did not explain that comment.

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21 JAN 17 1973

ENCLOSURE

62-107060-683.2

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

Mrs. Ellis stated she had every little contact with Kennedy after September, 1945, but did relate the above incident to him on an occasion when he later contacted her and asked her to become one of his employees in his office at the Capitol where he was then a United States Congressman. She said she declined the employment.

Mrs. Ellis stated that ever since Kennedy was assassinated she has wondered whether the man who confronted her at the restaurant may have been a party to the assassination and she now wanted to relate this information for whatever value it might have.

She said she has done a lot of reading about the assassination and it is her opinion Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination, however she feels that maybe someone who may have talked to Oswald persuaded him to assassinate the President, but this is assumption on her part.

Mrs. Ellis was very vague when asked why she waited until 1969 to report the above information if she felt it was relevant to the 1963 assassination. She stated she had no real logical reason for that except that she had lately been reading extensively about the assassination and now felt she should relay the above information.

She again indicated she did not know the identity of the man in the restaurant and has not seen him since that date.

PROPERTY OF FBI

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Memorandum

to DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/14/69

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies and
for Dallas two (2) copies of an LHM setting forth the
results of an interview with RICHARD DENNIS YUREK at New
Orleans, Louisiana, on April 11, 1969, concerning captioned
matter.

Indices of the New Orleans Office contain no information
identifiable with YUREK.

Based on the comments of YUREK contained in the
enclosed LHM, it appears that YUREK has developed a persecution-
type complex.

1 LHM
AGENCY AAGs Yeagley, Wilson
9 Ruckelshaus
DATE FORN. 4-22-69
MUN FORN. RJS, C-6
BY TNG

- (2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- (2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- (2 - New Orleans

SMC:srl
(6)

REC-33

APR 17 1969

APR 23 1969

SEE PREVIOUS SIDE FOR
INFORMATION.



53 APR 28 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

April 14, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

On April 11, 1969, an individual who identified himself as Richard Dennis Yourek appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), at which time he voluntarily provided the following information:

...Yourek advised that approximately two years ago, he was employed at the Baltimore, Maryland, dry dock shipyard and became interested in reading about District Attorney (DA) Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

As a result of a talk he heard Garrison give over the radio, in which Garrison explained his theory regarding the assassination, Yourek wrote DA Garrison a letter in which he praised Garrison for his investigation into the assassination.

Yourek stated he received a letter in return bearing the signature of DA Garrison thanking Yourek for his comments and his interest in the investigation.

During the next 12 to 15 months, he corresponded with DA Garrison's office on four or five occasions and in this correspondence he indicated that he believed the assassination had political overtones and communistic overtures. In these letters, he related that prior to the blockade of Cuba in 1962, which had been ordered by President Kennedy, it appeared that Premier Khrushchev of Russia and President Kennedy got along well because he recalled Khrushchev always had kind words when he spoke of President Kennedy. Yourek stated that he believed that President Kennedy had received substantial support from the Communist Party in the United States in the 1960 elections.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

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21 JAN 17 1973

62-109060-615

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

In these letters to the DA, Yourek said it was his theory that the reason President Kennedy was assassinated was because the communists had become angry at Kennedy when he ordered the blockade of Cuba in 1962 and that the assassination was a result of this blockade. He stated that he felt the assassination was also communist-inspired because Lee Harvey Oswald had resided in Russia and obviously had become a Russian-trained agent.

Yourek stated that he left Baltimore, Maryland, in about January, 1968, because his "public image" was being tarnished. He said that people that he came in contact with, primarily at work, were insinuating and harassing him by claiming that Yourek was a homosexual. Yourek stated that obviously these insinuations were the result of a "communist trick" and the reason this was being done was because he had been corresponding with DA Garrison and had told Garrison of his theory that the assassination had communistic overtones.

Yourek stated that he has read extensively on communism in the past 20 years and feels that he is an expert in this field, particularly in the ways that the communists use to compromise individuals.

Yourek said he then moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he went to work for the Sun Shipyard and continued working for about three or four months. These insinuations that he was a homosexual continued by fellow employees. Also, several other strange things happened such as in the morning he would leave for work and he would lock all the doors at his residence and when he came home from work, all of the doors would be opened and the furniture in his residence would be rearranged. He stated he felt that this was further communist agitation because of his contact with Garrison.

Yourek stated that prior to his initial letter contact with Garrison, he had never experienced any of the insinuations nor any of the strange things which had been happening to him and he blamed all of the events which had happened on his communications with Garrison.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

Yourek related that in August, 1968, he moved to New Orleans in an attempt to see DA Garrison about what was happening to him.

Shortly after he arrived in New Orleans, he went to Garrison's office and found that there was nobody present, including any secretary, and so he left a note with his name and address on it in which he chided Garrison for lack of security of the records of his office. In this note, he told Garrison that anybody could walk off the street and confiscate any records of Garrison's office about the assassination.

Yourek related that the next day, Louis Ivon, who was one of the investigators assisting DA Garrison, came to Yourek's residence. Ivon wanted to know of Yourek's interest in the investigation and Yourek told Ivon the same information as he had written in letters to Garrison.

Thereafter, on about three occasions, Yourek went to Garrison's office where he conversed with Ivon. He said he brought to the attention of Ivon an old Frank Sinatra movie wherein Sinatra was a paid assassin who was going to shoot a foreign diplomat in the U. S. with a high-powered rifle from a window and that there seemed to be a close relationship between the assassination of President Kennedy and this movie. On these occasions, he also related to Ivon that possibly the Warren Commission had overlooked the fact that Oswald was merely a decoy as it was obvious that the Russians probably had hired assassins who traveled throughout the world killing people.

On one of these occasions, he furnished to Ivon a brochure which he had compiled over several years which he felt would substantiate his main theory that the Russians killed President Kennedy because of the blockade of Cuba. He said this brochure consisted mainly of newspaper and magazine articles which showed the close relationship between President Kennedy and Russia and that a falling out had occurred only after the blockade of Cuba.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

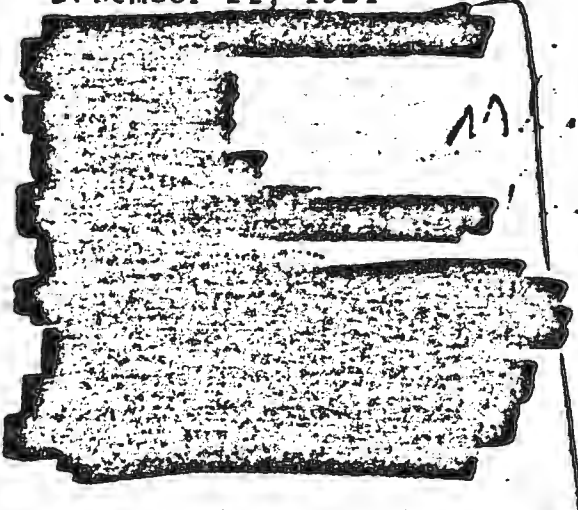
Yourek stated that thereafter he began to have doubts about the validity of Garrison's investigation when neither Garrison's office or Ivon would express any interest in Yourek's personal problems. He said he told Ivon on these occasions that he was being persecuted by the communists and that this persecution was continuing at the Todd Shipyards in New Orleans principally because his fellow employees accused him of homosexuality.

Yourek stated that he had recently read an article in a newspaper that DA Garrison was considering running again for political office and as a result, there was no doubt in his mind that Garrison's investigation into the assassination was a phony and was only used to promote Garrison for personal political gain.

Rich. O. D. ...
The following description of Yourek was obtained during the interview:

301 Lavender ...

Sex	Male
Race	White
Nationality	American
Date of Birth	December 22, 1924
Place of Birth	
Height	
Weight	
Hair	
Eyes	
Occupation	
Employment	
Social Security Number	
Military Service	



**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

Residence

Previous residence

Marital Status

Uncle



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 4/17/69

Enclosed for the Bureau find four copies of an LHM reflecting a visit with JAMES ROBERT FRANKENBERRY, JR., inmate, U.S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa. The visit was in response to a request by relatives who had characterized FRANKENBERRY as being in need of mental therapy.

FRANKENBERRY furnished an incredible story of the plot to kill President KENNEDY, which is being furnished to the Bureau for information.

The psychiatrist at Lewisburg Penitentiary advised that FRANKENBERRY is psychotic and little credence should be placed on anything he reported.

This information was delayed in being forwarded to the Bureau inasmuch as the Resident Agent conducting interview was awaiting further information from psychiatrist at Lewisburg Penitentiary regarding condition and disposition of FRANKENBERRY who furnished information.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter at Philadelphia.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 4) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia
 1 - 157-916
 1 - 62-4965

TWS/JBK
(5)

REC-10

62-109060 6834

APR 23 1969

see LHM to
USSS
4-23-69
Kirk, del



66 APR 23 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 17, 1969

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 12, 1969, Mr. WILLIAM C. MORTON, 172 Fernbrook Avenue, Wyncote, Pa., came to this office and advised that he had a problem and wanted to seek the assistance of this office. He advised that he had recently received a letter from his grandson, JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY, JR., who is currently an inmate of the Lewisburg Penitentiary. In this letter he urged Mr. MORTON or his wife to come visit him, and in the event he could not visit him, he was to request the FBI to visit.

Mr. MORTON said that his daughter married JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY, a highly successful advertising man in New York, many years ago, and this marriage ended in divorce.

The son, JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY, JR., developed into a problem child and had frequent contacts with the police throughout the United States. He subsequently enlisted in the Army, and Mr. MORTON believed he was discharged from the Army on psychiatric grounds. During a period of incarceration at Petersburg, Va., FRANKENBERRY was seriously injured in a boxing match, and it was necessary for his spleen to be removed. He was later transferred to the Federal Penitentiary at Danbury, Conn., where Mr. MORTON felt his grandson was still incarcerated. Mr. MORTON did not know the nature of his grandson's request but would appreciate the FBI visiting him.

Later in February 1969, Mr. MORTON again called this office and advised that he had received a letter from his daughter who reported visiting her son at Lewisburg Penitentiary and furnished a general evaluation of her son's

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21 JAN 17 1973

62-109060-624
[ENCLOSURE]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

mental instability. In this letter, which Mr. MORTON made available, Mrs. FRANKENBERRY indicated that her son had mentioned that he had been threatened by guards and she told him that if he is going to behave like that inside, how would he react on the outside. She said that her son had discussed seeing a Psychiatrist at the institution but did not wish to discuss the treatment. She was convinced that her son needed mental therapy. She mentioned that she learned that he is to be sent to the Federal Institution at Springfield where he could receive this therapy. She also mentioned the fact that he has a compulsion to draw attention to himself and she had written a letter to the Warden to ask him to report to the Psychiatrist that she does not believe her son. Mrs. FRANKENBERRY included an article in her letter to her father which she had found in the "New York Times" and felt that it applied to her son. A copy of that article is attached.

Question: Our 21-year-old has a long history of lying and cuts, forging checks, and with girls. We have been out of court with him half a dozen times. He is very bright, but he never finished high school. Actually, he never finishes anything. He constantly talks about "big deals," but has never stayed on any job more than a week. He is very charming and gets what he wants from almost everyone, but at times we feel sure he does not know the difference between right and wrong. Will you please tell us what you know about this kind of problem and what can be done to help a person like this?

The behavior you describe, unfortunately, represents a rather common sickness. Its victims seem to have little ability to link cause and effect (the outcome of their acts). They are impulsive, easily influenced in destructive directions, do not generate normal anxiety in dangerous situations, have almost no tolerance for frustration or concern for the effect of their actions on others. Some therapists think that people suffering from this illness (known sometimes as sociopathy or psychopathy) have no conscience at all. Others think that they have a terrible, overburdening, castigating conscience, which they must rebel against in order to feel free.

In any case, the sociopathic person acts as if he had no feelings of guilt whatsoever, let alone any sense of responsibility for his antisocial behavior. Some psychiatrists feel that these people have an organic brain defect. This has never been substantiated, however. Others feel that the illness is due to early environmental conditions. Clearly, much more research is necessary to trace and understand the cause of this sickness. Unfortunately, as the law is usually more concerned with "justice" and "punishment" than with research and treatment, prisons are full of these people.

Treatment is at best difficult. Sociopathic people do not think they are sick and certainly don't think they need treatment. Therefore that most important ingredient, motivation, is lacking. They are available for treatment only if they are usually receptive

patients in prisons. Sometimes they go to psychiatrists as part of a bargain made with relatives, who won't support them unless they see a doctor. In treatment, their concern is usually with how to stay out of jail and how to become better con artists and manipulators.

Parents of children of any age with problems like this are best advised to set and keep absolute limits. They must not allow themselves to be charmed, bribed, or conned. They must be steadfast in refusing money, etc., for work not done. Without being vindictive or punishing, they must refuse to become a party to antisocial behavior. This, of course, is very difficult, and parents often need therapy themselves in order to act effectively.

Sometimes, when sociopathic charm, bullying, and manipulation do not work, the sociopathic individual becomes deeply depressed. And this is one of the rare occasions when he may be ready for constructive treatment.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

On March 11, 1969, JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY, JR., U. S. Penitentiary #35462-NE, was interviewed at his request, at which time he mentioned, among other things, that he has information that a DANIEL BARBIER was involved in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said that BARBIER fired three shots at Kennedy from the Grassy Knoll area using an M-14 7.65 caliber. He said that this man has been traveling back and forth between Cuba and Sao Paulo, Brazil, for the past five years. Allegedly, BARBIER is now in East Germany being trained to kill the newly elected President of West Germany and maybe NATO officials. FRANKENBERRY further advised that he met BARBIER while serving in the U. S. Marine Corps at Fort Bragg, N. C. He does not know if that is his true name.

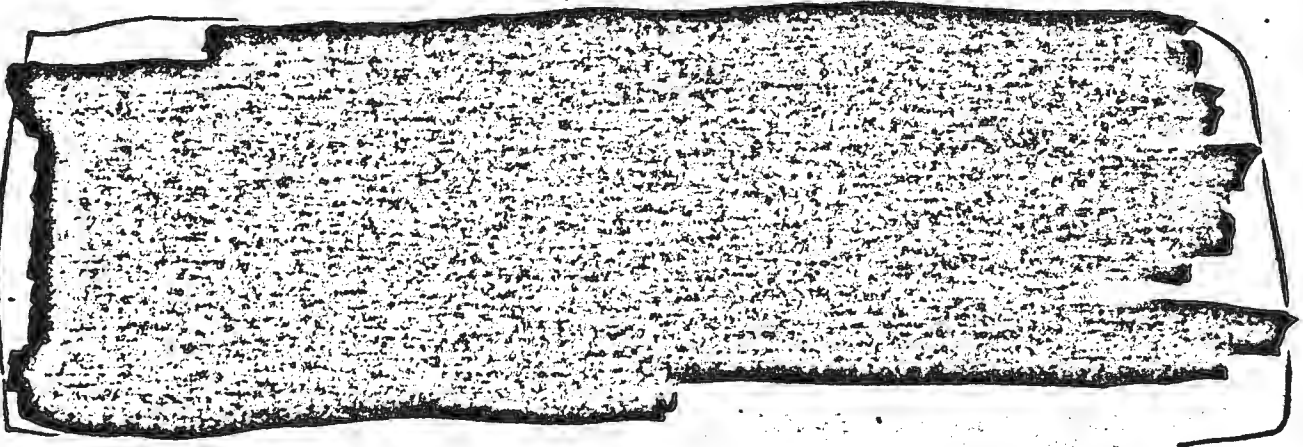
FRANKENBERRY stated he was out of prison from January 10, 1967, to February 19, 1967, having escaped from a half-way house in New York, and was working with a group of six others who in turn were related to a group called Citizens Inquiry. This group was investigating the killing of KENNEDY. He alleged that while in Houston, Texas, on February 8, 1968, he saw an 8 mm. film which had been stolen from the FBI. This film showed LEE HARVEY OSWALD running out of the Book Depository Building while shots were still being fired. According to the information at his disposal, FRANKENBERRY stated there were four men involved in the plot to kill KENNEDY. BARBIER and OSWALD were two. A third was a Police Sergeant from the Dallas Police Department, and the fourth was an unknown person. OSWALD was supposedly afraid of being caught and put three empty shell casings on the sixth floor of the Book Depository Building, then waited on the first floor so he could make his escape.

The Police Sergeant was in an apartment building across the street and fired the first shot, which hit KENNEDY in the back. BARBIER fired the second shot, which hit KENNEDY in the throat, and the Sergeant fired the third shot, which hit Governor CONNELLY. The fourth and fifth shots were from BARBIER. The fourth hit KENNEDY in the back of the head and the fifth missed entirely.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

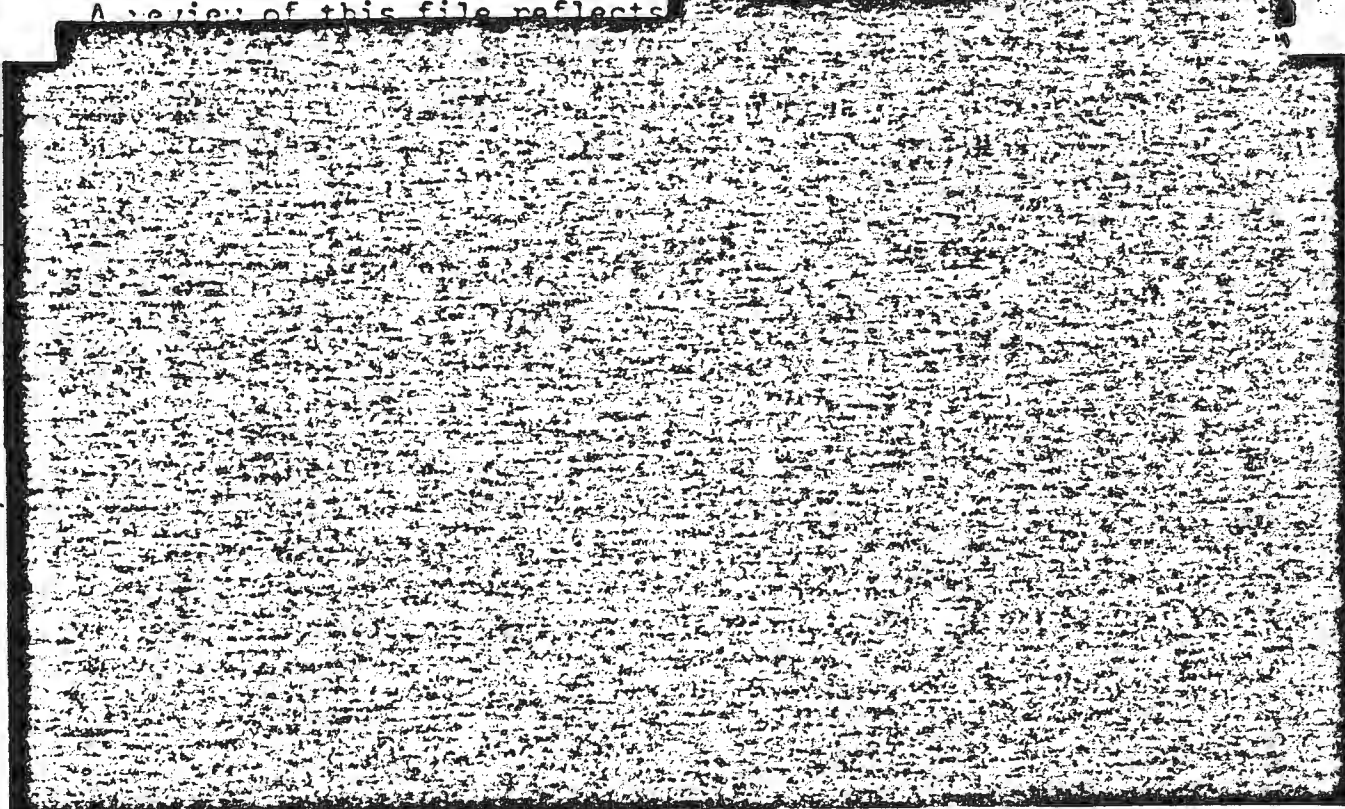
FRANKENBERRY stated that as OSWALD left the building, he was stopped and checked by the Police. By the time he got to the getaway car, BARBIER was already there. He drove OSWALD to his home and then walked to an address around the 500 block of Tenth Street. Two undercover agents dressed as Policemen came by OSWALD's house and beeped the horn twice to warn him that the Police Sergeant had instructed Officer TIPPETT to get OSWALD. The reason for this was that the Sergeant knew that OSWALD had not taken a shot at KENNEDY. FRANKENBERRY said that he assumed OSWALD was working for the FBI and that the two undercover men might have been FBI Agents.

Allegedly, OSWALD was to be at the Tenth Street address and TIPPETT went there looking for him. Finding BARBIER at this location, he asked him where OSWALD was. BARBIER told him that he was at the meeting place and TIPPETT radioed this information to someone else. He then started to get out of the car. BARBIER not knowing that OSWALD had not shot at KENNEDY, thought that TIPPETT was going to shoot either him or OSWALD and decided to shoot TIPPETT first. OSWALD in the meantime drove to the theatre rather than going to the Tenth Street address and was caught there by members of the Dallas Police Department.



**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

On March 11, 1969, [REDACTED] Clerk, Records Office, U. S. Penitentiary, made available the inmate file of JAMES ROBERT FRANKENBERRY, USP #35462-NE, FBI # 527 706 F. A review of this file reflects:



On March 14, 1969, [REDACTED] Staff Psychiatrist, U. S. Prison Hospital Service, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., advised he had examined FRANKENBERRY. He advised he considered him to be both paranoid and psychotic and to be schizophrenic, paranoid type. He advised FRANKENBERRY does not hallucinate openly, but does have feelings of persecution. He further stated FRANKENBERRY has a need to impress others, to be grandiose, to believe he is the only one who can clear up the mess the country is in. Further, he is convinced of the truth of what he says. [REDACTED] advised he feels FRANKENBERRY needs medication but will not accept any from the staff.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

On March 28, 1969, [REDACTED] was recontacted, at which time he mentioned that he had certified FRANKENBERRY was psychotic and that he plans to transfer him to the medical facility in Springfield, Mo., where there is sufficient staff available to treat him. [REDACTED] would rule out any credibility to a plot that FRANKENBERRY might report.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/21/69

FROM : SAC, WFO (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 22, 1963

Dallas, Texas

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

(OO:DL)

[REDACTED] Baltimore, Maryland, [REDACTED] appeared at the Washington Field Office and advised SA LELAND L. HUDSON that for nine years he had worked [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During this time he came to suspect that the owners of the club, BENJAMIN MANGANELLO (phonetic) also known as BENNY TROTTER and his brother AUGUSTINO, also known as "NICK" along with the bookkeeper, PETER RUOTOLO was involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY, because ROBERT F. KENNEDY has been instrumental in the investigation of AUGUSTINO MANGANELLO in racketeering in 1961. Later on, BENNY MANGANELLO was convicted of operating a numbers game and went to prison while KENNEDY was Attorney General.

[REDACTED] believed that the money order which purchased the rifle that killed President KENNEDY was made out by PETER RUOTOLO since a fictitious name of MANDEL was used and there is a Mandel's Restaurant nearby on E. Baltimore Street.

[REDACTED] also believed that the MANGANELLOS were friends of JACK RUBY and BENNY was in Dallas the day that RUBY died.

[REDACTED] advised that somehow BENNY had found out that he suspected BENNY as being involved in the death of

REC 44

- 1 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)
1 - Baltimore (Info)
1 - WFO

62-109060-6835

15 APR 23 1969

LIH:can
(5) [REDACTED]

APR 22 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[REDACTED]

WFO 89-75

President KENNEDY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also stated that he had learned a lot regarding gathering information from watching "Inspector ERSKINE" on the television program "The FBI."

[REDACTED] advised that he is worried that the only remaining KENNEDY might be killed and he had written registered letters to President JOHNSON and Senator KENNEDY. He also advised that he had contacted the Baltimore Office in this regard and in 1967 or 1966, he had written a three or four page letter to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, setting forth this information. He stated that he had not heard from any of them and in subsequent attempts to call Senator KENNEDY at his office, he had met with failure.

No further action being taken in this matter by WFO inasmuch as this information has previously been furnished to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/22/69

FROM :

SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

On 4/21/69 [redacted] furnished the photographs (13) of a bullet, which are being furnished the Bureau and Dallas. [redacted]

In the March 22, 1969, issue of "The Councilor," is an article entitled, "'Death Bullet' is Ready for Labs." Two copies of this article are also enclosed for the Bureau and for Dallas.

The source related that TOUCHSTONE claimed he obtained the bullet from a doctor who performed the autopsy on President KENNEDY, and this is the bullet that was held by the doctor.

The above is furnished for information only. No action being taken by the New Orleans Office.

62-109060-4836

REC-34

EX 106

5 APR 25 1969

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 15)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 15)
- 2 - New Orleans (1 - 89-69)
- TFK-epk (1 - 170-14)
- (6)



5010-108-01

66 JUN 5 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

'DEATH BULLET' READY FOR LABS

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

THE COUNCILOR

SHREVEPORT, LA.

Date: 3-22-69

Edition:

Author: Citizens' Council

Editor: of Louisiana, Inc.

Title: Assassination of

President John F.

Kennedy, Dallas, Texas

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: NOLA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-10906-6826

Councilor Has Bullet Believed To Be First One That Hit Kennedy

DALLAS--A cautious Texan has given The Councilor what seems to be one of the two bullets which killed John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

This bullet, if authenticated as a death bullet, will be even more important to the people of the United States. It could establish the presence in America of a conspiratorial force so powerful that it has induced high government officials to mislead a nation about the strange death of a president.

The Councilor will make the bullet available for ballistics and spectrographic analysis by any reputable laboratory under controlled conditions. Extensive photographs are being made of the projectile--some of which will be published in subsequent issues of The Councilor.

Fourth Bullet Destroys Warren Report

Witnesses at Dallas have sworn that four or more bullets were fired in the complex murder of President Kennedy. The Warren Report's shaky conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "lone assassin" rests absolutely on the government's contention that only three bullets were fired. Authentication of a fourth bullet would explode the political careers of high-placed government officials who concocted or endorsed the version which appears in the Warren Report.

Three shell casings were found in the room where the Warren Fable contends Lee Oswald fired at Kennedy. A majority of witnesses, including Secret Service agents, testified that all of the shots--whether three or more--were fired within a period of not more than 5 to 6 seconds. The Warren Commission found that the time span between the first shot to strike Kennedy and the bullet which shattered his skull was 4.8 to 5.6 seconds, based on the Zapruder film of the assassination made with a camera with an operating speed of 18.3 seconds per frame.

The antiquated rifle blamed for the death would have been hard-pressed to make three (aimed) shots in this brief wink of time. It could not have made four.

Count Them Yourself

This is how the Warren Commission accounted for the three shots and the disposition of the bullets:

(1) W. C. contends the first bullet hit Kennedy in the back, turned upward through his body to exit through his necktie knot, thence made another right-hand turn in midair to strike Gov. Connally, struck his right fifth rib and went on to shatter against the governor's wrist. W. C. contends that a bullet, only slightly damaged and presented as Commission Exhibit 399 is this magical, twisting, turning projectile.

(2) W. C. contends the second bullet missed Kennedy, struck a

curb, LEAVING TRACES OF LEAD AND ANTIMONY, and then ricocheted into the face of James Tague.

(3) W. C. contends the third bullet exploded Kennedy's head, and that metal fragments in the death car likely came from this bullet.

Application Of Logic

If the bullet which hit Connally did not first pass through Kennedy, then four shots were fired and for that reason the entire case against Oswald as the lone assassin falls completely apart. (There is much other supporting evidence to show that Kennedy was killed in a cross-fire and that Oswald was not the No. 1 triggerman, but the discovery of a fourth bullet would be sufficient to disprove the Warren Report.)

The Councilor Investigation Team believes that the bullet which hit Connally did not pass through the body of President Kennedy. The bullet which hit the governor, according to his physician, entered at an angle of 27 degrees. A straight line to the 6th floor of the Book Depository from the point of this impact is less than 18 degrees; besides, science has yet to develop a bullet which will turn in mid-air.

The bullet in possession of The Councilor shows no fracture of the outer casing except, possibly, a pinpoint hole. It is doubtful that enough lead could have passed through a pinpoint hole to leave the traces found on the Dallas curb. Councilor Investigation Team believes that a thorough ballistics study will rule out this bullet as being the one which left lead traces on the curb.

If only four bullets were fired--and this was one of the four--it would have to be the first shot which hit Kennedy.

Wording of
Invitation

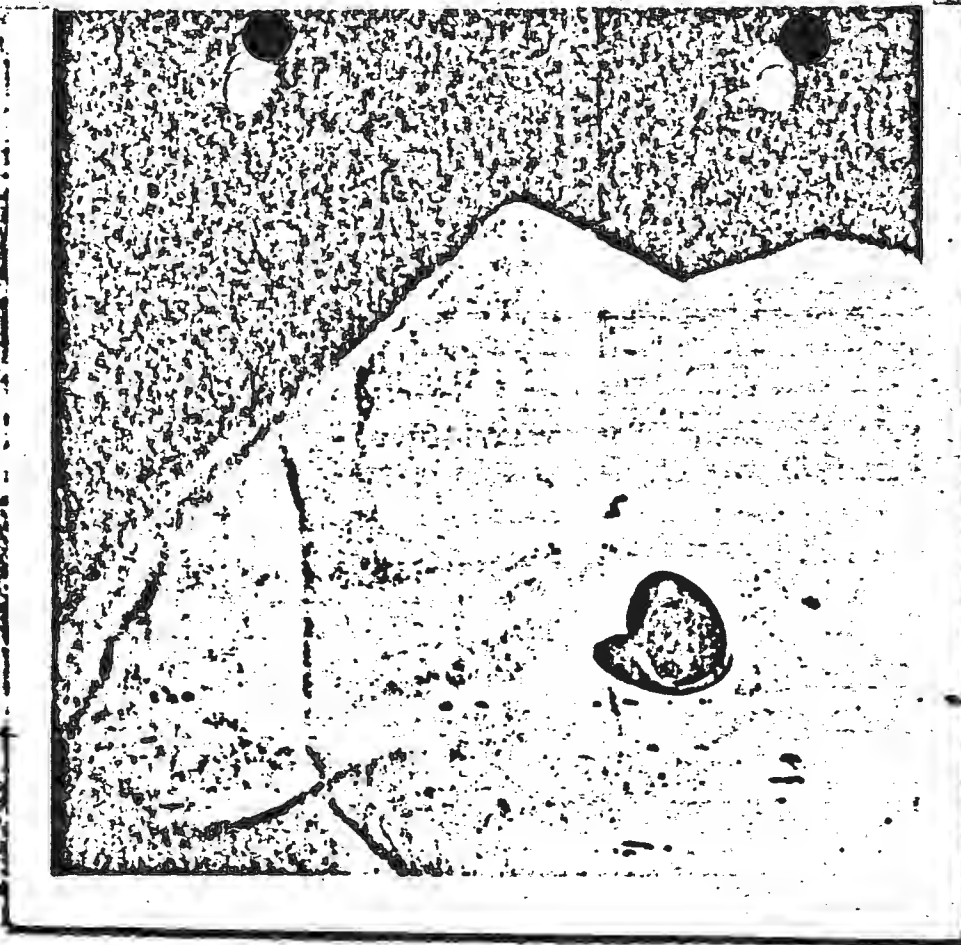
This is the wording of The Councilor's official invitation to ballistics laboratories:

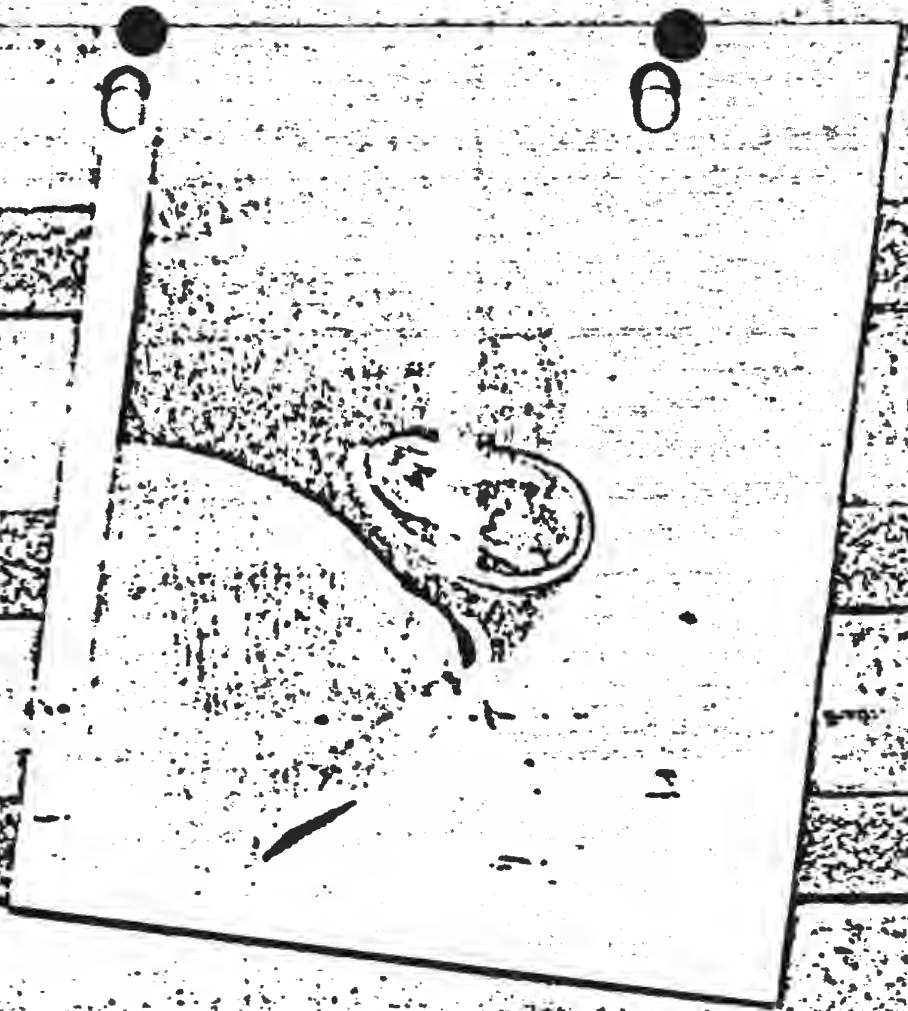
"We have in our possession a bullet which is purported to be one of those fired at the time of the John F. Kennedy assassination. We know how this bullet came to us and the story of its history since November, 1963 is plausible. If this bullet should prove to be

part of a hoax--which we doubt--then the very existence of an elaborate hoax would in itself be helpful in arriving at the true facts of the Kennedy Assassination.

"Because of the extreme importance of this bullet to American history and to the possible unmasking of the Warren Commission Report, we are not willing to permit the item to leave the eyesight of an incorruptible agent selected by The Councilor as custodian. Within this framework of precaution, any reputable ballistics laboratory or ballistics expert will be permitted to examine the bullet in any manner which does not harm it for further examination by other ballistics experts.

"We are taking the further precaution of making sealed photographs of the bullet and its deformities to guard against sleight-of-hand substitution."

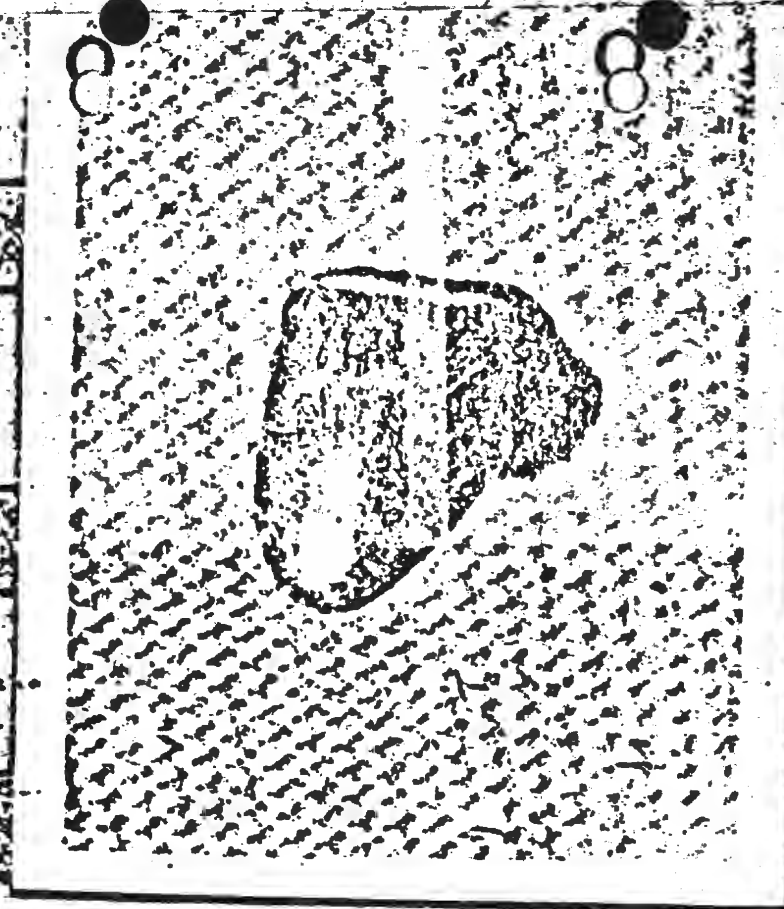








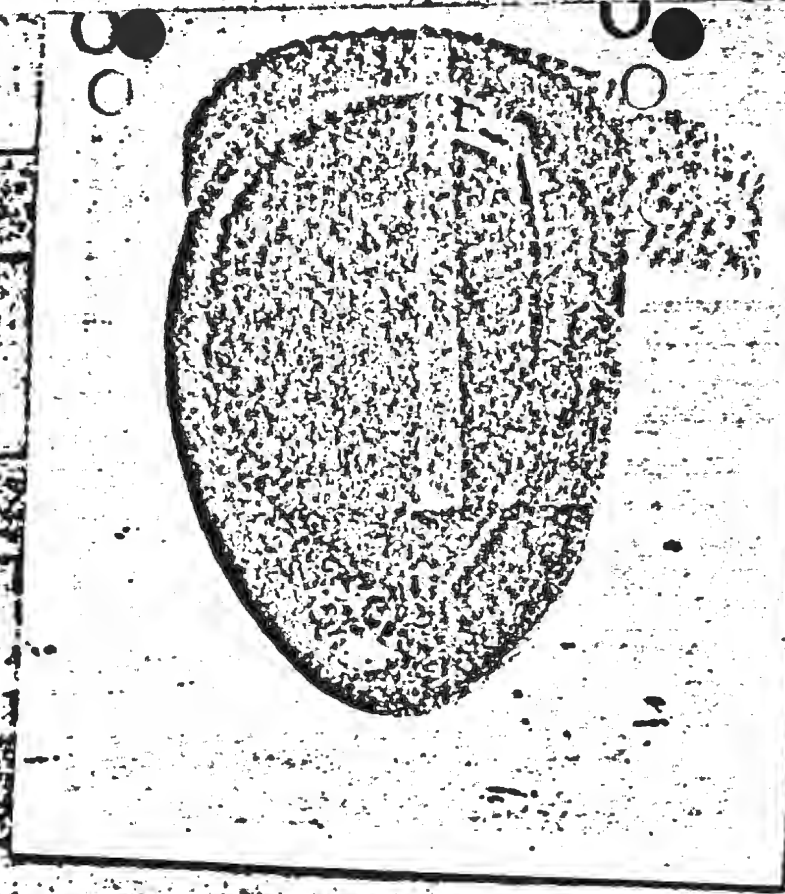


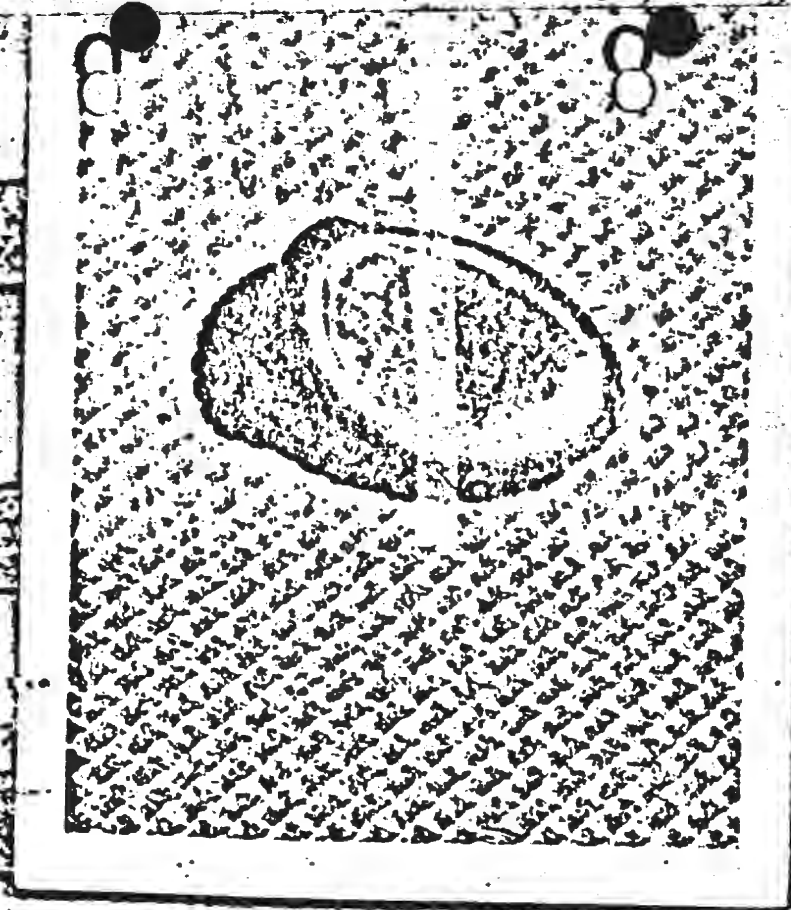


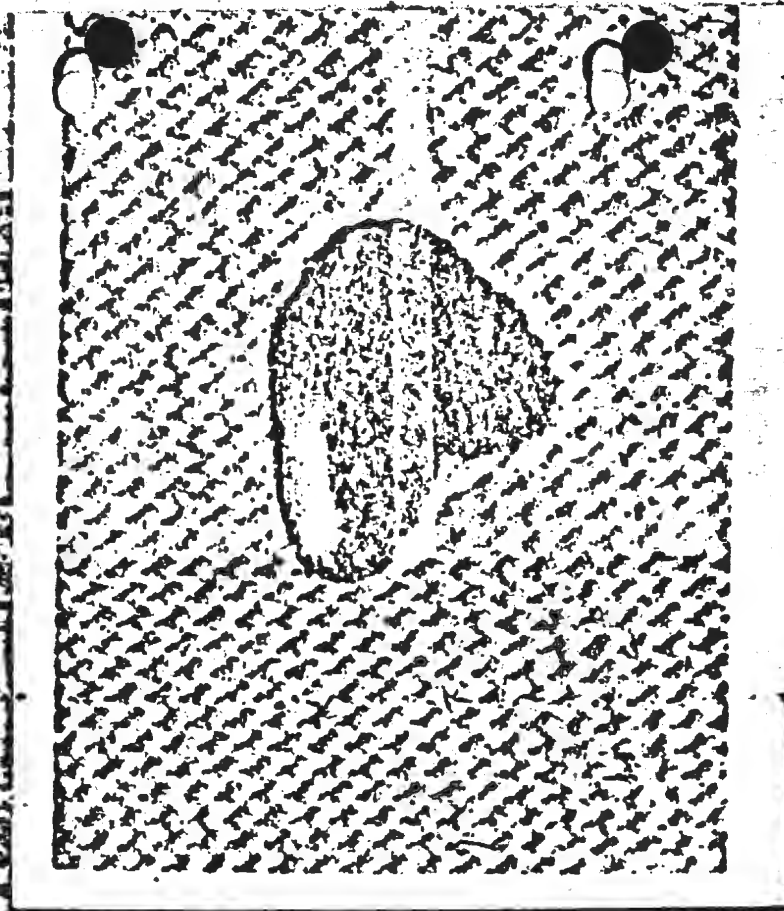
6

6



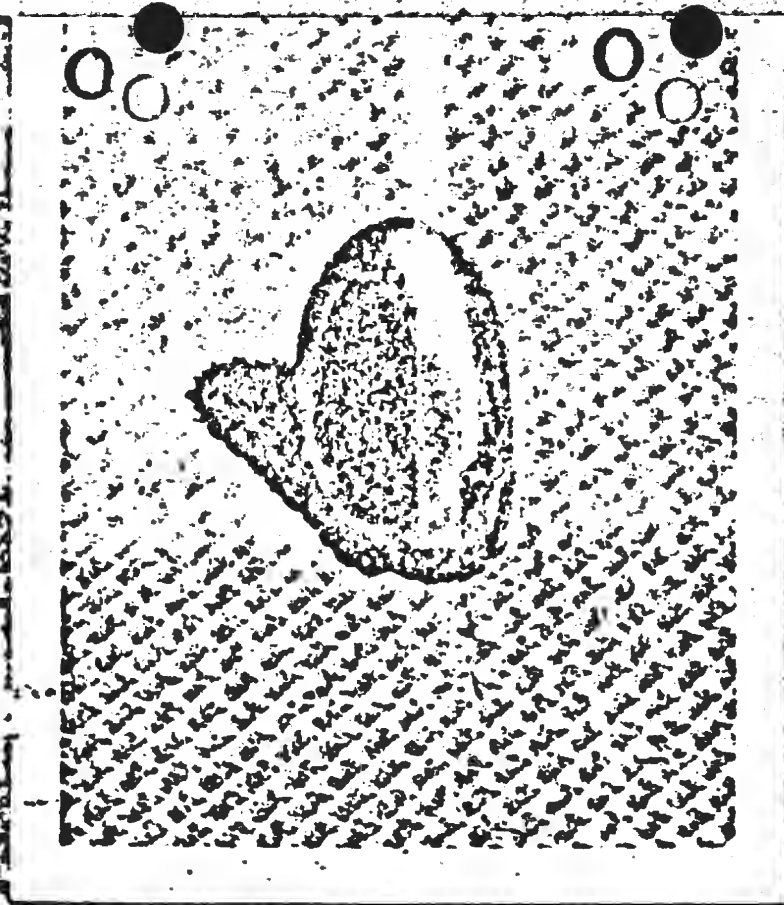


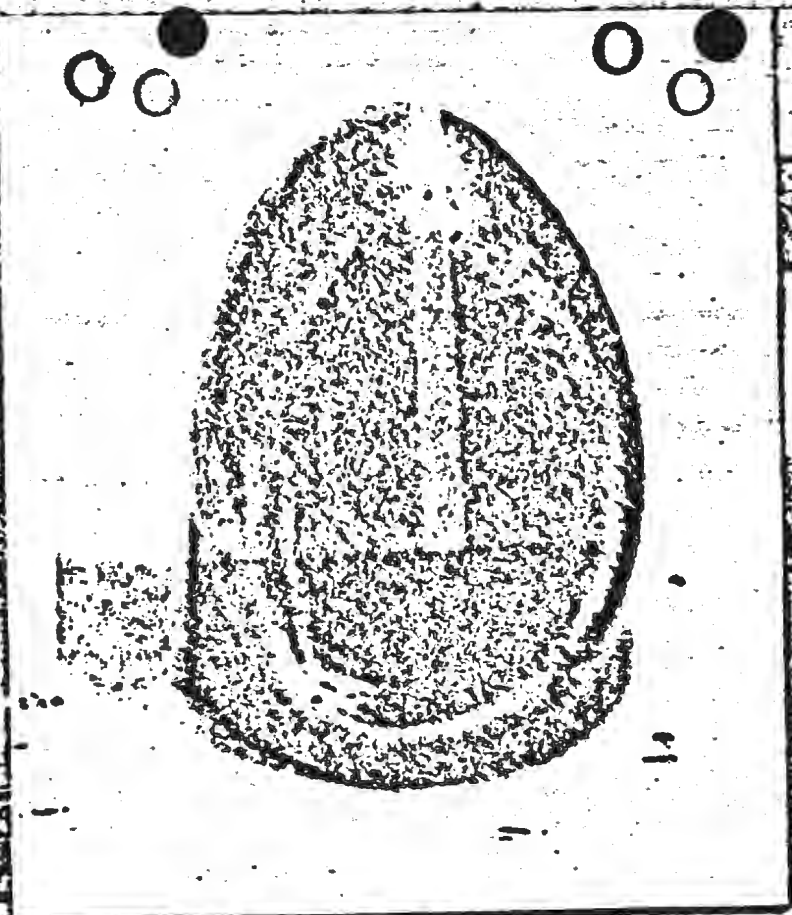






114-1





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/24/69

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P*)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Since the completion of the CLAY SHAW trial at New Orleans the correspondence in connection with captioned matter has lessened considerably. Correspondence continues to be received from time to time from various offices containing information received from individuals, most of whom are emotionally or mentally unstable.

Dallas is placing captioned case in a pending inactive status but will continue to carefully review all correspondence received in this case, and any pertinent observations noted will be immediately brought to the Bureau's attention.

REC-7 62-109060-6837

12 APR 25 1969

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Info)
- 2 - Dallas

RPG:em
(5)

2-1969



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Date: 4/21/69

Following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

RTTEL

(Priority)

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM:

SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63

Enclosed herewith are original and three copies of an LHM concerning the captioned matter. The above information is being furnished to the Bureau for a possible dissemination.

It is noted that Mrs. AUDREY MANNY, Shelter Island, NY, when interviewed on 4/21/69, appeared to be quite intoxicated and at times somewhat incoherent in furnishing the enclosed information. It is further noted that inquiry at the US Post Office, Shelter Island, NY, and with the Shelter Island PD, developed the information that Mrs. MANNY has often requested protection from the Shelter Island PD from imagined enemies.

2-Bureau (Encls. 4)
1-New York

JDG:mej
(4)

LHM

AGENCY

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

IN

FILE

INDEX

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

FILED

APR 22 1969

FBI - NEW YORK

EX-114

APR 22 1969

FBI - NEW YORK

EX-114

APR 22 1969

FBI - NEW YORK

EX-114

APR 22 1969

FBI - NEW YORK

EX-114

Sent

M

Per

APR 22 1969

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 62-109060
NYfile 89-75

New York, New York
April 21, 1969

Assassination of John Fitzgerald
Kennedy, Dallas, Texas,
November 22, 1963

On April 21, 1969, Mrs. Audrey Manny, West Neck Road, Shelter Island, New York, advised that she is a close acquaintance of Dorothy Brett Howard, a writer who can be contacted in care of Dr. Boyd Cooper, 7080 Hollywood Boulevard, Muir Medical Building, Hollywood, California.

Mrs. Manny advised that Miss Howard is a former close acquaintance of Clay Shaw, who had recently been prosecuted by District Attorney James Garrison at New Orleans, Louisiana, as a possible accomplice in the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Mrs. Manny advised that she, Mrs. Manny, had been told by Miss Howard that in 1947, Miss Howard was the "Queen", and Clay Shaw was the "King" of the Mardi Gras held in New Orleans. She stated that Miss Howard told her that during the Mardi Gras, Clay Shaw had hired (First Name Unknown) Ferrie as a bodyguard for Miss Howard. Mrs. Manny pointed out that Clay Shaw, during his trial in New Orleans, had denied knowing Ferrie, who was allegedly involved in the assassination with Shaw.

Mrs. Manny advised that she believes Clay Shaw may know of her acquaintance with Miss Howard and of an association of Shaw and Ferrie. Mrs. Manny stated that she is in fear of bodily harm from Shaw as a result of the above information furnished to her by Miss Howard.

Mrs. Manny advised that she has furnished the above information to District Attorney James Garrison at New Orleans, Louisiana, and that she has been in recent contact with Miss Howard at Hollywood, California, and that Miss Howard has indicated that she is willing to discuss the above matter with the proper legal authority.

- 1* -

ENCLOSURE

62-104060-6838

AIR MAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY
United States Attorney
Topeka, Kansas

March 19, 1969

WDR:JFAXelrad:bd
78-29-34

William D. Ruckelshaus
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division
By: Harland F. Leathers
Chief, General Litigation Section

John Nichols v. United States, et al.
USDC D Kansas, Civil No. T-4536

Attention: Mr. Kenneth F. Crockett
Assistant U.S. Attorney

Enclosed are originals and five copies of the following:

1. Motion to Dismiss-or, in the Alternative, for Summary Judgment;

2. Affidavits of James B. Rhoads, Phil W. Jordan, John E. Byrne and Roy H. Jevons for attachment to said motion; and

3. Memorandum in support of the Motion with Certificate of Service.

If these papers meet with your approval, please file them as soon as possible. Our response to the complaint is due on March 21, 1969.

Also enclosed are copies of litigation reports and pertinent documents transmitted from General Services Administration, the Treasury Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Kindly advise us as soon as the motion is filed and continue to keep us informed of developments in this matter. We stand ready to furnish further assistance if you desire.

cc: (with enclosures)
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Attention: Mr. Byron E. Harding
Associate General Counsel

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Treasury Department
Washington, D.C. 20220

Attention: General Counsel

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

ENC. BEHIND FILE
ENCLOSURE

79 MAY 6-1969

EX-11

12 APR 30 1969

62-107060-6839

MAR 20 1969

APR 20 4 44 PM '69

0 Venor, N.J. 08406
April 26, 1969

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
FBI
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On March 29 I wrote to you in regard to a proposed book on controversy which has followed the assassination of President John Kennedy. I was bitterly disappointed to learn in your return letter of April 3 that you would not see me.

In my original letter, I said that I would not be interested in writing a book that was based on anything less than first-hand knowledge. I also expressed some doubt that I would be able to obtain the amount of cooperation needed to make this book possible. For that reason, I further stated that the book may never be written. Since then, however, I have received encouragement from Senator Russell, Senator Cooper, Arlen Specter, Henry Wade, Jim Garrison, and Harold Weisberg. All of these men have agreed to see me and I am certain that others will follow.

After a long and close study of the evidence, I have what I believe to be a supportable alternate to the single bullet theory. While my theory is fortified by the existing evidence, it is wholly dependent on a possibility that may or may not exist. It is here that I need help. The answer will not be found in the FBI report or in the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits.

If my theory can be established, it would account for the FBI contradiction of the autopsy report, the location of the holes in President Kennedy's clothing, the bullet found at Parkland, the ballistics evidence, and would offer a credible explanation for the apparent disappearance of the third bullet. The theory, needless to say, would support the conclusion that one man acted alone.

I would like to discuss this matter with all those who are knowledgeable on the subject but my confidence is in you- and in the FBI. Indeed, I consider it a serious mistake on the part of President Johnson that the Warren Commission was ever created. It is not an affront to any member of that body to say that no man was better equipped to cope with the problem than J. Edgar Hoover, and no group of men better qualified to handle the investigation than the FBI. It is my firm belief that the matter should have been left in your hands. It simply was not a job for politicians and lawyers. I am eager to cast you and your associates in a better light. Won't you please reconsider your earlier decision and agree to see me in the not too distant future?

Very truly yours,

Frank E. Chatelanat
Frank E. Chatelanat

NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 6 1969

*ad. J. [unclear] 5-1-69
Pink [unclear] 5-1-69
JCF: [unclear]*

67-101060-

*67-112 [unclear]
5/5/69*

May 1, 1969

62-107060
Mr. Frank E. Chatelanat
224 North Nashville Avenue
Ventnor, New Jersey 08403

Dear Mr. Chatelanat:

Your letter of April 26th has been received. Although Mr. Hoover appreciates your continued interest and desire to support the investigation conducted by the FBI into President Kennedy's assassination, he regrets that this Bureau's work load precludes him or one of his associates from making an appointment to discuss this investigation with you.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

1 - Newark - Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Bishop (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (detached)
- 1 - Miss Holmes (detached)
- 1 - Tour Room (detached)

NOTE: See M.A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 5-1-69, captioned "Frank E. Chatelanat, Ventnor, New Jersey, Request for Cooperation and Interview with Director."

JCF:pls (11)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 3

MAY 1 - 1969

COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133
DATE: 3/23/69
1 - Mr. Frazier

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Evans

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. Richard Bernabei, Department of Classics, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, has forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a letter to SA Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, and a monograph dealing with certain aspects of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy and opinions expressed by the Warren Commission. The original of the letter to SA Frazier and the monograph are attached.

The monograph discusses the telescope sight alignment on the assassination rifle and the comments made by the Warren Commission concerning certain hypothetical questions put to SA Frazier when he testified before the Commission and information furnished the Commission by letter dated 3/26/64, concerning speed-accuracy tests performed by Laboratory personnel at the Commission's request.

SA Frazier testified before the Commission that not only was the telescope sight loose when received from the Dallas Police Department (apparently it was removed in searching for latent fingerprints) but showed a damaged area at the rear of the sight tube which could have resulted in internal damage or bending of the sight mount or tube.

Therefore, the comments of Mr. Bernabei in his monograph cannot be related to conditions existing at the time of the assassination and serve no useful purpose. Further, Mr. Bernabei accuses the Director of making false statements in the above-referred-to letter to the Commission, an accusation which is completely without foundation in fact.

62-109060

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop

RAF:ljw (8)

70 MAY 9 1969

(CONTINUED - OVER)

62-109060 6840
ENCLOSURE
REC-24
17 MAY 6 1969
Sefer

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF
JOHN F. KENNEDY
62-109030

Although there is no record in the Bureau files identifiable with the contributor, the fact that he has taken material out of context, twisted the facts and seen fit to draw erroneous conclusions shows he is neither trustworthy nor accurate.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that Mr. Bernabei has unwarrantably accused the Director of making false statements, it is recommended that no acknowledgement be made of his letter or any further similar correspondence from this individual.

"No action taken and no
by Comptroller of the Treasury 11-2-67
for MIV

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "P", "Jr", "R", "B", "ds"]

FBI

Date: 4/30/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

K

EX-104

REC-16

62-109060 6846

THREE
ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

2 MAY 2 1969

ECW/srl:
(5)

File
6-11-69

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 14 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Amends Shaw Bill of Complaint

The district attorney's office today amended a bill of complaint charging Clay L. Shaw with perjury during the trial in which he was acquitted of conspiracy in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw counsel F. Irvin Dymond then was given a delay until May 14 for the filing of motions attacking the new charge. Today was the final date on which such pleadings could be filed. However, additional time was provided because of today's amendment.

The amendment related that the alleged perjured testimony was "a felony under the law of Louisiana" and added it was given in "a matter material to the issues or questions in controversy" in the prior case.

Today's proceedings were before Criminal District Judge Malcolm V. Ottara.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date:

4-28-69

Edition:

Author: FINAL

Editor:

GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-107060-6841

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW PERJURY COUNT AMENDED

Defense Gets Extra Time
to File Pleadings

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw Monday won extra time in which to file pleadings on behalf of their client when the district attorney's office made minor amendments to the bill of information charging Shaw with perjury.

Criminal District Court Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara gave attorney F. Irvin Dymond until May 14 to file pleadings.

Monday was the deadline for such pleadings, but it was extended because of the additions to the bill, which charges Shaw with perjuring himself during testimony on his own behalf during his conspiracy trial.

Shaw was acquitted on March 1 of a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

The additions to the latest charge merely state that the allegedly perjured testimony was "a felony under the law of Louisiana" and that it was given in a matter material to the issues or questions in controversy in the conspiracy case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 7

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-29-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

TAGS: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-10970-6841

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6842

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

170

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *Rd/ain* SAC, COLUMBIA (175-21) (C)

DATE: 5-10-69

SUBJECT:

CHANGED:

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY

[REDACTED]
COLUMBIA, S. C., ON 3-17-69, and
4-23-69, CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

Title is Changed to reflect the full name of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who furnished information in this matter and
also to include the date of 4-23-69, on which date [REDACTED]
furnished additional information regarding instant matter.
Title previously carried "INFORMANT FURNISHED BY [REDACTED]
COLUMBIA, S. C., ON 3-17-69, CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES."

ReCOairtel to Bureau, 3-18-69.

Enclosed herewith are the original and three copies
of an LHM setting forth results of additional interviews
relative to instant matter.

The confidential source mentioned in the LHM is
[REDACTED]
The Special Agents to whom this information was furnished
are SAs ANTHONY B. DEVITZ and JOHN R. McELIGOT.

For the information of the Bureau, complainant [REDACTED]
when interviewed, appeared to be a mature and responsible
individual as did [REDACTED]

Columbia indices are negative relative to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

UACB, no further investigation is being conducted in
this matter.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1 - Columbia

ABD:bc:cej
(3)



MAY 27 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC 37

62-109060-6843

25 MAY 13 1969

ENCLOSURE

cc 2411 J. MSSS
Dip 140 5/13/69
1 cc LHM
RM 2256
6-KML



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Columbia, South Carolina

May 10, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED]
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ON MARCH 17, 1969, AND
APRIL 23, 1969, CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

On April 28, 1969, a confidential source advised that a review of the records of past and present civilian employees at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, reflect that in recent years there has been only one man each with the last names of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] employed at Fort Jackson. There is an individual listed in the files of the Civilian Personnel Office, Fort Jackson, as being employed at that post at the present time named [REDACTED]. He has been employed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, since 1952. Since April, 1967, he has been employed in the Kitchen Equipment Repair Section of the Post Engineers, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Prior to that time he was employed as a plumber for the Post Engineers, Fort Jackson. The personnel file of this individual reflects that [REDACTED] is a white male; date of birth September 22, 1909; Social Security Number 155-12-7385; home address 1021 Woodrow Street, Columbia, South Carolina. The personnel file of [REDACTED] reflects that he is a good employee with whom his supervisors have had no problems.

The Office of Civilian Personnel, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, also has a file of an individual presently employed at that post named [REDACTED]. A review of this individual's file reflects that as of November, 1963, he was employed as a service station operator for the Post Engineers, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. As of May, 1964, he was transferred to the position of baker at the United States Army Hospital, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where he remains currently employed. [REDACTED] is a white male; date of birth August 12, 1923; home address Route 1, Box 331, Lexington, South Carolina; place of birth Augusta, Georgia; Social Security Number 252-26-0973. His file reflects he is an excellent employee with whom his superiors have had no problems.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-107060-6843
ENCLOSURE

Attached herewith are the results of interviews with
[REDACTED] Columbia, South
Carolina, [REDACTED] Columbia, South
Carolina; and [REDACTED] Lexington,
South Carolina.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 2, 1969

[redacted], home address [redacted], Columbia, South Carolina, was interviewed at his place of residence. He subsequently furnished the following information:

In November, 1963, a little over one week before President JOHN F. KENNEDY traveled to Dallas, Texas, he was employed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, as a truck driver for the Post Engineers, Sanitary Department. On an unrecalled date shortly before the assassination, he was at a gas station on Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where vehicles under the control of the Post Engineers were refueled. At that particular time there were two men at that station. One was (First Name Unknown) [redacted] the operator of the station and (First Name Unknown) [redacted] who, at that particular time was employed in the stove repair section of the Post Engineers, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. When [redacted] arrived the two men were talking. [redacted] was telling [redacted] that if President KENNEDY goes to Dallas, Texas, he would be killed. [redacted] at that time, asked [redacted] how it would be done. At that point, [redacted] allegedly told [redacted] there was "only one road leading from the airport in Dallas to the central business section of Dallas. [redacted] also advised in traveling to town from the airport, one must go under a "tunnel" and that it is a possibility that President could or would be killed by a shot from a "tall building". [redacted] assumed that [redacted] was stating that President KENNEDY would, in fact, be shot in that manner and at that location. During that same conversation [redacted] advised that [redacted] told him that some "crackpot" would take the blame for killing President KENNEDY even though a man named "Clém Bertrand" or someone of a similar sounding name would actually be the instigator of it. [redacted] also advised "LBJ" could also be behind such an assassination attempt. [redacted] advised he paid little attention to these comments at that time.

[redacted] advised during that particular period of time, in or about November, 1963, "a lot of soldiers and other people" working at Fort Jackson, "knew" that President KENNEDY would be assassinated. [redacted] never said anything of this to anyone as

On 4/23/69 at Columbia, S. C. File # Columbia 175-21

by SA ANTHONY B. DEVITZ/bc Date dictated 4/30/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

he did not think these people were serious about the matter.

After the actual assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas, in November, 1963, [redacted] advised he again met [redacted] and asked him how he knew that President KENNEDY would be assassinated in Dallas, Texas. At that time, [redacted] denied he ever predicted the assassination of President KENNEDY and accused [redacted] of trying to start trouble for him.

Thereafter, [redacted] did not tell "many people" about it, meaning the above, for fear of being hurt. However, shortly after the assassination in question he unsuccessfully attempted to contact local Federal authorities to report the above. After one unsuccessful attempt he forgot about the whole matter until recently when he heard of the trial in New Orleans, Louisiana, of CLAY SHAW on a charge of conspiracy related to the assassination of President KENNEDY. During this particular trial [redacted] heard the name of "Clem Bertrand" mentioned and thereafter again decided to call the FBI which he did on March 17, 1969.

As far as [redacted] can determine, [redacted] still works at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, but had been transferred from the Post Engineers to the United States Army Hospital at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, as a cook or baker. [redacted] described [redacted] as being a white male; age 40 to 45; height 5'8"; weight 200 pounds; hair brown.

[redacted] believes that [redacted] is also still employed at Fort Jackson with the Post Engineers. He described [redacted] as being a white male; age 50 to 55; height 5'6"; weight 155 pounds; hair bald; characteristics wears glasses.

During the course of the above interview with [redacted] it was determined he is described as follows:

Sex:	Male
Race:	Negro
Date of Birth:	July 11, 1924
Place of Birth:	[redacted], South Carolina
Height:	5'6"
Wdght:	185
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown

Complexion:	Medium
Build:	Husky
Marital Status:	Married to [REDACTED] since 1959
Children:	1 child - [REDACTED] age 15
Military Service:	Served in the United States Army from 1950 - 1953, at which time he was honorably discharged. He served under Army Serial Number [REDACTED]
Social Security #:	[REDACTED]
Arrest Record:	None
Medical Record:	Advises was hospitalized only one time that being for diabetes after being released from the United States Army
Employment:	Self employed [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Columbia, South Carolina. [REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 6, 1969

1

[redacted] home address [redacted] Columbia, South Carolina, was interviewed at the office of CID, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. At the beginning of the interview, [redacted] was advised by SA DEVITZ of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the interview. He was also advised by SA DEVITZ that he need make no statement but any statements he does make could be used against him in a court of law. He was further advised of his right to consult with an attorney of his own choice or anyone else before making any statements and that he could terminate the interview at any time to secure legal advice. Thereafter he furnished the following information orally in response to questions asked of him. He has been employed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, since 1952. In November, 1963, he was occupied as a plumber in the Plumbing Shop of the Post Engineers Section, Fort Jackson. In 1967, he transferred to the Kitchen Equipment Repair Section of the Post Engineers, Fort Jackson. He is currently employed in that latter section. He is familiar with another civilian employee at Fort Jackson named [redacted] who, in November, 1963, was employed with the Post Engineers at their service station on Fort Jackson. He also is vaguely familiar with an individual named [redacted] from Columbia, South Carolina. However, he does not recall himself being involved in a discussion with [redacted] or anyone else in or about November, 1963, wherein it was predicted by himself or anyone else that President JOHN F. KENNEDY would be assassinated in Dallas, Texas. He has no information available to him relative to anyone involved in the prediction of this assassination or participation in the assassination.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	September 22, 1909
Place of Birth:	Columbia, South Carolina
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	125
Hair:	Gray
Eyes:	Blue

On 4/28/69 at Fort Jackson, S. C. File # Columbia 175-21
by SA ANTHONY B. DEVITZ and
SA JOHN R. McELIGOT/bc abd/bc Date dictated 4/30/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CO 175-21

2

Complexion:

Ruddy

Build:

Slender

Social Security #:

Marital Status:

Married to

1013 Woodrow Street,
Columbia, South Carolina

Military Service:

United States Army, 1945 - 1946

under Army Serial Number

Received honorable discharge

Arrest Record:

None

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 6, 1969

[redacted] home address [redacted] Lexington, South Carolina, was interviewed at the office of CID, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. At the beginning of the interview, [redacted] was advised by SA DEVITZ of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the interview. He was further advised SA DEVITZ that he need make no statements relative to the subject matter at hand but any statements he does make could be used against him in a court of law. He was also advised of his rights to consult with an attorney of his choice or anyone else before making any statements and it is his privilege to terminate the interview at any time for the purpose of securing legal advice. Thereafter he furnished the following information orally in response to questions asked him.

He has been employed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, since November, 1961, following his retirement in February, 1960, from the United States Navy after 20 years service. In November, 1963, he was occupied in the Solid Fuels Section, Post Engineers, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. In this capacity he would tend the service station of the Post Engineers, Fort Jackson, for a period of one hour every morning and every afternoon in order to issue gasoline to vehicles of the Post Engineers. Since 1964, however, he has been employed in the Bakery Shop of the United States Army Hospital, Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

He very vaguely recalls present or former employees at Fort Jackson named [redacted] and [redacted]. However, he does not recall ever participating in a conversation with these individuals or anyone else in or about November, 1963, wherein it was predicted that President JOHN F. KENNEDY would be assassinated in Dallas, Texas. The only time he was ever in Dallas, Texas, was while he was in the United States Navy in the 1950's. He knows nothing about the travel routes from the airport to the downtown section of Dallas. He denied having any information relative to the assassination of President KENNEDY or of any one's prediction prior to the assassination that the assassination would, in fact, take place.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male

On 4/28/69 at Fort Jackson, S. C.

File # C015/1/69

by SA ANTHONY B. DEVITZ and
SA JOHN R. McELIGOT/bc

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI and is loaned to your agency.

Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:
Complexion:
Build:
Social Security
Number:
Marital Status:

August 12, 1923
Augusta, Georgia
6'2"
185
Brown
Blue
Ruddy
Huskey

Married to

[REDACTED], Lexington, South
Carolina

Military Service:

Retired with 20 years' Service from
the United States Navy as a Chief
Commissary Steward, Navy Serial

Arrest Record:

None

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS;

FILE NO. 63-109068

SERIAL NO. 6844 INC + 079

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

170

Army

REFERRAL

Dear Mr. Hoover.

I am writing you on the subject of the Warren Report. After extensive study, it is my opinion that the facts + interrelated events are not justified in the conclusions made by the Warren Commission investigating the death of John F. Kennedy. My disagreement with the "Report" stems from these facts:

1. I disagree with the number of shots said to have been fired. I feel there were at least 5 shots fired.

2. I disagree with the identity of the murder weapons, and with the said location where the Report says the gun was found.

3. Finally, I disagree with the said location from which the assassin shot the President. I feel it was a cross-bulge.

ITC/PP
3-13-68

22
1st
- 3 17-68
11/21/68

The question I propose to you
Mr. Hoover, is why hasn't
any re-investigation been made

I would like to know
your opinion on the subject and
your reason for lack of action

I thank you for your
cooperation and prompt attention
to the matter

Sincerely Yours
George L. MacEwan III

MAY 15 10 08 AM '69

REC'D - 204-100HS

MAY 15 '69

TRUE COPY

Dear. Mr. Hoover.

I am writing you on the subject of the Warren Report. After extensive study, it is my opinion that the facts & interrelating events are not justified in the conclusions made by the Warren Commission investigating the death of John F. Kennedy. My disagreement with the "Report" stem from these facts:

1. I disagree with the numbers of shots said to been fired. I feel there were at least 5 shots fired.
2. I disagree with the identity of the muder weapon's, and with the said location were the Report say's the gun was found.
3. Finally, I disagree with the said location from which the Assassin's shot the President. I feel it was a cross fire. The question I propose to you Mr. Hoover, is why hasn't any re-investigation been made?

I would like to know your opinion on the subject and
your reson for lack of action.

Thank you for your cooperation and prompt attention
to the matter.

1ST-116

REC 37

Sincerrly Your's

/s/

George L. Mac Ewan III 5 MAY 20 1969

George Mac Ewan III
1554 W. Washington St.
Milwaukee, Wis.
53204

17C 116
5-19-69
ack: and
mhc/oe

157-118

May 19, 1969

REC 37

62-107060-6845

Mr. George L. MacEwan III
1554 West Washington Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204

Dear Mr. MacEwan:

Your letter was received on May 15th.

At the request of President Johnson, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to the appropriate authorities. Since the FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports, I am unable to be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
MAY 19 1969
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

MHB:sae (3)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

55 MAY 26 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

du

D

edm

Wash
gen

6/6

mar

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO.

62-109060

SERIAL NO.

6846

PAGE NO.

2

NO. OF PAGES

SECTION NO.

170

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

REFERRAL

Memorandum

89

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5-1-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FRANK E. CHATELANAT
VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY
REQUEST FOR COOPERATION AND
INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR

BACKGROUND:

In my memorandum to you of 4-2-69, it was noted that captioned individual, by letter of 3-29-69, had requested an interview with the Director and some of the Agents involved in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy for the purpose of discussing some of the issues that have been raised surrounding that investigation. His purpose for obtaining this information was in connection with a book he contemplates writing, and in which he would present both sides of the controversy surrounding the Warren Commission report. It was recommended and approved that the Director not see Mr. Chatelanat and that he be advised that the pressure of work precluded the Director or any of his associates from discussing this case with him.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS:

By letter of 4-26-69, Mr. Chatelanat writes again and requests the Director to reconsider his earlier decision not to see Chatelanat. He gives as the basis for the Director's changing his mind the fact that he, Chatelanat, would be able to cast Mr. Hoover and the FBI in a better light in that he feels that if his theory can be established it would offer a credible explanation for the apparent disappearance of the third bullet. He also notes that a number of individuals, including "Jim Garrison," have indicated that they will cooperate with him.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is still not felt that the Director, or any FBI representative should see Mr. Chatelanat to discuss this case with him.

in-absence
2. That attached letter be sent to Mr. Chatelanat advising him that it is still not possible to have the Director or other FBI representatives discuss this case with him.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Encl.

1 - Mr. Rosen - Encl.

1 - Tour Room - Encl.

1 - Mr. Bishop - Encl.

1 - Miss Holmes - Encl.

5 MAY 14 1969

NOT RECORDED

MAY 6 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

TG/c

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 4

60

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 5/21/69

FROM : SAC, Omaha (89-20) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

This is to advise that on this date (5/21/69), GERALD R. SHIDELER, Chief Special Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebraska, furnished me with a copy of a memo which he prepared today for EDD H. BAILEY, President of the Union Pacific Railroad. The memo, a copy of which is attached, indicates that on 5/20/69, SHIDELER had been called by SAM P. BERZON of Duluth, Minnesota, who claimed that he had been an undercover agent for District Attorney JIM GARRISON of New Orleans in connection with GARRISON's investigation of the captioned matter. BERZON reportedly called an official of the Union Pacific Railroad in Chicago and suggested that they investigate every aspect of the campaign train that former Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY had used prior to his assassination as he suggested this might have some bearing on GARRISON's past inquiries.

The significance of BERZON's information is not known at this point and this matter is being brought to the attention of the Bureau and appropriate offices for their information.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Minneapolis (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Omaha

PCY:lh
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ST-116

REC 4

62-109060-6847

62-109060

15 MAY 22 1969

EXP. PROC.

32 MAY 22 1969



59 JUN 5 - 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. F. J. Sullivan
Mr. E. C. Schaffer

G. R. Shideler -- 5-21-69

Omaha -- May 20, 1969

Mr. Shideler:

At 1:10 PM, date, spoke to Mr. Paul P. Berzon of Minneapolis, telephone area code 218-724-3721. Mr. Berzon stated that yesterday (5-19-69) he spoke to Ingalls in Chicago concerning a matter which was of interest to the Union Pacific Railroad, and that Mr. Ingalls advised him that he was only a lowly official and would not be able to do much about this matter. Mr. Berzon was of the opinion that Mr. Ingalls was disinterested and that although he had asked Mr. Ingalls to assist in proper people regarding this matter, he did not think Mr. Ingalls would do so.

Briefly Mr. Berzon related that he had been in undercover work for Jim Garrison of New Orleans in regard to the assassination plot of John F. Kennedy and that he thought it would be most wise for the Union Pacific to investigate all phases of the Campaign Train that Robert F. Kennedy used over the Union Pacific lines checking all stops and also determining if any unscheduled stops were made and that this information would be extremely important to Mr. Garrison's Chief Investigator, Louis Ivon, telephone area code 504-322-2414.

Berzon stated that although Shaw was acquitted of any involvement in the assassination, that this matter was far from being closed, and that he strongly suggested that we supply any information to Mr. Ivon and also to the Secret Service. This was a long distance call and Mr. Berzon had asked for the Railroad Police Department, telephone operator connecting him with extension 3271.

C. W. S.

Ingalls is mentioned in Mr. Shaffer's note to me. Ingalls is employed in Chicago and properly identified as E. E. Ingalls, Chief Clerk to the General Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad.

I have given a copy of the above memo to Mr. Paul Young, Special Agent in charge of FBI, Omaha.

62-107100-6847

G. R. S.

ENCLOSURE

Friedman

ent

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 171

COPY 2

62-109060-6848

CHANGED TO

62-116887-X1

⁶⁰⁰⁹
FEB 17 1976

47/1112

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6849

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

171

R.C.M.P.

REFERRAL

62-109060-6850

62-116887-X2

6851

CHANGED TO

X

^{F-407}
FEB 17 1976

ej/mx

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC. Transmittal Slip

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES

SECTION NO.

171

RCMP

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 6/4/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
AT DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum
reflecting information received from DAVID G. ROMO, which the
Bureau may desire to disseminate.

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas
RPG:tle
(4)

ENCLOSURE

1 cc USSS
1 cc Dept RAO
Crim Div
6/9/69
b-KMR

REC 4

62-109060 6852

JUN 7 1969

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 JUN 12 1969



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
June 4, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
AT DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Under date of June 3, 1969, a letter dated June 2, 1969, was received from David G. Romo. The entire contents of this letter together with its enclosure follows.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI contain no information concerning David G. Romo, and no contact has been made with him for further interview. Receipt of his letter has been acknowledged.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 200
1810 Commerce
Dallas, Texas 75201

June 2, 1969

Dear Sir:

On November 22, 1963 when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, I was parked almost immediately behind the Texas School Book Depository building.

I'm sorry I did not report this at the time, but I figured at that time that you had enough witnesses. Saturday I related this to a friend of mine from California, who helped film a documentary on the life of Mr. Kennedy, and he suggested I report this to you even at this time.

Also, with all the different versions that are being published which seem to contradict the Warren Report, I thought you may want to take what information I can furnish.

I had just driven from a spot on Cedar Springs and Harwood where I had seen the President and the motorcade, and I was trying to find a spot to park where I could see Mr. Kennedy again in the downtown area.

I drove to the corner of Record and Pacific streets facing the rear of the Texas School Book Depository building, and I looked up and down the railroad tracks and along side the buildings looking for a parking space. Not being able to see one, I parked there for a few minutes trying to decide what to do. Attached is a diagram indicating where I was parked.

I looked south on Record Street for the motorcade and saw one of the big buses crossing Record at Main, and knowing the buses were at the end of the motorcade; I realized it was too late to see the President again, even if I found a place to park. I knew nothing of the shooting at the time, and heard no shots. I decided to turn around and go to the front of the Trade Mart so I drove to Lamar Street and went under the Continental underpass heading west. As I came under the Stemmons freeway I saw the limousine speeding overhead, and still didn't realize anything was wrong.

While I was parked at the corner of Record and Pacific, and facing the rear of the Texas School Book Depository, I saw no one leaving the building, no one moving a car or truck. I did see a man walking between the railroad tracks headed East toward Lamar between Record and Lamar. He was heavy set and dressed in blue overalls and looked like a farmer. He didn't seem to be in a hurry. Other than this man I didn't see anyone else.

If you need further information, please call me at LA6-3500 or DA8-4808.

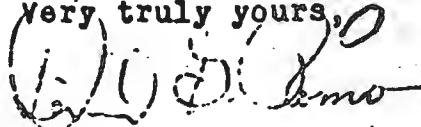
Special Agent in Charge, F. B. I.

June 2, 1969

If this was important to you at the time, I want to apologize.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. G. Romo", written over a circular stamp that is partially obscured.

David G. Romo

6/2/69

N

Texas School Book Depository

Rear of Building

Houston St.

DAVE Romo's CAR.

Record

Elm

Man seen here

Austin

AmAR

Cliff
Alford

Diagram of spot where
DAVE Romo was parked
ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963
-4*- About the time of the assassination
of President JOHN F. Kennedy

REC 25

June 9, 1969

Colonel William H. Hanson, USAF (Retired)
124 Cadillac Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78213

Dear Colonel Hanson:

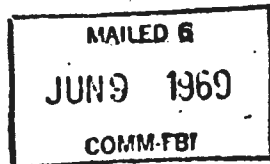
On May 31st I received the copy of your
book, "The Shooting of John F. Kennedy," which you
inscribed to me. Your thoughtfulness in sending this
to me is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

1 - San Antonio J. Edgar Hoover
ReBucal 6-5-69 and urcal 6-6-69.

NOTE: Colonel Hanson could not be identified in Bufiles. The General Investigative Division has reviewed this book and it contains no unfavorable comments concerning the Bureau. Colonel Hanson has established a new theory that all three shots fired at President Kennedy hit the President, although the Warren Commission could account for only two bullets hitting him. A separate memorandum concerning the review will be prepared by the General Investigative Division. San Antonio Office advised indices negative regarding AWT:cs (3) Colonel Hanson and no derogatory information known to Credit Bureau. He was born 12-21-12 and is a retired Colonel from the Air Force.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



5 JUN 17 1969
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 2, 1969

The attached book, "The Shooting of John F. Kennedy One Assassin Three Shots, Three Hits, No Misses, by William H. Hanson was sent to the Director from Colonel William H. Hanson, USAF (Ret), 124 Cadillac Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78213.

Inscription therein reads as follows:

"To:

J. Edgar Hoover

Your information and reference -

William H. Hanson
Colonel, USAF (Ret)"

Reference is made to the FBI on pages 75 and 168.

hcv

Colonel William H. Hanson, USAF (Ret)

124 Cadillac Drive,

San Antonio, Texas 78213

J. Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice Building

Washington, D. C. 20535

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. BISHOP _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. FELT _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

125 DIRECT

25 MAY 3

6853

6/6/69

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach (Room 2256 JB)
1 - Mr. Goble

To: SAC, Minneapolis

From: Director, FBI

INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel 6/4/69.

Your airtel 9/20/68 captioned "DEMCON" with enclosed LHM answers questions raised in reBuairtel, hence no reply to reBuairtel is necessary.

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy)

TNG:as
(6)

NOTE:

In reBuairtel we asked MP to advise concerning subject's allegation that he was interviewed in September, 1968, concerning New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. In its airtel of 9/20/68 and accompanying LHM, MP advised of interview with [REDACTED] in September, 1968, wherein he spoke of stopping in New Orleans at the office of Attorney John Garrison. [REDACTED] is mentally disturbed. The MP airtel of 9/20/68 explains the questions raised in reBuairtel. MPairtel 9/20/68 not available when Buairtel 6/4/69 dispatched.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED

192 JUN 9 1969

JUN 18 1969

6/6/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (175-NEW) (C)

ALAN M. PEDILLA
THREAT AGAINST THE
PRESIDENT

Re Phoenix teletype to Bureau, 6/6/69.

Enclosed are the original and seven copies of
a LHM concerning captioned matter. The LHM is self-
explanatory.

Phoenix indices are negative.

Agent JAMES E. LE GETTE, Secret Service, Phoenix,
notified telephonically at 11:24 AM, 6/6/69, by SA BURTON H.
JENSEN.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Phoenix

LEJ/itf
(3)

NOT RECORDED
123 JUN 12 1969

10 JUN 23 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
June 6, 1969

ALEX M. PEDILLA

On June 6, 1969, at 11:15 AM, Mr. Norris Johnson, U.S. Civil Service Commission, 44 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona, telephonically notified SA Burton H. Jensen of the Phoenix FBI Office that on June 4, 1969 at approximately 1:30 PM, Alex M. Pedilla stated to Gene Hahn, Information Girl, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Phoenix, that, "I ought to perforate Nixon's head like I did the Kennedys."

Mr. Johnson advised that Mr. Pedilla was in their office for the purpose of applying for a job. On the application completed by Mr. Pedilla, Mr. Pedilla included the following information:

Address	414 West Roosevelt Phoenix, Arizona
Social Security No.	525-78-3752
Past employment	Communications Technician, United States Navy, High Security Clearance - discharged
	Grocery Store, San Antonio, New Mexico
	Western Union Telegraph, 1964 - 1968 - left because of discrimination in management

Mr. Pedilla called Mr. Johnson "sub-human," and Mr. Johnson stated he called the girls in the office "bigots" and "white trash."

ENCLOSURE

62 70 1040

ALEX M. PEDILLA

Gene Hahn stated that three other men who were applying for jobs were in the room at the time Mr. Pedilla made his statements, but she could not identify any of them.

Agent James E. LeGette, Secret Service, Phoenix, Arizona, was telephonically informed of the above information at 11:24 AM on June 6, 1969.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. K. A. Raupach (2256)
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

June 4, 1969

Airtel

To: SAC, Minneapolis

From: Director, FBI

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a copy of Naval Investigative Service "Memorandum for the Record," dated 5/26/69, concerning subject, which was furnished Bureau Liaison by a representative of the Navy.

Bufiles reveal [REDACTED] is "apparently mentally unstable." Bufiles contain a number of references to [REDACTED] however, none of these references concern the assassination of President Kennedy and none concern the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Minneapolis advise fully concerning [REDACTED] allegation that he was interviewed in 9/68 by SA Walton (apparently referring to Assistant Senior Resident Agent Robert E. Walton, Duluth, Minnesota) concerning the "events in Chicago" and New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

Note that in paragraph three of the enclosure it is reported that [REDACTED] mentioned being in contact concerning this matter with the FBI in Duluth.

Handle immediately and designate reply to the attention of Room 818, 9th and D Building.

Enclosure
TNG:mk1
(6)

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

44
PUS
JUL 2 1969

DUPLICATE YELLOW

112926

IN

Airtel to SAC, Minneapolis

RE: [REDACTED]

NOTE:

On 5/29/69, Liaison Agent Fitzgerald received a copy of the enclosure from the Navy. This Navy memorandum reported a telephone call from Duluth, Minnesota, from [REDACTED] alleging that he, [REDACTED] had formerly worked for Garrison in New Orleans. [REDACTED] further alleged that in 9/68 he was questioned by SA Walton as indicated above. We should determine if there is any substance to [REDACTED] allegation, and if so, what the facts are.

6/5/69

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION,
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-4104)(C)

SUBJECT: JOHN W. CANCLER
CR; INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter.

For the information of the Bureau:

On 5/21/69, JOHN W. CANCLER, Louisiana State Penitentiary, (LSP), Angola, La., was interviewed by MICHAEL BARON who identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. CANCLER furnished information regarding an alleged narcotic dealer in New Orleans, La., who is transporting Turpen Hydrate from Mississippi to New Orleans, La. This information was furnished to the Bureau of Narcotics by separate letter copy designated to this office.

Mr. CANCLER then proceeded to discuss the reason for his incarceration and the fact that he was framed by New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON and that his trial was held in such a way that his Civil Rights were violated. He talked at length regarding his dealings with Mr. GARRISON in that he assisted Mr. GARRISON on many occasions, procured girls for Mr. GARRISON and other prominent Louisiana political figures, was involved in the CLAY SHAW trial, etc.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 11)
2 - New Orleans

MB/cp
(5)

62-107060-
NOT
201 JUN 23 1969

ENCLOSURE

55 JUN 30 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107060-12658

It was noted that CANCLER rambled disconnectedly and jumped from topic to topic and was often incoherent. When CANCLER was asked why he wanted to talk to an FBI Agent he answered that he should be allowed to finish his story and it would be obvious. CANCLER was specifically asked as to how his civil rights were violated and he stated that he had a list of violations and furnished the list of violations to SA MICHAEL BARON. However, before this Agent left Louisiana State Penitentiary grounds he was recontacted by CANCLER who stated that he had located an attorney to fight his case and requested the list of violations he had furnished. The list was returned to CANCLER and Mr. CANCLER requested that no additional action be taken regarding the matter.

It is further noted that CANCLER stated that he had written to the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of United States, and the American Civil Liberties Union in Baton Rouge, La., and New Orleans, La., and was told that the above offices could not offer any assistance in his obtaining a new trial or release from custody.

Mr. CANCLER further stated that one HUGH ANESWORTH, Editor, NEWSWEEK Magazine, Houston, Texas, Division, was furnished by him (CANCLER) a notebook regarding Mr. GARRISON's attempts to get him to burglarize persons homes in connection with the CLAY SHAW case in New Orleans, La.

The letter from Mr. CANCLER, dated 5/26/69, mentioned in the attached letterhead memorandum contained a sentence as follows:

"I have also wrote to Mr. Hugh Aynesworth telling him to let yur office have access to what we were talking about. His business address is 1259 Tenneco Bldg., Houston, Texas 77002."

NO 62-4104/cp

It is further noted that during the interview with Mr. CANCLER on 5/21/69, he stated that he had been contacted by numerous newspaper and television reporters regarding his part of the CLAY SHAW case in New Orleans, La., and offered financial and legal assistance for his story. Included in the reporters who contacted Mr. CANCLER were Mr. WALTER SHERIDEN, NBC Television, and Mr. HUGH AYNESWORTH, Newsweek Magazine, Houston, Texas, Division.

Mr. CANCLER stated that he had furnished Mr. AYNESWORTH a great deal of information regarding Mr. GARRISON and the CLAY SHAW case but was evasive, not comprehensive jumping from topic to topic. He did state that he had furnished a notebook to Mr. AYNESWORTH regarding his dealings with Mr. GARRISON.

Copies of letterhead memorandum have been furnished to USA, New Orleans, La., and Departmental Attorney, New Orleans, La.

In view of the known unreliability of JOHN W. CANCLER and his part in the CLAY SHAW case in New Orleans, La., no lead is being set out to interview Mr. AYNESWORTH, Newsweek; Editor, Houston, Texas, UACB.

It is further noted that in view of Mr. CANCLER's having previously furnished information regarding his alleged violations of his Civil Rights to the U.S. Department of Justice, American Civil Liberties Union, no action is being taken regarding the alleged violations of Mr. CANCLER's civil rights.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

June 6, 1969

JOHN W. CANCLER

On May 21, 1969, John W. Cancler, Louisiana State Penitentiary (LSP), Angola, Louisiana, was contacted after he had previously contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation requesting an Agent contact him as he had information of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Cancler furnished information regarding an alleged narcotics dealer in New Orleans, Louisiana, who was reportedly transporting narcotics from Mississippi to New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Cancler then proceeded to discuss the reason for his incarceration and alleged that his civil rights had been violated. Mr. Cancler rambled disconnectedly, jumped from topic to topic and was often incoherent regarding his alleged civil rights violations.

Mr. Cancler was asked specifically as to how his civil rights were violated and he stated that he had a list of violations. Mr. Cancler furnished the list of violations of his civil rights, however, before the Agent left the grounds of the LSP he was recontacted by Mr. Cancler who stated that he located an attorney to his case and requested the list of violations he had furnished be returned to him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JOHN W. CANCLER

By letter dated May 26, 1969, from John W. Cancler, LSP # 66941 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which letter read in part as follows:

"Enclosed is a copy of the violations I contend were imposed upon me as you requested that I send you.

"In reference to # 7. That after Mr. Floyd was excused because of his statement before the other eleven remaining Jurors. It is impossible for the remaining jurors to disregard and wipe Mr. Floyd's statement from their minds. Also enclosed is a recent ruling by a U.S. District Judge stating that this cannot be done. This being the case, it is my contentions that I could not receive the fair and impartial trial that the sixth ammendment guarantees all citizens. As for # 9 I cite the Mitchell V U.S. (1958) decision.

"Under each number I will cite what Amendment I contend was violated.

"In acknowledging this letter please send the newspaper clipping back."

"Yours Very Truly

"John W. Cancler"

JOHN W. CANCLER

"P.S.

"I, Fifth Amendment also Fourteenth II. Miranda decision III Same IV, Fourteenth Amendment also 8th Amendment V, Same VI. Same VII, Same and Sixth Amendment VIII, 14th Amendment IX mentioned above X You read the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on this 5-21-69 XI 14th Amendment XII Same XIII Same XIV Same XV Same XVI Same XVII Same XVIII Same XIX Same XX Same"

"All of these may or may not apply to the Amendments indicated. I'm not a lawyer and therefore subject to mistakes. I do not know this 'I haven't been accorded my constitutional rights by those who are supposed to know"

The letter enclosed the attached list of alleged violations of Mr. Cancler's civil rights:

1. The legality of the present Orleans Parish District Attorney's methods of accepting felony charges; either by signing a bill of information or by presenting a bill of information to a Grand Jury for acceptance or denial. These current methods raise serious legal questions, as to whether the following are so: (a) if the District Attorney's office feels that they have enough evidence to present and get an indictment, they will present it before a Grand Jury and let 12 men decide; (b) if, however, the District Attorney feels the case is weak and that he cannot get an indictment, he can sign a bill of information and get an indictment. This gives the District Attorney unlimited power.

This plaintiff's contention is that, in effect, this system constitutes a dual method of charging persons in (or with) felonious crimes and therefore discriminates against individuals and does not accord them due process of law. If the preceding contention is true, then there are two separate systems or methods by which a person can be bound over for trial in Orleans Parish Courts and, in view of recent Supreme Court ruling that anything separate cannot be equal when it pertains to an individual's rights and the Amendment XIV of the Constitution which guarantees its citizens equal protection under the law, it is this defendant's contention that he was not accorded due process of law.

2. Defendant was held Incarcerated, Wednesday, November 17, 1966, in the District Attorney's office, by Detective George Eckart, for one hour or more. At this time, Patrolman Albert Etteimino and another Patrolman were filing charges in the Detective Bureau. Alvin Coer, Assistant District Attorney accepted these charges and the bond was set at \$10,000.00 and Defendant was released to Patrolman Etteimino for booking.
3. After arrest in Orleans Parish District Attorney's office, I was not advised of my rights before Officer Etteimino began questioning me, nor was I advised of my rights while in the patrol car on my way to being booked, nor while being booked at the 2nd District Police Station.
4. I was propositioned by Officer Etteimino about signing a confession and promised that my bond would remain set at \$10,000.00, if I co-operated. The patrolman then said that if I did not co-operate, then he wouldn't be surprised if my bond were raised "sky high". Within one hour, my bond was re-set at \$50,000.00, before being incarcerated in the Parish Prison.
5. I was also propositioned by members of the District Attorney's office (Investigative Staff) after December 19, 1966 (will elaborate about Skilstone and others).
6. Even though out on bond, defendant was incarcerated in Parish Prison before and during trial (February 16, 1967), while there was no complaint from the Bondsmen, the General Bonding Company. The Judge Oliver J. Schulinkamp gave no reason for this.
7. A Mr. Floyd, Juror, made statements in front of the remaining 11 jurors (said statements were prejudicial), after being accepted by both sides in the issue (defendant asked counsel to move for a mistrial, but was ignored).
8. Assistant District Attorney's (Richard V. Burnes) opening statement, with all state witnesses present in the Court (this was over my objections to counsel Bruce Waltzer).
9. Defendant wasn't allowed to discharge paid counsel by trial Judge (Schulinkamp) who did not ask my reasons for wanting to discharge counsel (Waltzer), even though counsel cited Mitchell vs. U.S. decision, forcing defendant to go to trial with counsel he had discharged (in Judge's Chambers, February 17, 1967).

10. Defendant wasn't allowed to confront and cross-examine all witnesses against himself (U.S. Supreme Court decision regarding criminal cases and defendant's rights in same), to-wit: Police Officers who compiled evidence and presented an affidavit to District Attorney's office and were mentioned in Prosecution's opening statement.
11. The use of unrelated testimony.
12. No bail allowed after conviction (which in effect discourages appealing by defendant).
13. Donnell Carroll's confession should have been heard by a Jury to determine its merit. Trial Judge was sole judge of this confession. Trial Judge also showed bias in this case (this is still another contention on part of defendant).
14. Defendant was charged, arraigned and tried as a multiple offender (197-787-F) and was forced to be sole witness against myself, without benefit of a jury and was found guilty as charged. This was a separate bill of information and not related to the actual case (196-786-F), a charge of Simple Burglary.
15. Sentence was pronounced out of ^{my} presence; when defendant informed Milton Brenner (defendant's appeal attorney) that he was not present at time sentence was rendered, he (Mr. Brenner) refused to do anything about this and, in fact, tried to pacify defendant by attempting to justify the illegality because of the Trial Judge's illness, because of all this, defendant was rendered ineffective assistance of counsel, in contravention of defendant's rights under the Constitution of the United States.
16. False testimony was inserted, said testimony being contrary to trial transcript, in the State's brief to the Louisiana Supreme Court.
17. Transcript of Defendant's trial (196-786-F) was not made available to himself, even after repeated requests, so that he could prepare an appeal (contrary to U.S. Supreme Court rulings pertaining to such matters of appeal rights). This included transcript of Motion for New Trial re both 196-786-F and 197-787-F--said transcript was also (a copy thereof) not made available.
18. Was informed by trial counsel (Waltner) that there was "no transcript made of my trial
19. Was informed by appeal counsel (Milton Brenner), that there were only "partial segments of transcript (of the bills of exception only), and after mailing me copies of two (2) the three (3) copies of bills of exceptions, said that, as far as he knew, these were the only portions of the trial transcription in existence.
20. In Defendant's attempt for Writ of Certiorari to the Louisiana Supreme Court, Defendant was refused copies of transcript of previously mentioned (numbered) trials, said refusal being made by Court Clerk Harold Moise, Jr., after I had explained that I wanted said copies and that I needed them as I was acting on my own behalf (as my own attorney). While applying for the previously mentioned writ, there was a time limit and that "cert papers" were required to be mailed by that Court Clerk, to the U.S. Supreme Court and was also informed that the State of Louisiana did not have funds to mail said requested papers to the U.S. Supreme Court. The result of all this was that I was prevented from filing my Writ of Certiorari.

NOTE--On November 17, 1966 (see paragraphs three -3-, four -4- and, possibly other paragraphs within this statement), there was no Magistrate in Orleans Parish.

JOHN W. CANCLER

Mr. Cancler also enclosed the attached newspaper clipping which is marked as pertaining to his case:

May 7, 1969

Morning Advocate

Dahmer Case

Prosecution

Hests Effort

MERIDIAN, Miss. (AP) — Federal Judge Dan Russell declared a mistrial Tuesday for Lawrence Byrd, one of 11 defendants in the Vernon Dahmer firebomb case.

After the government rested its case against the teen, charged with conspiracy in the attack, Judge Russell declared the mistrial. The judge had issued instructions earlier that Byrd's name should not be used but former FBI agent William Dukes mentioned his name in testimony Monday.

Byrd's attorney, Guy Walker of Laurel, moved for a mistrial immediately, but Judge Russell reserved his ruling until Tuesday.

"It would be important for the court to instruct the jury and completely wipe it (Byrd's name) out of their minds," Russell said, "and that can't be done."

Dukes' testimony revealed government efforts to get before the jury what the government called a confession by Cecil Sessum that he took part in the conspiracy to firebomb the Dahmer home and grocery the morning of Jan. 10, 1966. Dahmer suffered fatal internal burns in the attack.

Dahmer, a Negro, had been encouraging Negroes to register as voters. The government contended the conspiracy by the Ku Klux Klanmen followed Dahmer's voter registration work.

Travis Buckley, former Jasper County prosecuting attorney, testified that he had been in Washington with other Mississippi lawyers the night of Jan. 8, 1967.

He said he was there representing 24 persons called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Buckley said he had never been a member of the Klan but he admitted he had been convicted of kidnap.

The kidnap involved a man the government said was abducted in an effort to extort a statement to be used by the defense in the Dahmer case.

Robert H. Larson of Laurel testified he had been a partner of defendant Sam H. Bowers in the pinball business from 1954-68.

He said he was an Army Reserve officer with top government security clearance and he had never been a member of the Klan nor "had any information that Sam Bowers was a member . . ."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (62-3114) (RUC)

DATE: 6/17/69

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Omaha letter to Bureau dated 5/21/69.

For the information of the Bureau and all listed offices, the [redacted] of Duluth, Minnesota, is undoubtedly identical to [redacted] of Duluth who has been known to Secret Service, Minneapolis, since July, 1964. [redacted] is apparently mentally unstable. He resides with his parents in Duluth and they advised Bureau Agents on 9/13/68 that [redacted] was suffering from a "mental nervous sickness", that he constantly reads newspapers and magazines, forms opinions and whenever he does he writes letters or makes long distance phone calls informing people of his beliefs and opinions. *PA*

In view of the above, no further inquiry is being made in this matter.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas
- 1 - Chicago
- 1 - New Orleans
- 1 - Omaha (89-20)
- 2 - Minneapolis
- (1 - 62-3157)

AJS:lkp
(8)

REC 13 62-109060 6854

EX-115

54 JUN 26 1969



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 6/13/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in the New Orleans States-Item concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 82

JUN 16 1969

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

70 JUN 26 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Charges Must Stand, Alcock Argues

Dismissal of perjury charges against Clay L. Shaw would "forever immunize all defendants who testify falsely" at their trials, Assistant Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said today.

Alcock filed two separate pleadings before Criminal District Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara relating to the charges against Shaw, who the state claims lied at his conspiracy trial earlier this year.

Filed today were an amended bill of information against Shaw and an answer to a motion by Shaw's attorneys to quash the charges.

JUDGE O'HARA heard Alcock's motions and gave the defense until July 11 to file further pleadings.

Shaw was acquitted March 1 of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's charge that he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy. The state claims Shaw testified falsely during that trial that he never knew Lee Harvey Oswald or David William Ferrie.

In his amended bill of information, Alcock changed the earlier charge to say Shaw "intentionally" lied, and to add that he made the alleged misstatements "under oath."

IN THE ANSWER to the motion to quash, Alcock denied a defense claim that the jury's general verdict of not guilty on the conspiracy charge made immaterial the issue of whether Shaw knew Ferrie or Oswald.

The answer also denied that the perjury charges place Shaw in double jeopardy for the same alleged offense.

Alcock argued that the Legislature in writing the perjury laws never intended to immunize defendants who win acquittals from prosecution if they testify falsely.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

ST/ TES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-11-69

Edition: RPD FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below).

Alcock Defends Shaw Charges

Dismissal of perjury charges against Clay L. Shaw would "forever immunize all defendants who testify falsely" at their trials, Assistant Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said today.

Alcock filed two separate pleadings before Criminal District Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara relating to the charges against Shaw, who the state claims lied at his conspiracy trial earlier this year.

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In his amended bill of in-

formation, Alcock changed the earlier charge to say Shaw "intentionally" lied, and to add that he made the alleged misstatements "under oath."

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The answer also denied that the perjury charges place Shaw in double jeopardy for the same alleged offense.

Alcock argued that the Legislature in writing the perjury laws never intended to immunize defendants who win acquittals from prosecution if they testify ~~falsely~~.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-11-69

Edition: FIN/L

Author:

Editor:

GEORGE W. PEELY JR.
Title: SS/SSIN/TION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

or

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 7/2/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles
appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above
captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

REC 37

22 JUL 3 1969

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:bs
(5)

Approved: 7/10/69

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Shaw Lawyers Excused from Taking Stand

Clay L. Shaw took the witness stand in Criminal District Court again today and, as he did in his recent conspiracy trial, won his point.

Shaw, acquitted March 1 on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, was called as a witness in one of several legal proceedings still in court which arose from his trial.

Today's hearing was on a motion to quash a subpoena requiring Shaw's four attorneys to testify in the trial of Thomas Bethell, a former aide to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who is charged with unauthorized use of personal records.

GARRISON'S OFFICE charges Bethell showed Shaw attorney Sal Panzeca some of the state's files just before the Shaw trial.

Shaw testified today that he still faces a charge of perjury and does not want his attorneys testifying in court.

Judge Matthew S. Braniff upheld the contention that such testimony would violate the privileged lawyer-client relationship.

JUDGE BRANIFF, however, refused to throw out the charges as Bethell's attorney, Herbert Garon, had requested.

The judge rejected Garon's argument that the actions alleged against his client do not violate Louisiana law.

Garon took exception to the ruling and the judge gave him until Monday to file an appeal. Similarly, he gave ad hoc prosecutor Robert Ziblich until next Wednesday to appeal his decision on Shaw's attorneys.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-27-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: LITTLE G. COWAN

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

JUDGE EXCUSES SHAW LAWYERS

Testimony Not Required in Bethell Case

A Criminal District Court Judge ruled Friday that Clay L. Shaw's four attorneys do not have to testify in the trial of Thomas Bethell.

Bethell is accused of supplying the four attorneys with District Attorney Jim Garrison's trial memorandum in the conspiracy case involving Shaw.

Attorney Robert Zibilich, District Attorney ad hoc for the Bethell case, had issued subpoenas for attorneys F. Irving Dymond, William J. Wegmann, Edward F. Wegmann and Salvatore Panzeca.

However, Judge Matthew S. Braniff quashed the subpoenas, upholding the attorneys' arguments that the attorney-client privilege with respect to Shaw would prevent them from testifying.

Shaw was acquitted March 1 of a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

He still faces a perjury charge growing out of his trial, and took the witness stand Friday to testify that he does not want his attorneys subpoenaed for the Bethell case.

Bethell, up to the time of Shaw's trial, was a researcher in Garrison's office. He was later charged with unauthorized use of a moveable, namely Garrison's trial memorandum in the Shaw case.

TRIAL MEMORANDUM

Zibilich argued in vain that the trial memorandum was apart from anything Shaw might have told the lawyers.

"I may show them (Shaw's lawyers) a copy of the trial memorandum and ask them where they got it," Zibilich explained.

"The attorneys could answer the first questions and then claim the privilege if I

asked them anything about what Mr Shaw told them."

However, it was pointed out that the law defining the attorney-client privilege in Louisiana protects "any information" the attorney may have gotten by reason of being legal adviser to a client.

Bethell's trial, scheduled for Monday, was postponed to give Zibilich time to apply for appeal writs to the state supreme court on the judge's decision.

Judge Braniff also denied a motion to have the charge against Bethell thrown out.

Attorney Herbert J. Garon, who represents Bethell, argued that under the law the object which Bethell is accused of using must belong to "another."

LEGAL ENTITY

The word "another," he went on, is defined in this situation as "a person, a legal entity or a subdivision of the state," and the DA's office does not fall under any of these categories.

Zibilich argued that the DA's office would qualify as a subdivision of the state under the definition of the word "state."

Garon also argued that the memorandum "was not a thing subject to a larceny."

The DA's office knew what the memorandum contained or had other copies of it. Therefore, he argued, the DA's office could not be deprived of it, even temporarily.

Zibilich argued that "A movable has to be given the broadest interpretation — a pencil, a scrap of paper, anything."

The state has not specified exactly what Bethell is accused of illegally using. It could be the information contained in the memorandum, the paper it was written on, or a copy of the memorandum.

Garon was given until Monday morning to apply for appeal writs.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 23

SECTION 3

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-28-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-61

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 7/7/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the States-Item, New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning the above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

EX-101

REC 13

TAYLOR
6857

2 Bureau (Enc. 1) *ENCLOSURE*
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(5)

JUL 9 1969

66 JUL 22 1969

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

5-*[Signature]*
[Signature]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Appeals Decision on Shaw Counsel

The Louisiana Supreme Court was asked yesterday to decide if lawyers for Clay L. Shaw can be forced to testify in the case against a former aide to District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Thomas Bethell, the former Garrison assistant, has been charged with showing documents to Shaw's attorneys in connection with Shaw's trial.

Judge Matthew S. Braniff of Criminal District Court refused to allow testimony by Shaw's lawyers after Shaw testified on June 27 that he faces a perjury charge and does not want his lawyers testifying.

The testimony would violate the privileged lawyer-client relationship, according to Judge Braniff's ruling.

District Attorney Ad Hoc Robert J. Zibilich said the sole issue of the motion before the Supreme Court is whether the law on privilege between lawyer and client applies to Shaw.

The motion indicates the state is not seeking any information about Shaw or the defense of his cases and merely wants to know whether or not a document was received by them and, if so, when, where and from whom.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 13

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-3-69

Edition: RED COPY

Author:

Editor: WALTER G. COHEN

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 7/11/69

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a clipping from the "Van Nuys News," Van Nuys, California, 7/10/69, which is self-explanatory.

The above enclosure is being furnished to the Bureau for information.

② - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Los Angeles

JFS:elc
(3)

EC 46

JUL 14 1969

6858

19
3 JUL 1969

JSK

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Suit Asks \$1.5 Million for JFK Conspiracy Accusation

A man once accused of conspiracy in the John F. Kennedy murder yesterday filed a \$1,500,000 libel suit against several persons, including the author of a book critical of the 1963 assassination investigation.

The action was filed in Superior Court by Edgar Eugene Bradley, 50, West Coast representative for radio evangelist Dr. Carl McIntire.

Many Defendants

Bradley, of 12208 Emelita St., North Hollywood, won a long fight last Nov. 8 against being extradited to Louisiana to testify at New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison's investigation.

Named in his suit were Mark Lane, author of "White-

wash," the book critical of the Warren Commission report on President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963; Westinghouse Broadcast Co. and its radio and television station in San Francisco, and a group called the Assassination Inquiry Committee and members Dr. A. George Abbott, Prescott S. Nichols, Dr. Stephen Pauley and Jon Olson.

Files Personally

Also, the Los Angeles Free Press and its editor-publisher Art Kunkin; the New York Free Press and its co-publishers, Jack Banning and Kurt Brussel; Jay Singer, identified as a reporter for the New York Free Press; a man identified only as Wesley

Brice, and "Does one through 50."

Bradley, who filed the suit himself, said he was representative for the 20th Century Reformation Hour broadcast, a worldwide Christian reformation movement headed by Dr. McIntire and headquartered in Collingswood, N.J.

He charged the defendants had variously placed him in Dallas at the time of the assassination and had made or broadcast statements indicating he was connected in some way to the president's murder.

Resulted in Arrest

The Warren Commission said Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, who acted alone. Oswald was later killed by Jack Ruby, who is now dead.

Bradley claimed the statements resulted in Garrison issuing a warrant for his arrest.

Garrison issued the warrant and sought extradition of Bradley in December 1967.

After a fight of more than a year, Gov. Ronald Reagan held a hearing in Sacramento and it was determined there was insufficient evidence to extradite Bradley.

Caused Anxiety

Bradley, in his complaint, contended the long legal fight had cost him much money.

In addition, he said, the statements made about his alleged connection with a plot to kill Kennedy had caused him "great anxiety and pain of mind."

Bradley sought \$1,000,000 general and \$500,000 punitive damages from the defendants.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6-B
VAN NUYS NEWS
Van Nuys, Calif.

Date: 7-10-69

Edition: Central

Author:

Editor:

Title: Assassination of
President John Kennedy
11/22/63

Character:
or Misc.-Info. Concerning

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated 89-75

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/2/69

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (47-3750) (P)

SUBJECT: GORDON DWANE NOVEL
IMPERSONATION

OO: CV

Re Bulet, 5/29/69.

Enclosed herewith for Cincinnati and the Bureau are two copies each of an FD-302 reflecting an interview with R. S. GIVENS. Also, enclosed for Cincinnati is one copy of the above mentioned newspaper clipping which has a photo of NOVEL.

On May 28, 1969, [REDACTED] Stark County Sheriff's Office, Canton, Ohio, advised the subject visited the home of WILLIAM ABBOTT, 6384 Peters Church Road, Louisville, Ohio, (Marlboro Township), and created a disturbance, as well as destroying property belonging to the Abbotts. Subject also indicated he was a CIA Agent.

On June 5, 1969, [REDACTED] Alliance, Ohio, advised he had obtained his information from [REDACTED], Marlboro Township, Marlboro, Ohio, and [REDACTED] had no first hand information regarding the subject, except a photograph of NOVEL, from a newspaper clipping in Cleveland, Ohio, which indicated NOVEL was involved with CLAY SHAW trial. He made same available to SA [REDACTED]

LEADS

CINCINNATI

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Cincinnati (Enc. 3)
- 2 - Cleveland

JEG:lms
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC 46

REC 11

NOT RECORDED
136 JUL 17 1969

JUL 7 1969

66 JUL 25 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 117-2913

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

last paragraph of pg 2 of bulet
place cc of all letters & bulet in 62-109060 and 62-109061
reference 6-2-69

TAYLOR

3

5-1-69

CV 47-3750

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

Will interview CARRIE MULLIGAN, 226 East Oakland Avenue, as well as BEY MULLIGAN NOVEL, wife of the subject, for any information regarding the subject's impersonation.

Will contact the local authorities regarding the local warrants which have been forwarded to the Columbus Police Department, and ascertain if same has been served.

Will interview the subject, keeping in mind the instruction in referenced letter, as well as the local process which may be outstanding, regarding his having and using a card stating he is a CIA Agent.

CLEVELAND

AT LOUISVILLE, OHIO

Will interview Mr. or Mrs. WILLIAM ABBOTT, 6384 St. Peters Church Road, regarding the subject.

AT CANTON, OHIO

Will present to the USA when investigation completed and advise the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/12/69

[redacted] Marlboro Township Police Department, Marlboro, Ohio advised that he answered a domestic call at approximately 5:40 PM on May 18, 1969 and upon arriving at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM J. ABBOTT, 6334 St. Peters Church Road Louisville, Ohio found GORDON D. NOVEL, ABBY MULLIGAN NOVEL, wife of GORDON D. NOVEL, Mrs. CARRIE MULLIGAN, 226 East Oakland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio and ABBY's grandmother, Mrs. ABBOTT as well as ABBY's aunt, name unknown in a shouting contest. He indicated that the noise and verbal abuse was so loud that he could hardly understand his own self and NOVEL drew him aside and shouted that he would like to see him outside. It seems from the roar of the conversation it appeared that NOVEL was attempting to get his wife to return with him to Columbus, Ohio and then to Reno, Nevada where he planned to live.

Upon going outside with NOVEL, he indicated that NOVEL reached in the interior of his car which was a Continental Mark III and exhibited a black leather identification case to [redacted] which was approximately 7" by 4". [redacted] advised that he took a fast look at the case which appeared to be some type of an identification and observed the name Central Intelligence Agency or Agent in black on the face of this identification. He indicated that he did not read the other writing nor did he see the photograph of the individual, however, NOVEL also exhibited numerous courtesy cards and credit cards as well as indicating that he could be identified by various political figures in Washington, D.C. and gave [redacted] the names of several which [redacted] has since forgotten.

[redacted] advised that he had told NOVEL to forget that he was not interested in his identification and he was not going to have him beat up any women in this district. However, after the matter had calmed down and the shouting subsided to some degree he permitted NOVEL to leave the area and informed NOVEL as well as Mrs. ABBOTT that they could sign warrants against NOVEL if they so desired. Later, he

On 6/10/69 at Marlboro, Ohio File # Cleveland 62-352
by SA [redacted] slb 62-107060-6859 Date dictated 6/9/69
ENCLOSURE

CV 47-3750

indicated that Mrs. NOVEL had signed an assault and battery charge against her husband and Mrs. CARRIE MULLIGAN, mother of Mrs. NOVEL had also signed a similar charge. In addition, Mrs. ABBOTT had signed a malicious destruction of property warrant on NOVEL also. He advised that to date he had been unsuccessful in attempting to serve these warrants and the Sheriff's Office in Stark County had forwarded them to the Columbus, Ohio Police Department.

Later he advised that Mrs. NOVEL and Mrs. MULLIGAN had returned to Columbus, Ohio and it was his understanding that Mrs. NOVEL had since rejoined her husband. However, he did not know if they had gone to Reno, Nevada or not but attempts by the local authorities in the Columbus, Ohio area to serve the above mentioned processes had been negative to date.

During his investigation he advised that Mrs. MULLIGAN who resides in Columbus, had indicated that her son in law GORDON D. NOVEL had met her daughter in New Orleans when ASBY was employed as a bunny girl in that city. When ASBY returned to Columbus, Ohio it seems that NOVEL followed her to that area and they lived together for two years prior to their marriage. Mrs. MULLIGAN also related she had seen NOVEL smoke a narcotic, presumed to be marijuana, however, same was not identified as far as [REDACTED] was concerned. She also stated that NOVEL and a friend of his by the name of RICK MC CRY had been instrumental in taping conversations between people in the Columbus, Ohio area exact type of conversation unknown, however, they had used same to obtain blackmail money from the victims.

~~GORDON D. NOVEL~~ describe ~~NOVEL~~ as male, white, age 31, born February 7, 1932, 5'10", 162 pounds, gray eyes, blond hair, address Turner Towers, 645 Neal Avenue, Columbus, Ohio and driving a 1969 Lincoln, Mark III, Ohio License A 12054.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 10, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE SHOOTING OF JOHN F. KENNEDY,
ONE ASSASSIN, THREE SHOTS, THREE
HITS, NO MISSES.
AUTHOR, COLONEL WILLIAM H. HANSON,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, RETIRED;
BOOK REVIEW

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

The captioned book has been reviewed, and the author, based on his findings, concluded that President Kennedy was fired upon three times and all three shots struck the President. This theory opposes the conclusion reached by the Warren Commission which was one shot probably missed the President's limousine and its occupants and two bullets caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally.

The author has not made any derogatory or uncomplimentary remarks concerning the FBI. He did refer to findings of the FBI in only a few instances and these were direct quotes and were accurate. The book was well written and is restricted only to the number of shots fired, testimony of the persons who were riding in the President's limousine, supported by the Zapruder movie film which revealed the assassination scene. The author claimed that the Warren Commission failed to properly support its findings and conclusions pertaining to the shooting episode and defined the commission as a group of evaluators rather than investigators.

The author's solution is: The first shot was fired at President Kennedy at a range of 58 yards and the bullet struck the President a glancing blow on the right side of the top of his head, and with only slightly diminishing velocity and nominal deflection, ricocheted off over the head of Governor Connally and Secret Service Agent Kellerman in the direction of the Triple Underpass. The impact of this glancing bullet knocked the President forward and slightly to the left and generated a visible lace wound of his scalp. The President remained conscious and uttered "God I'm hit!" or sounds to that effect. Approximately 1.6 seconds after the first shot the President was struck by the second bullet at a range of approximately 68 yards. This second bullet passed through the President continued on its downward course striking Governor Connally in the back, right wrist, and left thigh.

KMR:ms
(9)

EX-111

REC-5

CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 24 1969

57 AUG

JUL 23 1969

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE SHOOTING OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

The author said that approximately 4.2 seconds after the second shot and at a range of about 90 yards, the President was fired upon a third time by the same rifleman. This third bullet struck the President in the back of the head and, in combination with the wounding effect of the first bullet, generated a "blowout" type exit wound of massive proportions at the site of the first wound, which obliterated all evidence of the first wound. The impact of this bullet caused the President's head to move forward and instantly thereafter the reactionary propulsive effect of the "blowout" type exit caused the President's head to move backward and to the left. It was interesting to note the author substantiated his findings with the use of the Zapruder film, testimony of Mrs. Kennedy and Governor John J. Connally. It is noted that Governor Connally has never changed his story as to when the original shots were fired and in this respect and according to the conclusions reached by the author, he supports Governor Connally's testimony.

The author said that the primary objective of his book was to defend, in fact to substantiate, the principal conclusion set forth by the President's Commission that one assassin, acting alone, fired three bullets at the President, thereby killing him. As a result of his findings, the author believes that the President's Commission would be vindicated (somewhat); the eyewitness accounts rendered by Governor and Mrs. John B. Connally would be shown to have been true and correct in major detail; the eyewitness accounts rendered by Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Secret Service Agent Roy H. Kellerman would be shown to have provided the final vital clues that solved the mystery of the bullets and the witch hunt for other assassins would be brought to a halt.

The author explained why various witnesses heard what they believed to be fire cracker reports at the time of the shooting. He contended these reports were the sounds generated by the passing of bullets in the vicinity prior to the time that the actual sound of the cartridge explosion was heard. He also pointed out that certain witnesses who said that shots emanated from other than the School Book Depository Building would eventually come to realize that they were nearly hit by ricochetting bullets. This theory indicates the author has expended a considerable amount of time and research of evidence obtained by the commission to arrive at his conclusions.

ACTION:

That the book be referred to the Laboratory Division for information. Thereafter it should be referred to the Bureau Library for permanent retention.

The author sent this book to the Bureau on 5/31/69 and a letter was sent to the author dated 6/9/69 in acknowledgement. Bureau files and San Antonio files contain no information concerning the author.

FBI

Date: 6/30/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated 6/16/69
captioned "KENSALT", Bufile 62-587, Los Angeles file 56-156.For the information of the Bureau and Los Angeles,
the following is set forth concerning one JIM BRADEN referred
to in referenced communication.The report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64
at Dallas, Texas captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka", Bufile
105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461, on page 15 contains results
of interview with Chief Deputy ALLEN SWEATT, Dallas County
SO, who made available Xerox copy of a statement by one JIM
BRADEN who indicated he used telephone in building in the
immediate vicinity of the assassination site on 11/22/63.The report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, dated 1/29/64 at
Los Angeles, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka", Dallas file
100-10461, Los Angeles file 105-15823, Bufile 105-82555, reflects
an interview with JIM BRADEN, 621 South Barington Drive,

- 2-LHM RAO (William Lynch)
1-LHM Secret Service
7/23/69
HAS/ny
- ①-Bureau (2 - 62-109060)
(2 - 62-58714)
 - 2-Los Angeles (1 - 56-156) (INFO)
(1 - 105-15823) (INFO)
 - 1-New Orleans (89-69) (INFO)
 - 3-Dallas (2 - 89-43)
(1 - 175-9)

RPG:jws (10)

Approved: **1 AUG 18 1969**

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DL 89-43

Apartment 6, Los Angeles, California, who stated he endeavored to use telephone in building directly across street from building surrounded by police in Dallas on 11/22/63. He could furnish no information concerning the assassination, OSWALD or JACK RUBY who shot OSWALD.

A copy of this communication is furnished the New Orleans Office and two copies furnished the Los Angeles Office for information and no further action is being taken by Dallas.

FBI

Date: 8/6/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing
in the New Orleans States-Item concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)
GML:bs
(5)

EX 101

REC-39

AUG 8 1969

Approved: 277
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

57 AUG 9 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Affidavit Against Garrison Is Dropped by Acting DA

Attorney Robert J. Zibilich, acting as Orleans Parish district Attorney for one case only, has dismissed an affidavit by attorney Dean Andrews Jr. charging DA Jim Garrison with two counts of perjury.

Garrison had to recuse himself in the matter after Andrews, a key figure in the conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw, filed the charges against the district attorney.

Zibilich was named by Criminal District Court Judge Thomas M. Brahney to act as district attorney in the case.

ZIBILICH CLOSED OUT the unusual proceeding over the weekend when he dismissed Andrews' affidavit. Zibilich's office today said he was out of town for a month.

Andrews charged in his affidavit that Garrison committed perjury while on the stand during the perjury trial of Andrews in August, 1967. Andrews was convicted in that trial of three counts of perjurying himself and was sentenced to 54 months in Parish Prison.

Andrews is out on bond while his case is being appealed.

ANDREWS filed his affidavit June 2 in Judge Brahney's court, appearing in "proper person," a legal technicality which permitted

him to levy charges against the district attorney.

In his affidavit, Andrews asked that Garrison be forced to recuse himself so he would not be able to dismiss the charges against himself.

Garrison agreed that the DA's office would recuse itself and Judge Brahney named Zibilich to act as DA for the case to rule on Andrews' affidavit.

ZIBILICH INCLUDED no explanation for his action in dismissing the affidavit, nor is he required to do so.

Andrews captured international attention after the assassination of President John

F. Kennedy when he claimed a man he knew as Clay Bertrand called him and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused slayer of President Kennedy.

Garrison first claimed that Clay Shaw was Bertrand. A 12-man jury March 1 acquitted Shaw of conspiracy charges levied by the DA.

IN SHAW'S TRIAL, Andrews testified that he lied about Bertrand and everything that he told the Warren Commission was his invention.

But, in his affidavit dismissed by Zibilich, Andrews claimed Garrison committed perjury during Andrews' perjury trial.

Andrews alleged that Garrison perjured himself at the perjury trial about his intention to prosecute Andrews and his views on Andrews' truthfulness.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS LA.

Date: 8-4-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

WALTER G. COWAN

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED 7/2/69

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 29

SECTION NO.

171

I.R.S.

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

DATE: 6/16/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 22 copies of an LHM concerning information furnished by [REDACTED]. Two copies each of this LHM are likewise being made available to Dallas and New Orleans for information and any action deemed appropriate by those Divisions.

For the information of the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans, [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] Hollywood, California. [REDACTED] currently [REDACTED] which originates from Los Angeles. [REDACTED] on 5/6/69, requested an opportunity to speak with a Special Agent of the FBI and U.S. Attorney W. MATTHEW BYRNE concerning some information he had developed in the course of investigation conducted by he, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] another [REDACTED] associate. Information which [REDACTED] stated he obtained pertained to the recent investigation conducted concerning [REDACTED]

In addition to the information contained in the LHM and for the additional information for the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans, [REDACTED] is admittedly in the process of preparing a book for publication. It is his desire to emphasize in his book the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Dallas in November 1963, and for that reason, information contained herewith is being made available to Dallas. In addition, [REDACTED] is of the opinion that the EUGENE BRADLEY, who recently figured prominently in the activities in New Orleans concerning the prosecution of CLAY SHAW by New Orleans District Attorney, JAMES GARRISON, is actually EUGENE DALE BRADING, FBI Number 499 431. It is the contention of [REDACTED] that BRADING is the individual whom GARRISON actually wanted rather than the EUGENE BRADLEY of North Hollywood.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 22)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
- 2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- (1 - 89-75)

REC-7

62-109060-6864
NOT RECORDED

JUN 25 1969

RJL/cmh

ENCLOSURE

44320 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-6864

LA 56-156

For the additional information of the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is conducting additional investigation regarding the allegations made by [REDACTED] inasmuch as he had previously discussed these things with them. The LAPD is likewise putting together the results of investigation previously conducted with respect to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The results of that investigation will be made available to the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
June 20, 1969

[REDACTED]
On May 5, 1969, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Hollywood,
California, and [REDACTED] also affiliated with [REDACTED]
furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] explained he had been conducting an investi-
gation in connection with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He mentioned the names of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He explained
all of these men occupy a business address at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Beverly Hills, California, Room [REDACTED] He
stated that Arnoff was involved in the recent investigation
conducted by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's
Office pertaining to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also mentioned the name of one Eugene Brading,
also known as Gepe Brading and Jim Braden. According to
[REDACTED] Brading on September 3, 1967, advised the Department
of Motor Vehicles in California that he had legally changed
his name to Jim Braden. Braden, according to [REDACTED] is
personally known to Sheriff William Decker of Dallas, Texas, [REDACTED] and
was formerly run out of Dallas by Decker in 1952. [REDACTED]
claimed that the last arrest on record for Braden was in
1964 at which time he was charged with shoplifting.

[REDACTED] explained that Braden was present in Dallas,
Texas on the day that President John F. Kennedy was assassi-
nated, and was present in either the Texas Book Depository
building, or a building across the street from it.

[REDACTED] went on to explain that one [REDACTED] was a friend and associate of Braden in Texas, and associated with the Magnolia Petroleum Company, and is now in Denver, Colorado. Both Braden and [REDACTED] were referred to by [REDACTED] as the "Lovebird Swindlers", and are known as such to Sheriff Decker of Texas.

[REDACTED] cited a situation whereby one Mrs. [REDACTED] a wealthy New Mexico widow, married [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] married Mrs. [REDACTED] to get to get immense fortune. Braden and [REDACTED] were subsequently arrested by the FBI in New York City, where they were in the process of preparing another marriage scam. Both were returned to El Paso, Texas, where they stood trial in Federal Court, were found guilty, and sentenced to serve 12 years in the penitentiary. The case was appealed during which time both Braden and [REDACTED] were free on appeal bond, and during the investigation and or prosecution of these two men, Mrs. [REDACTED] divorced [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] the case was subsequently reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, and the conviction of Fereria reversed, presumably because of his marital status to Mrs. [REDACTED]. The conviction of Braden was allowed to stand, and he subsequently served a prison sentence in several federal institutions.

In approximately 1952, [REDACTED] married a Mrs. [REDACTED] who was the widow of the former president of the Magnolia Petroleum Company in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Braden was his best man at the wedding, following which all three went to Dallas, Texas, where they occupied a residence on Turtle Creek Road, in the University Park area of Dallas. According to [REDACTED] Braden is known to Forrest Keene, Chief of Police of the University Park, Texas Police Department.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In their investigation, [REDACTED] stated he and [REDACTED] have determined that Jim Braden is alleged to be running a gambling operation in Beverly Hills, California, presumably at [REDACTED] which is the office of [REDACTED]. They have determined that Braden renewed his California Driver's license in Oceanside, California in 1966. They have also determined that there is in existence the name of a company known as Empire Oil, which name was used by the Magnolia Petroleum Company, and the address given was [REDACTED] Room [REDACTED] again the offices of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated the files of Dun and Bradstreet reflect that Jim Braden is engaged in oil property leasing, and or managing, business, is married, and is in his mid 40's.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

With respect to the recent prosecutive activities conducted by District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana, [REDACTED] suggested that Garrison failed in his prosecutive efforts because the Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood, whom Garrison suspected was in reality Jim Braden, mentioned above, who has also used the alias of Gene Bradley.

[REDACTED] explained that on the day of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, in Dallas, Braden was present in that city, was interviewed by a Deputy Sheriff of the Dallas Sheriff's Office, at which time he advised that he had been in the Texas Book Depository building or some other building, attempting to make a telephone call.

[REDACTED]

Upon learning of the foregoing, [REDACTED] telephonically contacted Sheriff Bill Decker of Dallas, approximately one week ago, at which time Decker expressed surprise to be advised that Braden had been in Dallas on the day of the assassination. [REDACTED] desired to know if Jim Braden and Eugene Hale Brading were known to authorities to be one in the same person. No comment was made regarding that specific question.

On May 6, 1969, [REDACTED] had advised that the Eugene Hale Brading to whom he referred to on May 5, 1969, has FBI Number 799 431.

In addition to the foregoing, [REDACTED] was advised that his continuing investigation into the activities of Brading, who is now better known as Jim Braden, has developed that Empire Oil Company owns 50 percent of another firm known as Eonanza International. The base company is Empire Crude Oil Company and it is with this organization that Braden is currently affiliated.

He stated that the Empire Company apparently has an office at 3925 Oneida Street in Denver, Colorado. [REDACTED] explained his investigation is continuing since he is still of the opinion that Braden is the individual whom District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana, was referring to in his recent prosecution of Clay Shaw rather than Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood whom Garrison had insisted was the person he was looking for. [REDACTED] again reiterated his contention that Jim Braden was in some way involved in the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas in 1963.

On May 12, 1969, [REDACTED] again telephonically advised, on an extremely confidential basis, that he has spoken with [REDACTED] an investigator for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] subsequently contacted [REDACTED] and advised that he had interviewed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On May 5, 1969, [REDACTED] furnished information which he alleged came from a source whom he described as [REDACTED] that information was to the effect that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] again chose to discuss the Dallas, Texas, assassination of the late President Kennedy and stated with respect to Jim Braden that he [REDACTED] had learned that Braden had an appointment with Lamar Hunt in Dallas on November 20, 1963, and was scheduled to leave Dallas on November 21, 1963.

[REDACTED] also stated he learned from his [REDACTED] that there is a midwest publishing house which prints the literature paid for and put out by H.L. Hunt of Hunt Foods.


[redacted] explained that in December 1968, former FBI Agent William Turner approached him in Los Angeles and attempted to sell to [redacted] the "Zapruter film". [redacted] at that time was skeptical and checked with the legal staff at [redacted] Los Angeles, California. One of the attorney's for [redacted] is also a lawyer for Life magazine and advised [redacted] that the "Zapruter film" is a copyright document owned by Life magazine publication and that Turner very possibly did not have legal possession which would permit [redacted] Los Angeles, to exhibit it. [redacted] learned later that [redacted] ran the "Zapruter film", but it was not adaptable for TV.

At about that time, Turner advised [redacted] that he had sent one Jim Rose (a Turner associate) to [redacted] Beverly Hills, California, in an attempt to locate Braden. While there, Rose was allegedly told that Braden was not in town and was not expected back for a month. Rose obtained the names of the occupants of the building from the building directory which includes [redacted] and [redacted] three of the individuals previously mentioned by [redacted] on May 5, 1969.

[redacted] explained that Turner's price for the sale of the "Zapruter film" to him was to be installed as an investigator for [redacted] [redacted] explained that [redacted] had eliminated their investigative staff approximately two years ago and no longer has such an organization. [redacted] did not negotiate with Turner for the film based upon legal advice from the studio's attorney.

He stated that Turner also advised that Braden had been in Dallas, Texas, and had moved to Los Angeles from that city shortly after the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

[redacted] claims to have been in contact with Robert Finch, current Secretary of Health and Welfare. Concerning his beliefs regarding Braden, he explained that Finch is extremely concerned with the various militant groups functioning throughout the United States since New is responsible for the funding money for the programs under the auspices of the Federal Government.

The "Zapruter film" referred to herein is the movie film taken of the presidential motorcade in Dallas in December 1963, by Abraham Zapruter which was reportedly sold to Life magazine.

F B I

Date: 8/25/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles
appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above-captioned
matter.

One copy of each of these newspapers articles is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

EX-104

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(5)

REC-62

62-109060-6865

NOT RECORDED

12 AUG 27 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Foresees Being Target Of Charge

District Attorney Jim Garrison says "it is predictable that the federal government will resort to filing federal criminal charges against me in an effort to stop me from pressing for the truth about the assassination" of President John F. Kennedy.

Addressing the New Orleans Academy of Trial Lawyers at Ye Olde College Inn Restaurant, Garrison contended he is being harassed by the national media and the federal government but says he will proceed to push forward with his prosecution of Clay Shaw for perjury and the overall investigation of the assassination.

Garrison ~~brought~~ brought the perjury charges against Shaw after the New Orleans businessman was acquitted of charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy.

The DA said he expects the federal government and the national media to step up their campaign as the Nov. 8 Democratic primary approaches.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE M3

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-21-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: WALTER G. COWAN

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TO PUSH SHAW CASE, SAYS DA

News Media and Federal
Government Rapped

District Attorney Jim Garrison said Wednesday night that he intends to "push forward with the perjury case against Clay Shaw" in spite of his expectation of "continued harrassment by the news media and the federal government."

Addressing the New Orleans Academy of Trial Lawyers at Ye Olde College Inn Restaurant, Garrison accused the government and the news media of making "every conceivable attempt to obstruct my investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy for the last two and one half years."

The district attorney said he expected "an increasing effort by the federal government to employ national magazines and other national news media in an effort to discredit me and my investigation" with election day approaching.

Garrison blamed the federal government's alleged campaign against him on its fear of "the results of continued pressure by my office with regard to its involvement in the assassination."

He predicted that the government would ultimately "resort to filing federal criminal charges against me in an effort

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-21-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: 89-

☐ Being Investigated N.O., LA.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6867

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

171

C I A

REFERRAL

Memorandum

TO : S. T. ...
FROM : H. W. Marshall, Jr.
SUBJECT: ...

DATE: 7-12-69

The attached _____ has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

REC- 96

NOT RECORDED

10 SEP 12 1969

ENCLOSURE

78 SEP 18 1969

20 September 1968

St. Ignace Catholic Church

State College, Penna. 16801

Dear Sirs:

After reading the article by Warren Rogers, in the August 26, 1969, edition of Look Magazine entitled "The Prosecution of Clay Shaw," I was constrained by concern to write to you regarding the injustice and inhuman treatment given an innocent citizen of the United States of America. I would like to summarize, as cogently and concisely as I can, the vital points which have prompted my response, and, I hope, yours and the responsible personnel and power of your office. I sincerely believe the integrity of our entire judicial system may be determined by the response your office makes the Clay investigation by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

1. The reputation of Mr. Shaw has been severely maimed and slandered by DA Garrison, and in spite of the innocent verdict rendered in Shaw's behalf, Garrison continues his pursuit of Mr. Shaw on spurious evidence in the courts. Is not a man innocent until proven guilty, or must he suffer at the hands of a prosecuting attorney who is convinced that Shaw is guilty until proven innocent? I am sure you can see the implication of this kind of investigation for other citizens (e.g., Joseph McCarthy).
2. The manner and methods of apprehending and detaining Mr. Shaw are in the very least questionable, at the most illegal and underocratic. I am concerned lest our whole American system of jurisprudence be subverted at the hands of one man. Is our nation founded on laws, rather than men, or is this only a paper Constitutional edict or a legal ploy?
3. The private funding of a supposed public case raises serious ethical questions about the District Attorney's office practice in New Orleans. Is this a legitimate manner of raising revenues, or contributions, or gifts, or whatever these "trust fund" monies were called?
4. Hypnosis of the state's witnesses for prosecution evidence (admitted in court testimony by the victims of these fraudulent technique) is downright dishonest. Can a District Attorney be retained when you know he is using deliberately dishonest and deceptive methods on witnesses?
5. The numerous subversion tactics used by Mr. Garrison leads one to ask why. I do not presume, as Mr. Rogers in his article, to answer for Garrison. But it does seem to

REC-35

REC-35

SIX

warrant, at the minimum, the further investigation by you and your office into the tactics used by Garrison in his District Attorney's office and court case of Mr. Shaw. I would also hope that you are interested in the apprehending of real perpetrators of injustice in our nation. The open knowledge of the operation of Mafia-financed and controlled activities in New Orleans is acknowledged by most people, with the exception of the District Attorney of New Orleans. Why has there been no pursuit of these persons? Why the congenial relations on a personal level of Mr. Garrison with known Mafia partners and front men? What about Garrison's own dealings with these Cosa Nostra linked figures? Are we interested in allowing his witch-hunt to go on, while the real demons flourish unnoticed in New Orleans and the nation?

6. The implication of the Look article is that Garrison was quite possibly interested in subverting the Warren Commission Report, for various subjective reasons. That may very well be one of the ulterior motives of this unproductive and un-American Garrison-type investigation. If so, and the question is a legitimate one to ask, is there the possibility of a conspiracy by Garrison? Could he knowingly have agreed with one or two or perhaps dozens of individuals to discredit the integrity of the findings of the Warren Commission, the FBI, and the CIA (i.e., the entire United States system of criminal investigation), that his personal anti-Federal government bias and advocacy could become a reality? Garrison would then be in a strong position to pursue other persons who he saw as a threat and bloc to his brutal power-perjury tactics and subversive, obscene system of justice. Is this worthwhile investigating in the light of the results of the Clay Shaw court trial and innocent verdict, or is one individual not important enough to be defended, as well as defiled?

I hope that you will respond to my points, and more importantly, to my concern. What, specifically, are you now planning to do to clear Mr. Shaw's good name as a law-abiding citizen, and to end the vicious and Communist tactics of the dishonorable (as far as I am concerned) District Attorney from New Orleans? What can you do to prevent this from re-occurring?

cc: The President
FBI Director Hoover
Attorney General, United States
American Civil Liberties Union
Warren Rogers, Look Magazine

(The Rev.)

excused, but concerned,
Paul C. Valley
Paul C. Valley

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 9/25/69

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(OO: DALLAS)

On September 8, 1969, Mr. ERNEST A. SEAMAN, Director of the University of Miami Press, furnished copies of correspondence that he has received from Mrs. ANNIE R. PATTERSON. It is to be noted that Mrs. PATTERSON had previously been in correspondence with the Bureau on July 15, 1966. [REDACTED] The attached correspondence is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc 1) (RM)
1 - Miami
JPM/kmm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-23

2 SEP 29 1969

6869

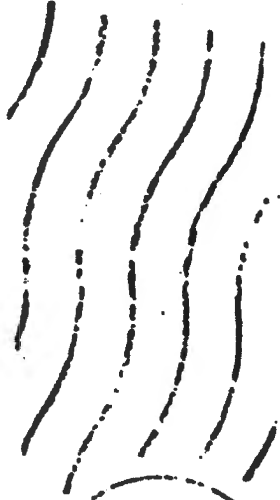
SIX



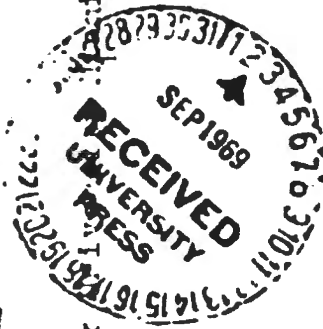
5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

3. Annie M. Patterson
Box 3059
Miami, Florida 33103



Mr. Seemann, Director
(101 Marine Bldg)
University of Miami
Miami, Florida.



Box 3039
Miami, Florida 331
August 29, 1969



Dear Dr. Slocum:

Pardon if I have your title correct; however, I did not learn your title---are you a professor or one who operates the Publishing company? I am the lady who called you and to whom you so kindly gave an appointment for this morning at ten o'clock concerning discussing the Kennedy book which I have written. I called out there early Thursday morning to mention and leave word that I felt it was an imposition on you to even visit you with such a highly political interest in view of the fact that your principal University donations are from both those who favor the Kennedys and LBJ---and it is the administration of both that I am opposing and exposing. I left word for you that I would send you a letter regarding this matter so here it is.

I am inclosing a part of a publicity release which is prepared for a later date--just prior to my release of the book. I am, also, inclosing a copy of the telegram to L.B. in addition to a letter from the office of J. Edgar Hoover so as to establish proof of my having been incarcerated in a Mexican prison.

This resume hardly touches the high spots. I fear that if I am seen in your office prior to the time this book goes to the printers that later one of your office personnel will recognize me and identify me with you which might cause you embarrassment due to my political status. This might and could cost you your highly valued position at the University. However, it will please me to discuss this with you at your convenience but at my workshop--the location which I will make available to you at the conclusion of this letter. Also, I will need assistance in editing this book--are you a journalist. If so, then, perhaps, I might be able to engage your services on a contract basis.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Yours sincerely,

Annie M. Patterson
(Mrs.) Annie M. Patterson.

Workshop
320 NE-19th St. apt. 16.

(this is a paid advertisement)

THE TRUTH OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION
WRITTEN FROM A MEXICAN PRISON

by
ANNIE R. PATTERSON

Copy

I am a white American woman who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison from May 2th, 1963 to May 9th, 1963 for a crime which I did not commit. When it was learned that I had full knowledge of a plot to assassinate the late President of the United States, Mr. John F. Kennedy, I was framed and placed behind bars on charges of having falsified a credit card. At the time of my arrest, I was acting as an investment broker with private funds at my disposal, hence, my presence in Mexico.

The following excerpts from my book, "I LOVE YOU, U.S.A.," also to be serialized in a national magazine, will answer the following questions and many, many more. Who killed Martin Luther King? I will reveal the name of his killer and tell how a man with the initials J.E.R. was taught to shoot, how he thought he was to participate in a big robbery, how the real killer also laughed about shooting his way out of Dallas. I will offer the suggestion that Doctor King was killed because of certain correspondence from me to another person, relating the story of the assassination of the President, naming the involvement of a high political figure---and that this amounted to blackmail---then we had no control of the national riots and marches.

Who wanted Robert Kennedy killed? Read what I have to say

2

about the murder of Robert Kennedy and the broad trail leading directly to New Orleans. Was his death the result of malice and hatred stemming from the Master Plot of the Communists who planned a United States takeover last summer? My book will tell who killed the government agent in the cotton patch in Texas. This information was given to me by an acclaimed eye witness in 1962 who is now in hiding to save his life.

copy

I will relate the story of a man who supplied ammunition to Africa, then later became a high official in the CIA. He was ousted in a hurry when I made certain records available to the then Secretary of Defense.

What a surprise the nation has in store! Who actually financed John F. Kennedy's campaign? I will name my informant who is a member of the immediate family of the late president. This same man hatched a plot in 1959 to have James Hoffa murdered. Mr. Hoffa supposedly had the goods on ^{in 1959} certain members of ~~the Hoffa family~~ ^{his} family concerning activities which were not in the best interest of the United States. When this plot failed, there was another hatched whereby Mr. Hoffa would be framed and ruined and thrown in prison for life. The same man who masterminded the Hoffa railroading similarly framed a man named Kent in London.

There will be the true story of the "BAY OF PIGS" fiasco which, until now, the nation has ~~has~~ never known. I will tell why Castro and eight Russian guards were smuggled into Mexico by a certain attorney who later received payoff money. Their brief stay was made comfortable in the same house which was later rented to the president's assassins. After their gory job was done the assassins were themselves murdered in Mexico. Only Oswald and I remained alive. Then a new group took over. I tell how I

3

accidentally learned the facts and became involved myself.

What highly placed American political figure supposedly paid for John F. Kennedy's murder? What high Mexican officials participated? (these men were not officials at that time). Would you like to know about the Mexican military artillery rifleman who was to fire the first shot, how he trained the gunners in Mexico and the U.S. to shoot scientifically, how they studied the speed of the car in relation to speed of the bullet times the distance?

Read the unbelievable tale of a man, now living, who laughs about being so frightened that he almost dropped over dead when he had to shoot his way out of Dallas. This, in effect, means the Oswald story could be true, that Oswald killed no one, not even the policeman. I will tell how I saw Oswald in San Antonio, Texas in January 1963 and the following Sunday in El Rio, Texas. There were others present. The gathering took place at the office of a prominent attorney. It was at this time another person and myself copied the license number of the car. (Dade County, Florida #-----).

This chapter will shock the nation. I will disclose how I brought the Master Plot of the Communist takeover to the attention of the authorities before their Fourth of July deadline. I will outline how I agreed to participate in the kidnapping of President Johnson's ^{son} granddaughter and daughter. I did to enable me to get the facts of the plot to the F.B.I. This I did on May 10th, 1963. The story, in part, is that the kidnapping was to be accomplished for the purpose of forcing the President and Vice President, Hubert Humphrey to resign their offices. It was then planned to escalate the riots, burning and looting.

4

At that time, fires were to start throughout the nation and at the proper time, the children were to be dropped over the White House dome, human, flaming fire torches! The communists would then demand the halting of the Viet Nam war. Simultaneously, the reds would demand that congress draft the services of one very important, young Senator as President who would announce to the country that there would be no further elections. Within less than thirty days, this particular Senator was no longer available to be drafted or otherwise. Don't miss the truth behind the secret closing of Resurrection City and how it figured in the "take over". Have the communists rescheduled the takeover for this summer? Are we prepared to pull the teeth of those responsible for the present rioting and disgraceful school situation? Will we be enmeshed in a civil war before we realize it? Read my story. The first magazine carrying the details will be on the news stands by late July. Watch for "DANFAR PRESS MAGAZINE."

I will shock the readers with the facts about an ambitious District Attorney in the South who confiscated my data and used it as his own ~~to support his story in "THE MAGAZINE"~~. Without me there was no story, so having nothing concrete of his own, he was left hanging with his tall story against an innocent man, Clay Shaw. This same District Attorney left me in prison to rot while he rode my work to a false glory.

I believe that I will save Sirhan from the gas chamber if I can talk. Please God, help me testify to what I saw and heard the week-end before the murder of Robert F. Kennedy. I have made my story available to the prosecuting attorney handling the Sirhan case, but have had no acknowledgment of my correspondence. Ditto for Mayor Sam who has also been told. It is my desire, ~~to~~ to save Mr. Sirhan's life, to tell the real story. Only half has been told until now.

Read how and why Castro was snarled into Mexico before the "DAY OF PIGS" and the truth of air power over Cuba. My country must be made aware of these facts as they were told to me by the late, great Adlai Stevenson in 1961 and again later by Castro's purchasing agent.

chip
I'll tell about letters from President Kennedy and Khrushchev, which I confiscated. I'll let you read the truth of the false missile settlement pulled on the U.S. I confiscated the nuclear tape recording of the supposed settlement and found that at no time was there such an agreement. However, the Viet Nam war was born as a consequence. Russia wanted a wedge in Red China just as she now wants Okinawa from Japan and the United States. Are we fools? We fought for that piece of real estate and we had better ask God in his goodness that we be allowed to keep it. You'll find out why I sent information to the United States that caused the Pueblo to be sent to the Sea of Japan. You'll hear about the Russian submarines off our coast last summer, lying in wait for the takeover.

Follow my story of the Cubans, "HUMAN CARGO IN THE OPEN SEA", which comprises a full chapter. Did you know the Cubans applied to the C.I.A. for admittance to the U.S.? There were supposedly honest people assisting the move, but instead their benefactors reported them and used them as decoys. While the Cubans huddled in the boat which was to take them to safety, their skipper they were pursued by one of Castro's patrol boats. ~~Jack~~ succeeded in dumping them into the sea. The skipper who was purportedly helping them escape took advantage of the situation and ran over them with his propellers. I should know. I was answering the phone at the time in Washington, thinking I was helping. Later I learned more of this matter in Mexico from the #3 officer in Castro's command.

4 5

I learn how one can bid on the Del Rio Dam project only to learn the contracts were to be dual and the material to be cut. If this be true, the cement could crumble at any time on helpless citizens, pouring millions of tons of water, death and destruction in its path. Last, but not least there will be a report on the ~~dead~~ ^{disappeared} horses that were shipped into Mexico by way of Del Rio in 1962 into the state of Pueblo. Those responsible were an attorney, presently holding a position of honor, a United States political figure and a former attorney in Pueblo. This shipment is reported to have come out of Ocala, Florida area. These facts may be brought out in a now pending Congressional investigation into the conduct of one of the central figures who ~~was~~ was involved.

It is my desire to remove from the Mexican people, those already born as well as future generations, any and all blame which may attach itself to them from the death of our President. The country of Mexico was not involved as such, only private individuals tainting the reputation of a whole country. Since Mexico is a neighbor, we want no guilt to linger in their hearts. Despite my suffering there, I know the country is blameless. Only three people and my own American Councilman made an effort to have me declared insane so that my testimony related to the story of the assassination might not be told. Thank God, I had an honest Mexican judge. I got the lightest possible sentence prescribed by their law. Although I was not guilty of the crime of which I was accused, there was no way I could fight the machine which had by then been set in motion. The Cuban exiles were not involved in my travails with the exception of a few who were forced to participate because of their families who had been left behind in Cuba. The poor Cubans have suffered enough, so let us understand they are not to suffer any more. They did not accept our hospitality and then kill our president as many secretly believe.

Signed: Louis R. Patterson

INK PEN. Both available at Clerk's Desk in Lobby.

WESTERN UNION
SENDING BLANK

SENDING BLANK

NO. 000-~~ALL~~ OF REC. NO. 00 000L GAIN CHARGED *17* FILED
Telres. Lydon B. Johnson
NOCHT 11 PM 8 19
~~Addre~~te House United States Government *18*
Washington, D.C.
I am not your friend but your grandchild is in grave c
danger-- fire demonstration for Viet Nam-- take
over by the Communist both National and International
in the poor folks march. Stop the March. I have re
ported this to the Houston FBI.

Send the above *(English)* information to Room 601, EAST BAY SQ., which are hereby agreed to

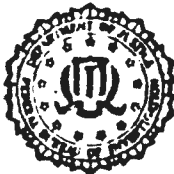
PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

Sender's Name and Permanent Address

Room Number

1275 (M10-57)

Room Number



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 28, 1966

Mrs. Annie R. Patterson
Carcel de Mujeres
Carr. Mex. - Puebla
Mexico D. F., Mexico

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Mr. Hoover read your letter of July 15, 1966,
and enclosures and asked that I answer it for him.

Since your problem does not relate to any Federal
law coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI,
Mr. Hoover requested that I inform you there is no manner in
which he can be of help to you. Copies of the material you
forwarded are being given to The Honorable, The Secretary of
State, Washington, D. C., for any assistance he is in a position
to offer you. Mr. Hoover does not forward mail as you requested
and your enclosures are being returned.

Sincerely yours,


Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (5)

FBI

Date: 9/29/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) (ATTN: MR. WM. BRANNIGAN,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau telephone call this date.

691007117

The following is the result of checks of Cincinnati files by personnel of this Division concerning a telephone call made by a student from Michigan State University regarding photographs thought to be in the possession of the FBI and believed used by the Warren Commission, Washington, D.C.:

1. Does the Cincinnati Office have the slides or photographs made from the slides, which BARBARA BROOKE is reported to have furnished to the Cincinnati FBI back in 1963?

Answer: Cincinnati file 62-2758, which is captioned case, same Bureau file number as noted above, contains a 1-A envelope. In this envelope is one colored slide. There is one slide missing from the 1-A envelope. It was either misplaced or lost. The colored slide that is in the 1-A shows a picture of the White House, the iron fence in front, and several men walking as pickets. The Cincinnati Office has blowups and negatives of this slide. The slide shows that it was received from Columbus, Ohio, on 11/25/63. This is undoubtedly the slide furnished by BARBARA BROOKE to SA LOREN M. BEDELL, who is still in the Columbus RA. As pointed out, the second slide is missing. However, we do have blowups and negatives of the second slide.

SEALED ENVELOPE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
1 - Cincinnati

HJM:ked

(3)

REC-52

18 OCT 1 1969

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SECTION

CI 62-2758

It should be noted that there is an FD-302 in file 62-2758 of SA LOREN M. BEDELL (serial 151), which is the result of interview of BARBARA BROOKE, 101 South Sylvan Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. It is pointed out in this FD-302 that she had been to Washington, D.C., during the Easter Recess in 1963. She drove to the White House and took two pictures of it on April 13, 1963, at which time pickets were walking in front of the White House. These pickets appear in the pictures she took. The FD-302 reveals that Miss BROOKE furnished two colored slides, and she stated that these slides need not be returned to her if they are of any interest to the FBI.

2. Was the Cincinnati Office contacted by a DON OLSON --- what was his question --- and how did Cincinnati respond?

Answer: Sometime during the latter part of the first week in September, 1969, the ASAC of the Cincinnati Office received a telephone call from an individual, who did not identify himself, but stated he was a student from Michigan State. He wanted to know if the FBI in Cincinnati had any photographs used in the Warren Commission Hearing at Washington, D.C., concerning the Presidential Assassination in 1963. The ASAC made no comment to him, but promptly referred him to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two sets of the enlargements of the two slides furnished by BARBARA BROOKE in 1963.

Recorded
10/9/69
pb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS; INFORMATION CONCERNING

File # 62-109860-6870
Lab. # D-588691007117 HO

Examination requested by:

SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758) (Airtel ¹⁰⁻⁶⁻⁶⁹ ~~9-20-69~~)

Examination requested:

Document

Date received: 10/7/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Shaneyfelt

Specimens submitted for examination

Q622 Color slide (original of Qc629, previously submitted)

E ENQ

Recorded
10/9/69
pb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

File # 62-109060-6870
Lab. # D-588 691008038 HO

Examination requested by:

SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758) (9-29-69 airtel)

Examination requested:

Document

Date received:

10/7/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

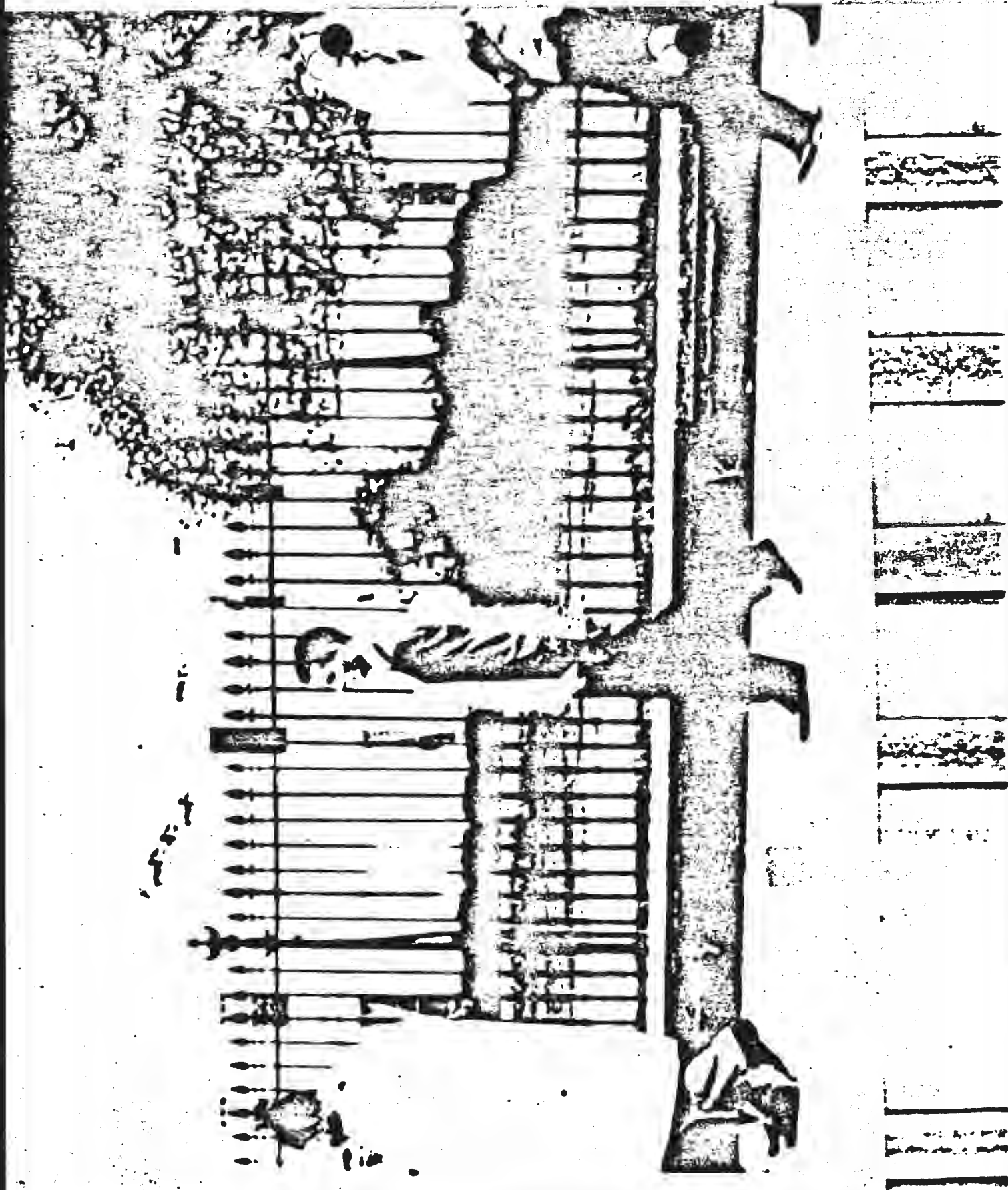
Shaneyfelt

Specimens submitted for examination

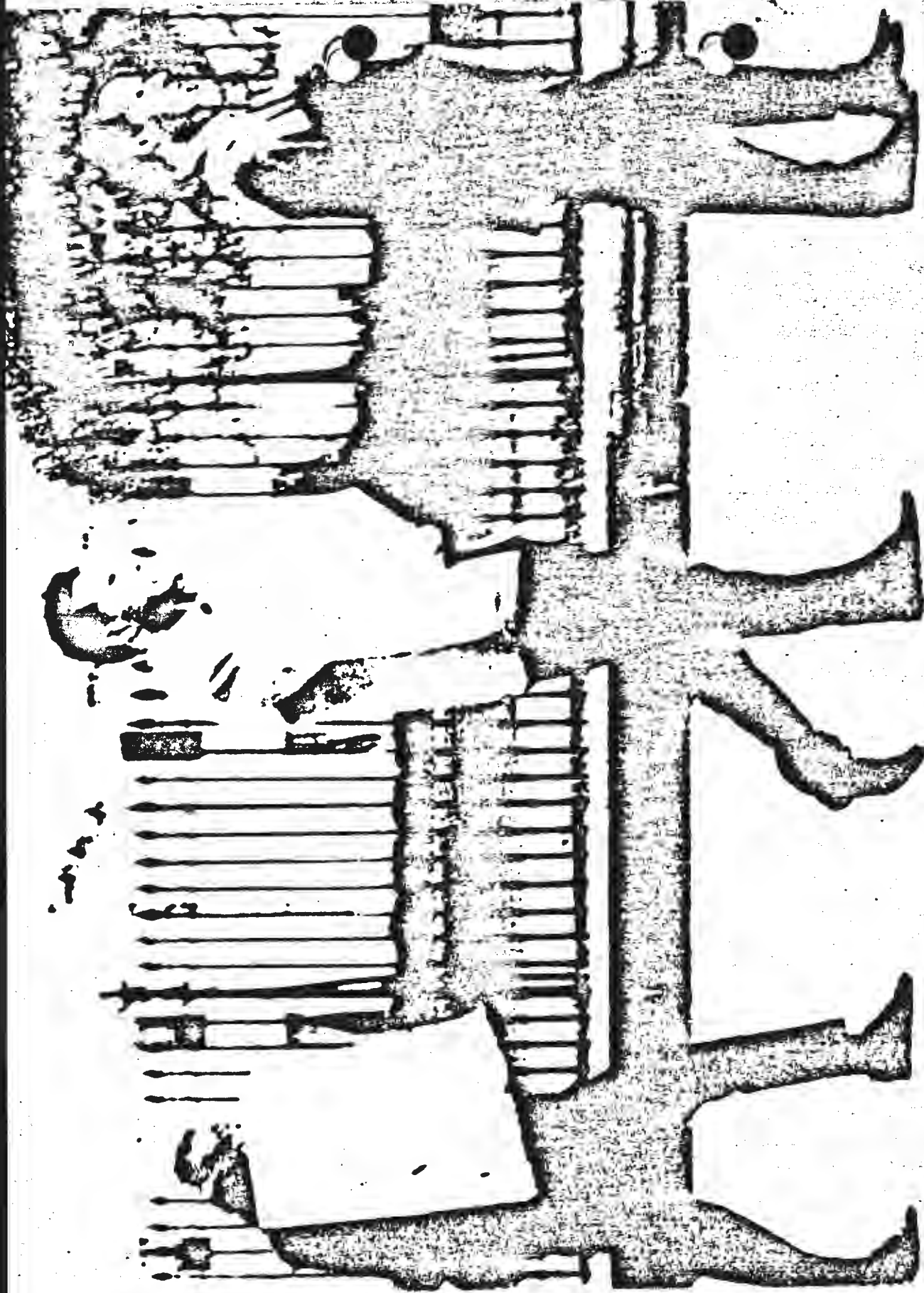
Qc629 Photograph and enlargement of unknown subject

Qc830 Photograph and enlargement of unknown subject

ENC









UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 9/26/69

FROM : *gmh* SAC, BOSTON (62-0)

SUBJECT: JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN
PORT CLYDE, MAINE
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Re Boston letter to Bureau dated 4/9/64.

Transmitted herewith for dissemination to Secret Service are five copies of a letterhead memorandum reciting contents of a letter purportedly written by Rev. JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN, Port Clyde, Me., castigating former President JOHN F. KENNEDY and Senator ROBERT KENNEDY. One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being disseminated to Secret Service, Boston, Mass.

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Boston
GRB:maf
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 67

13 OCT 1 1969

EXP. PROC.

6871

*14mm Sec Service
10-2-69
WAF:juy*



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

September 26, 1969

Reverend JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN
Port Clyde, Maine

By letter dated September 15, 1969, Paul H. Adams, Executive Director of Pine Tree Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation, 142 High Street, Portland, Maine, forwarded to the FBI Resident Agency at Portland, Maine, a letter addressed to that agency, which letter appears to have been written by a person signing himself "Rev. John Taylor Holman."

This letter is set forth in its entirety as follows:

"Port Clyde, Maine
September 11, 1969

"The Arthritis Foundation
142 High Street
Portland, Maine

"Dear Sir,

"Aug. 13, 1963 Pres. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy and the Internal Revenue Service declared I wasn't a Minister because I hadn't been appointed by a Roman Catholic Bishop. On thirteen lies they seized our home and our money that we had already paid income taxes on, refused me the right to take a salary, wedding or funeral fees or expenses for the ministry.

"I began my years of slavery.

"Aug 13, 1969 I began my seventh year of slavery. You have no such thing as a Senator or Representative in Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

Reverend JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN
Port Clyde, Maine

"The Eternal God killed Pres. Kennedy to give us our home in which to live.

"He also killed Robert Kennedy.

"As a Congressman's Secretary said to me: 'Rev. Holman you have been dealing with a gang of desperadoes. Mrs. Holman told Pres. Kennedy God would kill him and you told Robert Kennedy God would kill him. They both refused to take the warning and they are dead.

"How can you expect a person to contribute in slavery.

"The Eternal God has killed five men who refused to help me. Senator Dirksen the last. I told him his next appointment would be the Judgment Bar of the Eternal God. It was. President Johnson didn't dare to run again for he knew God was on his trail.

"This evidence is all documented. It has been silenced in every newspaper, magazine, radio and television station.

"As I wrote to Pres. Johnson: I have found the United States Government composed of a group of reprehensible, amalgamated God-Forsaken wicked criminals, gangsters, traitors and desperadoes and I challenge any one to deny this statement. No one has taken the challenge because they know it is the truth.

"My God has miraculously fed us, Praise His Holy Name.

"As a newsman said to me: 'John, no one can tell me anything about your case. I have seen God kill men right and left to defend you. There isn't a man with a conscience in Washington, D. C.

Reverend JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN
Port Clyde, Maine

"I sent a request to the Federal Court in New York that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Senator Robert Kennedy in May, 1968 for: -

"Violation of his oath of Office,
Compelling me to live four years and nine months of slavery in this nation
Taking away my right to vote
All in violation of the Constitution.

"I received the brush-off.

"June 3, 1969 I went into my Secret Chamber with my God and I knew I reached heaven. I prayed. 'Father, I am sick, weary and tired of nearly four years and ten months of slavery. Wilt Thou help me.'

"He answered me, 'I will.'

"In less than forty-eight hours he killed the man who murdered my life as a Christian Minister Senator Robert Kennedy.

"The F.B.I. Secret Service Agents and Internal Revenue Agents have paraded to the door of my home. They have acknowledged their guilt but don't dare to let the world know what a group of rotten criminals they are.

"Read Pra 31: 14-17 Psa 94: 20-23 and see how God kept his promises to me.

"Very truly yours,
/s/ Rev. John Taylor Holman

"A slave in the United States of Anguish.

One copy of this LHM furnished to Secret Service Boston.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS
NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY. IT AND
ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Cincinnati (62-2758)

Date: October 10, 1969

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director
REC-128

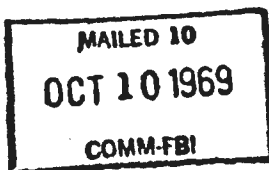
FBI File No. 62-109060-1117
Lab. No. D-691008038 HO
D-691007117 HO

Examination requested by: Cincinnati

Reference: Airtels 9/29/69, 10/6/69

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:



Enclosures (4) (Q629, set of photographs, 2 Lab report)
2 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

LLS (6)

*Taylor 818
9/15 + D*

55 OCT 13 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Recorded
10/9/69
pb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS; INFORMATION CONCERNING

File # 62-109860
Lab. # D-500691007117 HO

Examination requested by: SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758) (Airtel ¹⁰⁻⁶⁻⁶⁹ ~~9/29/69~~)

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 10/7/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: ~~Shaneyfelt~~ ¹⁰⁻⁶⁻⁶⁹

Individual in Q629 & Qc630 photos
is not Lee Harvey Oswald
+ on out of photos
Q629, Qc629 & Qc630 - one set retained

Specimens submitted for examination

Q629 ^{One} Color slide, (original of Qc629, previously submitted)

of unknown individual walking in
front of White House.

2 - Dallas

Recorded
10/9/69
pb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

File # 62-109060-1871
Lab. # D-880 691008038 HO

Examination requested by: SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758) *Cartel 9-29-69*

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 10/7/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: *S. J. Felt*

*See D-691007117-40
10-9-69*

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc629 *Two* Photographs and *Two* enlargements of unknown *individual walking*
in front of White House.
Qc830 Photograph and enlargement of unknown *subject*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-10960)

DATE: 9/25/69

FROM :

16 SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 9/16/69

[REDACTED] who are currently being investigated as Potential Security Informants for the San Francisco Office, advised that they had joined a group who were concerned about the true facts of President KENNEDY's assassination several months ago. This group had attended lectures, one of which was given by MARK LANE, and were attempting to conduct investigations into the slaying of President KENNEDY. This group was headed by HAROLD VERB.

For the information of the Bureau, HAROLD VERB is a currently active member of the Socialist Workers Party in the San Francisco Bay Area and has expressed his political ideology following the philosophy of the Socialist Workers Party.

[REDACTED]

A copy of these papers is forwarded for your information and no action is being taken on this particular matter by the San Francisco Office.

2 Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
3-San Francisco
(1-134-4655)
(1-100-50795) (HAL VERB)
EWN:kah
(5)

EX-103

62-10960



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 10/6/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATTN: LABORATORY DIVISION --
IMMEDIATE ATTN: MR. WM. D. GRIFFITH, ROOM 7601)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758)

691008038

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau telephone call this date.

Enclosed is the color slide originally furnished
by Miss BARBARA BROOKE to SA LOREN M. BEDELL, Columbus, Ohio,
11/25/63.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (AM-SD) (REGISTERED-RRR)
1 - Cincinnati

HJM:ked
(3)

10-92

SI-110

2 OCT 8 1969

70 NOV 3 - 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 10/6/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION: MR. W. A. BRANIGAN
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

ReBucal to New Orleans 10/6/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one Xerox copy of a
pamphlet entitled, "The Crime Against Cuba" by CORLISS LAMONT.

*Enclosure sent to
AAG, Office of Legal
Counsel by letter
dated 10/9/69,
Jng mkl*

1cc held 8/8/70
ENCLOSURE
2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (AMSD - REGISTERED)
1 - New Orleans
SMC:bs
(3)

EX-102

REC-66

62-109060 6874

2 OCT 13 1969

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62-109060-6875
CHANGED TO
63-14672-X1

SEP 29 1972

LA. TDR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: October 10, 1969

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to a memorandum from Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 9/30/69, requesting that the Laboratory conduct an examination of photographs taken by Miss Barbara Brookey, of individuals picketing in front of the White House on April 13, 1963, to determine whether or not one of the individuals depicted is or is not LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The pictures taken by Miss Brookey were compared with known photographs of OSWALD and it was determined that LEE HARVEY OSWALD does not appear in the photographs taken by Miss Brookey.

The Cincinnati and Dallas Offices are being advised by Laboratory report and the photographs are being returned to Cincinnati.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Goble
- 1 - Mr. Bert S. Taylor
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

62-109060-6876

WDS:dp (10)

OCT 14 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 10/13/69

The below is being provided for the information of the Bureau:

On 10/9/69, EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, 12208 Emelita Street, North Hollywood, California, telephone number 761-8709, telephonically contacted SA PAUL E. QUINN at the Canoga Park Resident Agency at approximately 9:10 a.m. It is to be noted that BRADLEY has furnished information to the Los Angeles Division in the past.

BRADLEY stated that he is in the process of gathering information to solidify his pending suit against MARK LANE; TV KPIX, San Francisco, California; the Reverend WESLEY BRICE; the "Los Angeles Free Press"; and the Assassination Inquiry Committee of San Diego, as well as numerous John Does for their participation in the accusation against him of allegedly being involved with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63.

BRADLEY said he had recently returned from the State of Texas, where he had been in contact with an individual, whom he refused to identify, who had access to the files of District Attorney GARRISON in New Orleans, Louisiana. According to BRADLEY, this individual had informed him that by letter dated 4/10/67, a THOMAS A. THORNHILL had written a letter to a MIKE KARMAZIN, not further identified, which stated as follows: "My information concerns a man named EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY. One of my witnesses will testify to the fact that Mr. BRADLEY tried to hire him to assassinate Mr. KENNEDY during his 1961 campaign in California."

REC-69

6877

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Los Angeles

12 OCT 1969

PEQ:elc
(3)

58 OCT 27 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

EXP. PROC.

BRADLEY related that the THOMAS A. THORNHILL who had sent the above letter had resided with a CAROL AYDELOTTE at 6543 Fulton Avenue in Van Nuys, California. He stated CAROL AYDELOTTE and several of her associates have attempted to cause him problems in the past. BRADLEY related he had also obtained the following information from his contact in Texas:

On 12/18/67, BILL TURNER, a former FBI Agent and an investigator on District Attorney GARRISON's staff, along with a BILL BOXLEY, whose true name is WILLIAM C. WOOD, also an investigator for District Attorney GARRISON, went to 6543 Fulton Avenue, Van Nuys, California, to interview THOMAS A. THORNHILL. They found Mrs. CAROL AYDELOTTE residing at this address, and she indicated she lived there with her husband and THOMAS A. THORNHILL. She informed BOXLEY and TURNER she was familiar with THORNHILL's allegations regarding BRADLEY. TURNER wrote in a memorandum addressed to District Attorney GARRISON dated 2/16/68 that AYDELOTTE's acquaintance with BRADLEY covered a span of the assassination and that BRADLEY was constantly harping on the fact someone should kill President KENNEDY. CAROL AYDELOTTE gave TURNER and BOXLEY the names of two people who would corroborate their story against BRADLEY. They were DENNIS MOWER of Lancaster and Reverend WESLEY BRICE, Pastor of the Hollywood Bible Presbyterian Church in North Hollywood, California.

According to BRADLEY, TURNER and BOXLEY interviewed MOWER in Lancaster on 12/12/67, and in a memorandum from TURNER to GARRISON, TURNER indicated that MOWER confirmed that BRADLEY had attempted to recruit MOWER to assassinate President KENNEDY. MOWER also claimed that he had reported this incident to FBI Agents JAMES HOLBROOK and PAUL E. QUINN. BRADLEY added that BOXLEY interviewed BRICE on 12/20/67, but the results of this interview were not known to him.

It is to be noted that DENNIS MOWER has been associated with the militant Minutemen group and was interviewed on numerous occasions by SAs PAUL E. QUINN and JAMES E. HOLBROOK in an attempt to locate two Federal fugitives, JOSEPH CAREY and KEITH GILBERT, who are also members of the Minutemen. During all of these interviews with MOWER, he was completely uncooperative, and in the past has attempted

LA 89-75

to cause problems concerning the investigation to locate GILBERT and CAREY. GILBERT was subsequently apprehended, but CAREY is still an IO fugitive. SA QUINN advised that in all contacts with MOWER, he never mentioned any association with BRADLEY, nor provided any information relative to BRADLEY.

It is to be further noted that during the investigation to locate GILBERT, SA QUINN received an anonymous telephone call during the late hours of the evening in which the caller indicated that SA QUINN should terminate his interest in the GILBERT case or serious consequences would take place. This information was furnished to the Bureau.

BRADLEY related that if he received any additional information he felt would be of interest to the Bureau, he would contact the FBI immediately and furnish them with that information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 2, 1969

- 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

☒ Mr. Tolson
☒ Mr. DeLoach
☒ Mr. Mohr
☒ Mr. Bishop
☒ Mr. Casper
☒ Mr. Callahan
☒ Mr. Conrad
☒ Mr. Felt
☒ Mr. Gale
☒ Mr. Rosen
☒ Mr. Sullivan
☒ Mr. Tavel
☒ Mr. Trotter
☒ Tele. Room
☒ Mr. Holmes
☒ Miss Gandy

Loren M. Bedell

This recommends Cincinnati be instructed to return a color slide to Miss Brookey which she furnished us in November, 1963, as well as correspondence to her from two students regarding the slides, and orally inform her we can offer her no advice as to whether she makes the slide available to the students.

On November 25, 1963, Miss Barbara Brookey, erroneously reported by Cincinnati as Brooke, Columbus, Ohio, furnished an Agent of our Cincinnati Office two color slides of photographs taken by her at the White House on the morning of April 13, 1963, showing pickets present. She had reexamined the photographs and noted one of the three pickets bore strong resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. She indicated the slides need not be returned if they were determined to be of interest to the FBI. In accordance with Cincinnati's request, the Mechanical Section made enlargements and returned the slides, negatives, and copies to Cincinnati on December 10, 1963, with copies to Dallas and WFO.

WFO, on November 27, 1963, ascertained there was no picketing at the White House on April 13, 1963, on behalf of the Cubans and no further action was taken with regard to these slides. Investigation disclosed Oswald was in Dallas on April 12, 1963, and made application for unemployment compensation. Due to his unemployment and limited finances, it is highly unlikely Oswald was in Washington, D. C., mid-morning of the following day. No information was developed that Oswald was in Washington on April 13, 1963. A review of copies of Brookey's photographs recently resubmitted by Cincinnati, which are of poor quality, discloses an individual believed to be an Iranian student.

CLASSIFYING

Miss Brookey, by letter dated September 24, 1969, furnished originals of letters she has received from one Gary Richard Schoener, allegedly a student at the University of Minnesota, and Don Olson, allegedly a graduate of Michigan State University, currently residing in Toledo, Ohio, inquiring about her initial interview with the Bureau and indicating their

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

EX-117

REC-11

NOT RECORDED

OCT 21 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-125-341-562

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

desire to examine the slides. Olson attached a "To Whom It May Concern" memorandum, suggesting she authorize either of the two to act as her agent in recovering the slides. Miss Brookey, in her letter, indicates she does not know either of these two men and inquires if it would be wise to give her consent for their obtaining the slides. She set out several other questions regarding the handling of the matter and asked for the Bureau's advice regarding the slides.

We have ascertained that our Cincinnati Office has only one slide at this time, the second presumably having been lost in the handling of the file during the past six years. They do have copies of blown-up reproductions of the two slides.

While information concerning the slides was set forth in a report which was furnished to the Warren Commission, the slides themselves were never furnished to it and it never indicated any interest in them.

Bureau files contain no information which can be identified with either Schoener or Olson.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. If you approve, attached is airtel to Cincinnati, instructing Cincinnati to personally contact Miss Brookey and return to her the enclosures to her letter (correspondence from the students Schoener and Olson) in accordance with her request; also to return the remaining slide and a set of photographs made from the slides and inform her that with handling of the file over the years, one slide has been lost; and tell her we cannot advise her as to her disposition of the slide or copies made from her slides.

I would on explanation as to the loss of this slide. H

2. That the Laboratory conduct an examination of Miss Brookey's photographs in comparison with photographs of Oswald to attempt to positively determine whether the individual depicted is or is not Oswald.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

3. SAC Korgan has conducted an exhaustive search of the files of the Cincinnati Office and has advised he is unable to locate the missing slide. Due to the lapse of time and change of personnel, SAC Korgan is unable to fix responsibility as to the loss of the slide. However, attached airtel to Cincinnati instructs SAC Korgan to obtain explanations from pertinent personnel as to the incorrect reporting of Miss Brookey's name.

(Handwritten notes and signatures below the text):
JH
←
JH
C/K
W
P
P
V
nm

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 7, 1969

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Memorandum 10/2/69 considered an inquiry received from Miss Barbara Brookey, Columbus, Ohio, who on 11/25/63 turned over to an Agent of our Cincinnati Office two color slides of photographs taken by her outside the White House on the morning of 4/13/63. Inquiry of our Cincinnati Office disclosed they have only one slide at this time; the Director noted "I want an explanation as to the loss of this slide."

Under the general supervision of former Special Agent in Charge (SAC) E. D. Mason (retired 1965), SAC William B. Soyars (June, 1965, to August, 1967), and SAC Harry J. Morgan (present), Miss Doris E. Reavis has been the Chief Clerk in the Cincinnati Office. She has overall responsibility for the files of that office. According to Miss Reavis, the two slides originally received were filed in a 1A jacket in the 1A section of the file on the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Over the years this file has been most active because of the numerous inquiries received and it has been charged out by numerous and various personnel since its creation in 1963. In addition, the investigation has been assigned to several Agents of the Cincinnati Office over the years. According to Miss Reavis, the location of the file has been changed on several occasions within the Chief Clerk's office and the filing system has been converted from a cabinet system to one using open shelves.

SAC Morgan noted that the missing slide, which was heavy in weight, could have dropped out of the envelope and been swept up as waste material. Miss Reavis noted that the slide had not previously been reported as missing to her and from this she could only conclude that no employee was ever directed to the specific 1A envelope where the slide was supposed to have been contained.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. K. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

WAB:as (6)

167 OCT 21 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-125341-263

4 OCT 15 1969

62-109060-6879

EX-117

3/20

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

According to SAC Morgan, in view of the numerous persons who had access to the slide and because of the passage of time and the movement of the file within the office, he was unable to affix responsibility for its loss.

In the memorandum of 10/2/69 the Director approved that SAC Morgan obtain explanations from personnel in his office as to the incorrect reporting of Miss Barbara Brookey's name as Miss Barbara Brooke. According to SAC Morgan, Special Agent [REDACTED] advised him that late during the evening of 11/24/68 he was contacted by a man who identified himself as the brother-in-law of Barbara Brooke, which he spelled. The man stated that his sister-in-law had two photographs which she had taken in front of the White House and she thought that one of the persons in the photograph resembled Lee Harvey Oswald. On 11/25/68 Special Agent [REDACTED] said he contacted a resident at 101 South Sylvan Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, who responded that she was Barbara Brooke. She did not spell her name at the time and Special Agent [REDACTED] did not require that this be done.

SAC Morgan stated that under the circumstances he was recommending a letter of censure for Special Agent [REDACTED] for improperly interrogating Barbara Brookey by not requiring her to spell her name.

ACTION:

1. Explanation of the Cincinnati Office is pursuant to the Director's request. Domestic Intelligence Division concurs with SAC Morgan that in view of the passage of time and personnel, it is impossible to affix responsibility for the loss of the slide.

This is a very serious loss of such an important exhibit.

2. Domestic Intelligence Division concurs that Special Agent [REDACTED] be censured for his improper interrogation of Miss Barbara Brookey.

V. [unclear] Du Wel [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

FBI

Date: 10/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758) (RUC)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Cincinnati 10/6/69.

Miss BARBARA BROOKEY, 101 South Sylvan Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, was contacted 10/15/69 by SA WILFRED GOODWIN. The documents and photographs enclosed with reairtel were returned to Miss BROOKEY.

Miss BROOKEY was informed that FBI could not instruct her as to whether she should accede to the requests from GARY RICHARD SCHOENER and DON OLSON. She volunteered that she might correspond with the Universities which they claim to represent to determine if they are engaged in research with University sanction, but she was not certain whether she would follow this course or ignore the requests from these individuals.

Miss BROOKEY was also told that one of the two slides had been lost. She was most understanding and found this to be insignificant since photographs were available.

2 - Bureau
1 - Cincinnati

WG:LM
(3)

EX-10
REC-20

62-107060-6882

OCT 20 1969

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/21/69

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (62-0)

SUBJECT: FRED G. VOELKER, aka
 Fred G. Voelke;
 822 Second Ave., North
 St. Petersburg, Fla;
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

691024064

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two letters postmarked 10/8/69, St. Petersburg, Fla., which were forwarded to the FBI Tulsa, Okla.

The Bureau's attention is directed to Bureau letter to Dallas, 2/29/68, and Bureau file 62-109060, captioned Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous Information Concerning, wherein the Bureau requested certain field divisions to conduct indices checks as well as certain investigation relative to FRED VOELKE.

Tampa Division by airtel to Dallas dated 3/6/68, forwarded results of limited inquiries concerning subject VOELKE and that information is being forwarded for information of the Bureau.

Tampa Division has furnished copies of the attached letters locally to U.S. Secret Service, Tampa, Fla., as it appears subject should be of interest to them.

These two letters are being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory as it would appear that subject is a prolific letter writer and the Laboratory may desire to include samples of handwriting in the prolific letter writer file. These letters need not be returned to the Tampa Division as copies have been retained by Tampa.

No additional investigation is being conducted concerning this matter by the Tampa Division.

2-Bureau (Encls. 3), (RM)

REC-81

2-Tampa

(1-62-455)

DAB:db

(4)

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



RECORDING
10/28/69
taw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE

Re: FRED G. VOELKER, aka
Fred G. Voelke;
822 Second Ave., North
St. Petersburg, Fla;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

File # 62-109060-6881
Lab. # D-691024064 AX

Examination requested by: Tampa (620)

L. 10/21/69

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 10/23/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Cadigan

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q631 Envelope postmarked "SAINT PETERSBURG, FL 2A PM 8 OCT 1969," addressed "The Federal Bureau of Investigation Post Office Tulsa Okla."
- Q632 Accompanying handwritten seven-page letter beginning "Dear Sir. I have written..."
- Q633 Envelope postmarked "SAINT PETERSBURG, FL 2A AM 8 OCT 1969," addressed "F.B.I. Post Office Tulsa Okla"
- Q634 Two-page handwritten letter beginning "Dear Sir When your two..."

PHOTOGRAPHED

OCT 28 1969



G. C. J. Post office
Tulsa
Okla

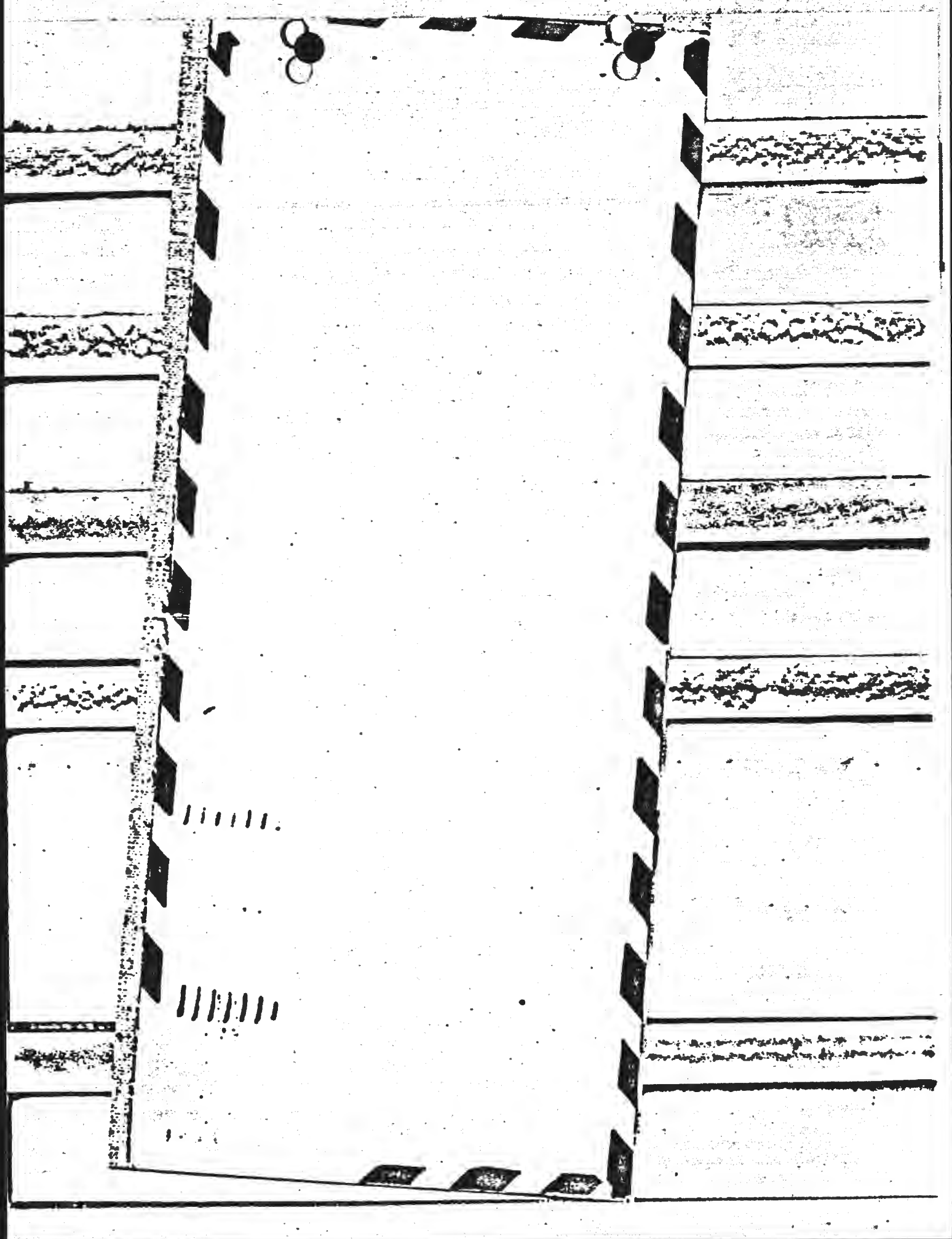
D-691024064

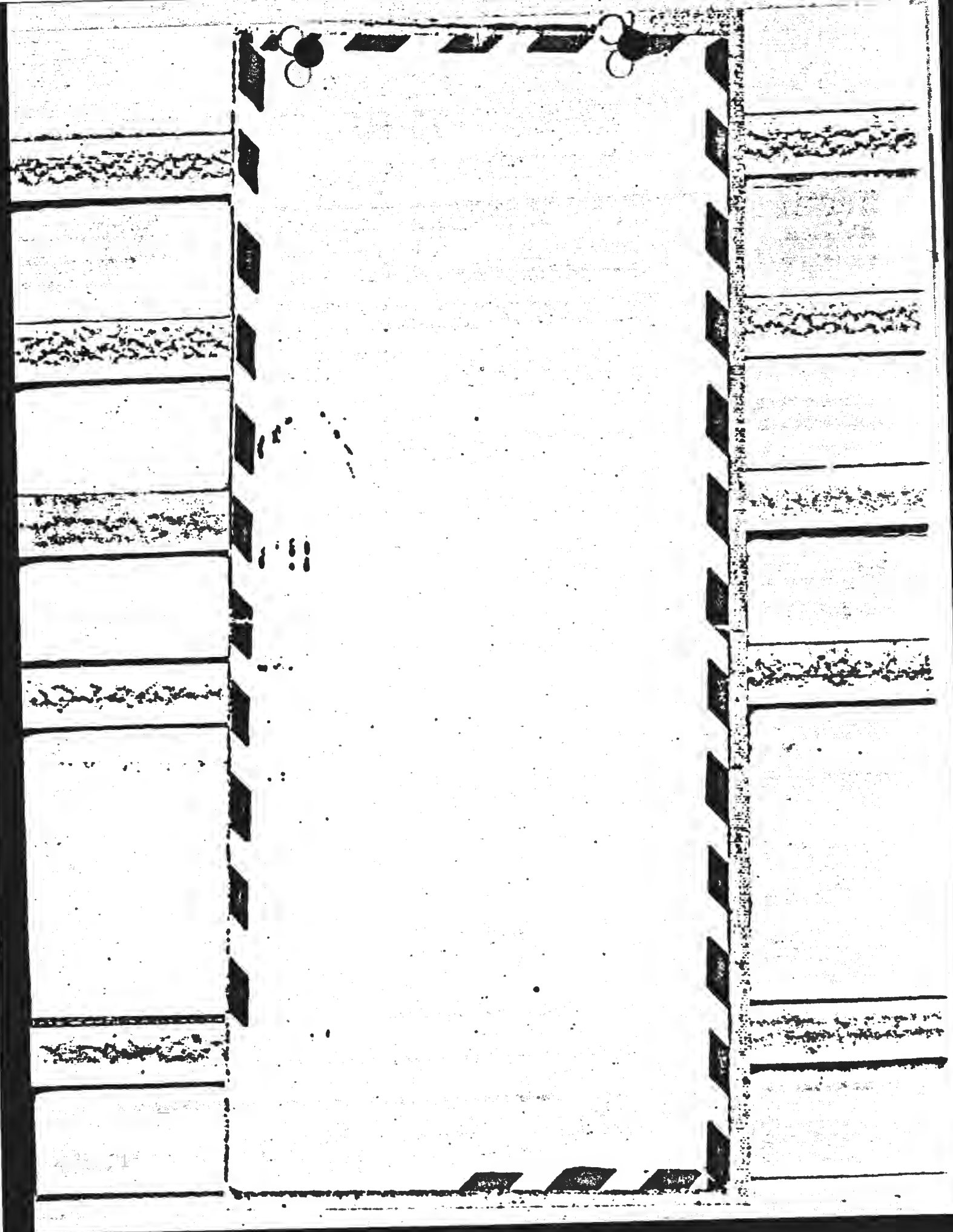


The Federal Bureau of Investigation

India

22





The Federal Bureau of Investigation
wrote to me.

I have written a letter 2 days ago.
and you people came to see me,

because I wrote to Sen. Kennedy, why
Vet. President Johnson, permitted the

Killings to kill the President, stood him before
and told a Court and 3 men to save

Sen. Kennedy says they were afraid to, I also
and locked up in North Chicago, Vet Hospital
one hour when the President By Tamm

men for head of Tamm Division, and
also calling on that a man. Knowing the

all act of I know one the whole, Vet
also told the Justice Minister, I had a
man locked up there, that it was

William Haver who killed Susan B. Jones
thousand police to on Port and and made
me see, I know Johnson had Central

Publication Agent, see to find me
on 1/1/4. I told the Government see Chicago

know, that my uncle Adolf Tamm
was a Minister was with the
and in Denmark, when he turned up the

Gram Well, I was with Family, Krum
my uncle and 5 men, killed 5 men
working there they earned hundred
Millions of Dollars. I was sick in 7

Army 108 Congress Volunteers, the
agent wanted to kill me, The U.S. Army
would not take care of me,

The Facts are that the United States
Government, C.I.A. and United States
Navy Agent, got me locked

told a 3 Star General see Chicago IL
July 4th 1936 Japan going to Pearl

Pearl Harbor, The Government got
him and locked, Pearl Harbor

Hospital, where over 90% of people
find the S. I. S.

I went to the Head Dr. Rowle
in his office and told him I
am a Counter Agent of Japanese Gov

and that Japan going to
 bomb Pearl Harbor, he called up
 the President he ordered to keep
 me locked, he sent out a General
 The General told me to jump over
 The fence, had a empty oil drum
 put by the fence, told me to jump
 over same, people one other side of
 fence told me not to, as I told
 them to go, the got me locked
 because Japan wants to burn
 Pearl Harbor, The warned me
 Then 4 Army men, U.S. Army
 come out of Corn field, other
 side of fence

Pointing their rifles at a
 to kill me The people other
 side of fence stated if the
 killed 15 minutes
 locked 45 minutes, the

the D. gave me a pass, told
 me, nothing, the matter with
 me, he also wanted to kill me
 like another one, called me a
 45 DIV. Elk hat God Son of
 a bitch, go A. W. O. K.

I want this U.S. to
 settle with me, I do not
 want to get killed,

Page 5

Defect - this

How ment to make a money gift. They can throw money away to the doctors in

Smith Vet. They also refused to take care of my prostate glands put me in a dark room had

a spotter that was on movie taken a punch at me

The Dr got the percent to bite me, and the nurse caught. Small Brown he was going

to stick me with a finger. The nurse asked the

Orderlies why they do

not protect me they told here the Dr. wanted him killed there where 3 orderlies who broke. The Ribber of a percent for nothing, he did I want some thing

from this Govt ment, not a little bite either

Fred A. Vorel ex
822 - Second Ave North

St Petersburg Fla

Up Stairs Front

The World's Beacon of Investigation
Dear Sir

When you & two gentleman came
to see me,
As I stated expect the United States
Government, to give me something
for telling the your government that
Japan will come Pearl Harbor, and was
locked 45 months for that, and your
President going to take my life for
that, and other things done to me
Roosevelt had a General, and 4
Army men, come to Danville Vet Hospital
Pointing their life's at me, to take me,
but people warned them if they did
they would hold them for murder.

Fred G. Volkert 62-455-330
-333
822 - Second Ave North
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Q634
D-691024064 AX
FBI

Dear Sam

I expect some 7 hours' understanding
from U.S.A. - They wanted to tell me
I was the people on the outside of fence
to save my life.

D-691024064

AX

I want the data this

I do not, tell me, but if the

How must get the idea, to their mind
and direct to tell me, for trying to see as
Cecily Anne Hill; they will surely wanted to
see me, for trying to see your country

D-691024064

AX

Q632

FBI

3-6-68

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (1-UC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-62, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO:DL)

Re Bu airtel to Dallas 2-29-68.

Enclosed for the Dallas Office are the
original and 3 copies of a Insert relating to
inquiry conducted at St. Petersburg, Fla. with
respect to FRED VOELKE, aka, FRED VOELKER.

The pretext telephone call made to
[REDACTED] on 3-5-68 was conducted by
SA WALTER B. GRANGER [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] concerning VOELKER.

Tampa indices negative regarding FRED
VOELKE, or FRED VOELKER.

2 - Dallas (Encs. 9)

(1) - Tampa

WBG:ms

(3)

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

62-455-333



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Tampa (62-0)

Date: November 6, 1969

Re: FRED G. VOELKER, aka
Fred G. Voelke;
822 Second Ave., North
St. Petersburg, Fla;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ST-105

REC-128

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109060-6881
Lab. No. D-691024064 AX

Examination requested by: Tampa

Reference: Letter 10/21/69

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

6- RUPACH
/H/

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

JCC:taw (4)

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

1969
COMM-FBI

56 NOV 18 1969

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Tampa (62-0)

Date: November 6, 1969

Re: FRED G. VOELKER, aka
Fred G. Voelke;
822 Second Ave., North
St. Petersburg, Fla;

FBI File No. 62-109060-6881

Lab. No. D-691024064 AX

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 10/23/69

- Q631 Envelope postmarked "SAINT PETERSBURG, FL 2A PM 8 OCT 1969," addressed "The Federal Bureau of Investigation Post Office Tulsa Okla."
- Q632 Accompanying handwritten seven-page letter beginning "Dear Sir. I have written..."
- Q633 Envelope postmarked "SAINT PETERSBURG, FL 2A AM 8 OCT 1969," addressed "F.B.I. Post Office Tulsa Okla"
- Q634 Two-page handwritten letter beginning "Dear Sir When your two..."

Result of examination:

Q631 through Q634 were not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

The submitted evidence is retained.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDING
10/28/69
taw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE ✓

Re: FRED G. VOLLMER, aka
Fred G. Voelke;
822 Second Ave., North
St. Petersburg, Fla;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

File # 62-157150-101
Lab. # D-691024064 AX

Examination requested by: Tampa (6203)

L. 10/21/69

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 10/23/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Cadinan

*No ident Off-add
Retain vid*

*Jay
11/7*

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q631 # Envelope postmarked "SAINT PETERSBURG, FL 2A PM 8 OCT 1969," addressed "The Federal Bureau of Investigation Post Office Tulsa Okla."
- Q632 Q2 Accompanying handwritten seven-page letter beginning "Dear Sir. I have written..."
- Q633 Q3 Envelope postmarked "SAINT PETERSBURG, FL 2A AM 8 OCT 1969," addressed "F.B.I. Post Office Tulsa Okla"
- Q634 Q4 Two-page handwritten letter beginning "Dear Sir When your two..."

115 10/28/69 R.E. = [illegible]

*L.F.
11-16-107*

FBI

Date: 10/21/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles
appearing in the Times-Picayune, New Orleans newspaper, concerning
above-captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(5)

REC 46

62-109060-6882

17 OCT 23 1969

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

30 OCT 31 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case

A Study in Abuse of Power

Book Jacket Synopsis

This important book, as absorbing as it is significant, traces the strange, often even weird, tale of the investigation of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison into an alleged New Orleans-based plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. This resulted in a series of indictments and eventually in the trial and acquittal of Clay Shaw. This was the Garrison Case. The author of this book is a New Orleans ~~citizen~~ who himself defended one of the people accused by Garrison, and his intimate knowledge of the background and the tempestuous political history of Garrison over the last four and a half years illuminates a narrative that seems scarcely believable, except that it all actually happened. . . .

It tells the story of the large promises and incredible publicity when Garrison first announced, in February, 1967, his investigation into the fancied plot to kill Kennedy, and then the intricate legal maneuvering by which Clay Shaw's trial was put off until January, 1969, when the promised sensational developments never materialized. . . .

THE STRANGE spectacle known as the Kennedy assassination probe of Jim Garrison cannot be fully understood without some understanding of the man himself and his tempestuous political career.

He is physically impressive — six feet, six inches tall, handsome, and well built. His dress is immaculate; his voice is deep and beautifully modulated.

The favorable first impression deepens upon closer contact, for Garrison is blessed with an easy mastery of the language. Humor is his key weapon and he has a deft

ability to parry the most telling criticism with pointed clever rejoinders.

He is possessed of an irresistible confidence in himself and the correctness of his opinion on any matter he deems significant. Contemptuous of details, he is subject to capricious change of opinion on matters not fundamental to his basic convictions. But the fundamentals of these convictions are his most cherished possessions. They yield to no evidence.

He sometimes appears to stand in awe of his ideas in the manner of a sculptor or painter regarding his work. His manner in meeting attacks upon them is not defensive; it is one of restrained outrage.

There is, finally, a quality about Garrison incapable of definition that renders an abiding dislike of the man virtually im-

One of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

possible upon personal contact. The word "charm" is close, but inadequate. His manner is casual and unhurried.

These were the traits that were quickly apparent when I first met Garrison in the fall of 1956 upon joining the staff of District Attorney Leon Hubert, who was later to serve as Assistant Counsel to the Warren Commission. Garrison was Hubert's Executive Assistant. First Assistant was Malcolm O'Hara, who was later to serve as a judge of the Orleans Parish Criminal District Court. There was nothing in Garrison's performance to presage what was to come. I knew nothing of his past, which was, in fact, unspectacular.

Garrison was appointed Assistant District Attorney for Orleans Parish in 1953. Without question, he was the most impressive of the twenty or so lawyers on the District Attorney's staff.

Like the rest of us, of course, he was

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 34

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-19-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63 AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62

Serialization by permission of Clarkson N. Potter, Inc. From the GARRISON CASE—A study in the Abuse of Power—by Milton E. Brener. Copyright, 1969 by Milton E. Brener.

not without fault. He did, it seemed, have a tendency to make snap judgments on insufficient facts. He was prone to oversimplify. His abundant ego could, on occasion, be a cause of annoyance. And it is neither exaggeration nor hindsight to recall that in his humor there could at times be detected traces of cruelty.

Service in the District Attorney's Office in Orleans Parish is under the spoils system, not civil service. The entire force of assistant district attorneys on Leon Hubert's staff suddenly faced (at election time) the prospect of immediate relocation, and Garrison entered the private practice of law.

In 1959 Mayor Morrison ran for Governor against Jimmie Davis and lost. For his support in the campaign, Garrison was appointed Assistant City Attorney, a part-time job paying a nominal salary.

In 1960 Garrison ran with the support of Mayor Morrison against a sitting Criminal Court Judge. Sitting Judges have traditionally been considered unbeatable, a myth that was to remain until destroyed by Garrison himself sometime after his election as District Attorney. Garrison lost by a mere few thousand votes. It is interesting to speculate on the nature of his judicial career had he won.

In 1961 he qualified to run for District Attorney against the incumbent, Richard Dowling.

About a month before the first Democratic primary, there occurred one of the few truly decisive events in New Orleans politics. All of the District Attorney candidates were invited to an open-end panel discussion to be broadcast live on all four

television stations operating in the New Orleans area. Dowling, acting on the advice of his supporters that he had nothing to gain by offering himself as a live target for the various challengers, bowed out with a prior out-of-town engagement. His absence did little, however, to abate the vigor of his opponents' attacks.

Garrison said virtually nothing until well into the program when, with the calm of a man with little to lose, he began an authoritative discourse about the current narcotics problem, its roots, its scope, and the "incredible" failure of the incumbent to attack it. This was the first exposure of consequence of the people of New Orleans to the beautifully modulated self-assured voice and the superbly effective forensics of Jim Garrison. Garrison looked and spoke like a District Attorney. And he had a captive audience.

The program not only finished Dowling, it all but eliminated Dymond as a major candidate. But Garrison had projected beautifully, and the response was tremendous. Support developed; contributions trickled in and TV appearances were possible. In each of them, more and more voters became fascinated by the image of this giant of a man and his flawless delivery.

In the first primary Dowling fell far short of the needed majority. Garrison was a close second. Garrison won the second primary by about 6,000 votes out of approximately 130,000 cast.

I spoke to Garrison about serving in a part-time position on his staff, one that could be pursued without interference with private civil practice. He responded by appointing me to supervise prosecution of all narcotics cases. In the course of my seventeen months in his office, I was assigned considerably more varied duties, but neither I nor most who had served on his staff could find reason to complain about Garrison as a man to work for. He was appreciative and respectful of each man's efforts.

In May, 1962, Garrison and his staff were sworn into office. The major apprehension being voiced by his political opponents and detractors was the tired complaint that Garrison was lazy. This was going to be a do-nothing administration.

Or so they said.

THE CRIMINAL COURT building in New Orleans is a huge four-story stone building occupying an entire square at the intersection of two large avenues, Tulane and Broad.

The building is often referred to by the criminal practice fraternity as "Tulane and Broad." The pious pronouncement across its imposing facade on Tulane Avenue—"The Impartial Administration of Justice is the Foundation of Liberty"—has been the butt of countless jokes, sometimes crude, sometimes clever, by those familiar with the hit-and-miss nature of the administration of criminal justice within. The building houses many public officeholders and others who aspire to unseat them.

Over the years Tulane and Broad has assumed a character of its own. Those knowledgeable in the petty intrigues and jealousies among its occupants, and with the pressures of public interest in controversial cases, can often sense the rise and fall of tension by merely strolling the crowded hallway. It has also been the scene of many celebrated New Orleans trials, in several of which participants in Garrison's "assassination probe" have taken part.

When Garrison took office as District Attorney in May, 1962, it was with the active support of many in the building and with one goodwill of practically all.

But Garrison despised the system and often appeared to look contemptuously on its members as petty, unprincipled men, unworthy of being treated on an equal basis. His disdain for the other occupants of Tulane and Broad made itself felt in a number of minor but irritating ways. Though he was tactless and a trifle arrogant, I felt, as did most who knew Garrison, that his innate honesty was genuine and beyond question. The seeds for his abuse of office, it would develop, lay elsewhere.

By virtue of his office, the District Attorney is potentially the most powerful of the public officials domiciled at Tulane and Broad. That he is potentially the most powerful in the city can be respectably argued. However, until 1962 the full extent of his strength had been convincingly impressed neither upon the community in general nor upon the politicians themselves. It lay largely unused in the statute books. Not until the advent of Jim Garrison was the realization driven home of the large extent to which the D.A.'s power had remained untapped.

The District Attorney in Louisiana can charge any individual with any crime other than a capital offense by the mere signing

of his name to a bill of information stroke of the District Attorney's pen. ~~lines are made.~~ Individuals are publicly embarrassed and compelled to undergo the financial expense of bail and legal representation and the emotional drain of public trial. This last cannot be fully comprehended, save by those who have experienced it. Likewise, by the signing of his name, the District Attorney can dismiss any charge, including capital charges; he need not seek the permission of the court.

Then there is the Grand Jury, which is, in truth, the District Attorney's toy. It is, in modern America, an anachronism, a relic from the legal Stone Age.

Grand Juries in Orleans Parish are selected for six-month terms by one of the eight judges in the Criminal Court.

They hear all capital cases, as such charges can only be tried upon a Grand Jury indictment. In addition, they may hear any other cases and likewise return an indictment if they feel the evidence so warrants. Proceedings are secret. Only the jurors and the District Attorney or his assistants, without limit as to number, are present to hear the witness.

It is understandable that secrecy of the proceedings is so zealously guarded for, often, they are a travesty.

Except in rare instances, the Jury will hear only those witnesses the District Attorney wishes them to hear. They are pre-conditioned by what the District Attorney has told them of the matter under investigation. There is no judge to strike any of his remarks as prejudicial. No representative of the defendant or prospective defendant is present; none of his witnesses will be heard, except as the Jury might wish to hear them. In this, as in all other matters, most Grand Jurors will be guided by the advice of the District Attorney.

Hearsay and opinion evidence are the rule, not the exception. There is no one to object. Witnesses deemed hostile or untruthful by the District Attorney, arbitrarily or otherwise, may be pointed out in advance. Most judges will permit only one counsel for a side to cross-examine a witness in the course of a trial. In the Grand Jury room, a witness may be badgered by all 12 jurors, plus the District Attorney and as many of his assistants as happen to be present.

The prospective defendant himself is normally not heard unless he requests it. Most lawyers would stand aghast at any suggestion that a client suspected of crime should voluntarily appear before the Grand Jury. Testimony of a prospective defendant who has not been warned of his right to refuse to answer incriminating questions and to sign a waiver of his rights may result in a dismissal of an indictment brought against him.

Prior to 1962, most District Attorneys used the Grand Jury primarily as a buffer between themselves and adverse criticism

a unpopular matters. Charges against important public official or citizen, or a controversial matter that the District Attorney wanted tried, were usually submitted to the Grand Jury. If indictment followed, no one could criticize the District Attorney. If the public clamored for the filing of criminal charges that the District Attorney felt were not warranted, or were politically unpalatable, the case was submitted to the Grand Jury. If a no true bill was returned, the District Attorney's skirts were clean. Few realized and none dared say publicly that the Grand Jury was, in practice, the puppet of the District Attorney.

Hence, if the Grand Jury was of benefit to the District Attorney, it was in a negative sense. The District Attorney is on the firing line; and most wage a constant battle against adverse publicity. The smart District Attorneys have learned to live with the press as they would with an untamed carnivorous animal. It was constantly to be sated and pacified with newsworthy items of a harmless or innocuous nature, and as long as the animal lay sleeping, so much the better. They would not arouse it.

But Jim Garrison did not think defensively. No one had previously sought to use either the news media or the Grand Jury as offensive weapons. But all of that was to change.

3

GARRISON'S CRITICS to the contrary, certain positive accomplishments must be credited to him with respect to the internal operation of his office. His staff has built an impressive record of prosecutions.

Responsibility for the routine administration of the office, which is the prosecution of the thousands of cases, including murder, rape, and robbery, as well as gambling and prostitution, was quickly delegated to others almost in its entirety. For almost immediately upon his entry into office, Garrison demonstrated a preoccupation with matters whose genuine connection with the legitimate function of his office has been hard to discern.

Shortly prior to Garrison's assumption of office, an assistant district attorney of Richard Dowling, the outgoing D.A., dismissed charges in two pending cases without serious explanation. The dismissals were the subject of considerable publicity and the inference by the public of corruption was undeniably strong. However, those who knew

The Author

MILTON E. BRENER was born in New Orleans and was graduated from Tulane Law School in 1952. For almost four years he was a first lieutenant in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, stationed in Korea and Okinawa. After his discharge, he entered the New Orleans District Attorney's office. He has been in private law practice since May, 1958, as a member of Garon, Brener, McNeely and Hart. With his wife and four chil-

Mr. Brener resides in New Orleans.

him had little reason to question the assistant's honesty. More to the point, however, there was no evidence of corruption, nor was any developed in the course of the Grand Jury investigation relentlessly pursued by Garrison. Notwithstanding a total failure to develop evidence of bribery, Garrison sought and obtained Grand Jury indictments for "malfeasance in office"—a loosely defined statute well-suited for use, and frequently used, by Garrison during his first years in office, against those he deemed political enemies.

The indictments garnered large headlines. The cases were dismissed by the Court in July, 1962.

In early August, however, there followed nine additional charges of malfeasance against the same former assistant. The purported "malfeasance" consisted of routine dismissals of other prosecutions in none of which had there even been a suspicion of corruption. The new cases likewise were front-page news. Nothing further was heard of these, however, and some were quietly dismissed in the latter part of 1966.

A few days following the multiple indictments of the assistant, Garrison turned his fire on Dowling himself. Dowling was the subject of four Grand Jury indictments based upon routine dismissals of cases by Dowling during his administration as District Attorney, all for reasons apparently deemed insufficient by his successor.

In his public response to the indictments, Dowling suggested that Garrison was seeking publicity.

For several months Garrison's investigators, accompanied by some of his assistants, were staging nightly raiding parties on Bourbon Street while Garrison loudly proclaimed war on vice and vowed to clean up the street. There were many who, almost as loudly, insisted that Garrison was motivated more by a passion for publicity than by revulsion at the rampant B-drinking that flourished along the street.

The Dowling indictments were promptly thrown out as stating no criminal offense recognizable in law. Despite Garrison's announced intention to appeal, no appeals were taken.

Meantime, Garrison's crusade against sin continued with increasing intensity. Nightly raids against honky-tonks and clip joints along a certain segment of Canal Street, the city's main stem, paid off relatively quickly when the clubs folded in the face of repeated arrests of employees and the consequent expense and interruption of business.

The Bourbon Street clubs were more formidable, however, and the attacks were easily thwarted. The law, one judge had to approve any expenditure by Garrison from the "fines and fees" fund which was used to fi-

nance this crusade, and Garrison was quite reticent about revealing details of the expenditures. The judges suspended all authorizations of funds until the entire Court returned from vacation in October. Garrison made a personal \$5,000 loan from a local bank to continue the crusade until then.

In October, the judges agreed that no expenditures would be approved except by a majority vote of all judges.

The first inkling I had of the considerable friction that was developing was Garrison's announcement at a staff meeting that he had finally located the trouble at Tulane and Broad. "There is," he said, "a conspiracy among the judges to wreck my administration."

On October 31st Garrison retaliated with a hammer blow. At noon he gave an after-dinner speech to a Jewish Temple Brotherhood. He had had the foresight to invite representatives of the local television stations to be present. That evening, large headlines informed the city of Garrison's after-dinner remarks to the effect that the Parish Prison was becoming dangerously overcrowded with prisoners awaiting trial—the reason being that the eight judges of the Criminal District Court were running a "vacation racket." They were, he said, enjoying 206 holidays a year, not counting legal holidays like "All Saints' Day, Huey Long's Birthday, Memorial Day, and St. Winterbottom's Day," while prisoners languished in jail.

Singled out for special attack was Judge J. Bernard Cocke with whom a bitter feud was developing.

Although most among the Bar and among the politicians and habitués of the building considered the attack to be unjustified, such individuals are relatively few in number and together with relatives and close friends do not constitute a potent factor in any election. The bulk of the 200,000 registered voters of New Orleans, as elsewhere, consists largely of men and women too preoccupied with the daily necessity of earning a living to read beyond headlines. The workings of government and of courts remain a mystery. They are often deeply suspicious of all who constitute a part of this incomprehensible apparatus. The motives and honesty of men in public life are forever suspect to countless citizens who deem them unreal people living in an unreal world known only through newspapers and television.

What was becoming increasingly clear to many was Garrison's remarkable ability to respond to the prejudices and misconceptions of the great mass of voters beyond the circle in which he worked and lived.

The judges, indeed, were in a difficult position. Beyond pointing out that the attack was motivated by their refusal to permit Garrison to "throw money away with both hands" and that he had never com-

plained to the judges personally the overcrowded conditions in the Parish Prison or excessive vacations, the response was at most moderate under the circumstances, gently taking Garrison to task for intemperate statements. They called for an investigation by the Bar Association into the ethics of Garrison's blast.

Judge William O'Hara, who had recently retired from the bench after nearly thirty years of service (and whose vacancy had been filled by his son, Malcolm), issued his own public statement to the effect that any blame for the crowded conditions of the Orleans Parish Prison must rest with the District Attorney. The statement was factual in tone and attempted to explain the operational deficiencies in Garrison's office that were responsible for the increasing backlog of cases.

Garrison responded publicly:

The judges have now made it eloquently clear where their sympathies lie in regard to aggressive vice investigations by refusing to authorize use of the D.A.'s funds to pay for the cost of closing down the Canal Street clip joints. This raises interesting questions about the racketeer influences on our eight vacation-minded judges . . . The efficiency and dispatch with which the judges of the present court stopped my undercover investigation of B-drinking and the resolve which they demonstrated in their uniform opposition to any continued vice investigation by this office would gladden the heart of any efficiency expert.

The judges were infuriated. All eight signed a charge of criminal defamation.

The charge was promptly dismissed by Garrison's First Assistant Frank Klein, Garrison having determined that it was baseless. The judges called in Louisiana's Attorney General, Jack Gremlion, to supersede Garrison and to file and prosecute the charges of defamation. Gremlion accepted the request, claiming that the "integrity of the judiciary is at stake." Judge William Ponder of Many, Louisiana, was assigned to hear the case.

In January, 1963, the trial was held. One by one the judges paraded to the stand to assure the Court and the public that they were not shirking their duties and that they were not at all influenced by racketeers. The cross-examination, badly handled by Garrison's friend and attorney, Donald Organ, was often embarrassing. That it amounted to something less than proof of racketeering influences, or that there was not a whisper concerning such influences on fully half of the judges, was of no moment to most of the public. The judges took their lumps willingly in anticipation of Garrison's own appearance on the witness stand.

On the day the prosecution was to close

the courtroom. They were undoubtedly a repetition of the Garrison-debate. They were to be surprised and disappointed. Following the Attorney General's announcement that the prosecution rested, Organ was on his feet:

"Your Honor, the defense also rests."

Garrison was ~~un~~convicted. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000. But long before his conviction was reversed by the United States Supreme Court in early 1965, it was clear to all, the eight judges included, that he had won and the judges had lost. The Supreme Court reversal followed an affirmation of the conviction by the Louisiana State Supreme Court and was based on the unconstitutionality of the defamation statute insofar as it applied to defamation of public officials, such as the judges. In such cases, said the United States high court, there must be proof of actual malice. Such proof, according to the Court, was lacking.

Meantime, during the pendency of his defamation trial Garrison had turned to two trusty weapons, the Grand Jury and the malfeasance statute, to gain some measure of vengeance against his major antagonist, Judge Bernard Cocke. Cocke had asked a witness in the course of a preliminary hearing in open court if his, the witness's, testimony had been the same before the Grand Jury. For this the Judge was cited for contempt of the Grand Jury. Then shortly following his conviction for defamation, Garrison sent an assistant district attorney with a voucher for undercover work in connection with Garrison's Bourbon Street campaign to Judge Cocke to seek Cocke's signature. Cocke refused and an indictment of malfeasance followed. Judge Cocke was promptly acquitted. The acquittals were expected even by Garrison, but the humiliation to his antagonist of being forced to sit at the bar as a common criminal was apparently sufficient.

I had felt that such almost childish punitive measures and blatant abuse of the Grand Jury would cause wide public condemnation. Again I had overestimated the public and underestimated Garrison. Even the irascible Cocke realized that in the eyes of the public Garrison had undoubtedly won again.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case

A Study in Abuse of Power

THE SUPERINTENDENT of the New Orleans Police Department is Joseph I. Giarrusso, a dedicated, highly competent policeman who reached his position from the ranks. His honesty is beyond question.

The opening salvo in a long and bitter battle between Garrison and Giarrusso was fired at the height of Garrison's Bourbon street campaign when he accused the Department of displaying "monumental disinterest" in his drive against vice. Giarrusso was thus allied with the judges on the side of the racketeering element. Giarrusso responded. In March of 1963 he staged raids on a number of the strip joints and booked owners and employers on charges of obscenity growing out of the striptease performances. Giarrusso referred the evidence to Garrison's office for padlocking action. Garrison responded by terming the cases "the purest garbage."

In words that allowed little room for doubt, Garrison accused Giarrusso of siding with the underworld against his office. The raids, he said, were made purely for the purpose of providing statistics.

Giarrusso's response, like that of the judges, was mild: "I call on him (the District Attorney) to cut out of all this bickering and join me in getting down to work . . . and vigorously prosecute the criminal element."

A LULL in the feud lasted until mid-May at which time Garrison again made headlines by a dinner speech to the Young Men's Business Club during which he announced a crusade against police brutality. Garrison again sensed a conspiracy:

"There exists a pattern of systematic brutality which is not sanctioned by those in official capacities within the New Orleans Police Department. At the same time, there is no apparent organized effort being made to stop this brutality, but rather an organized system of covering up."

Nine policemen were charged in connection with the supposed beating of prisoners; the public reaction, however, was not at all what Garrison had expected. Giarrusso, stuck

One of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

by his men, refusing to dismiss them, and accused Garrison of double-talk. Many publicly-voiced reactions, including editorials in the local press, queried the extent to which Garrison's craving for publicity was the motivating factor.

But Garrison demonstrated hitherto unknown qualities of reverse-field ability, if not overwhelming confidence in the charges he had filed. He announced his dismissal of the charges and referral of the matter to the Grand Jury. The

chastened Garrison explained that he was doing this for the purpose of demonstrating the impartiality of his office. He decided, he said, that the most effective way to eliminate police brutality was to cooperate with the department. Nothing more was ever heard of the charges.

IN AUGUST, 1963, Executive Assistant Frank Shea was one of the eleven candidates that qualified for a Criminal Court judgeship vacated by the death of Judge Shirley Wimberly. Shea had no support, save that of his boss, Jim Garrison. He led the field in the first primary and entered a second primary with the runner-up, Guy Johnson.

In the second primary, almost to a man, the defeated candidates threw their support to Johnson, who also garnered practically all organized political support, as well as the endorsement of the city's newspapers. Shea's margin of victory was just enough to discourage a contest of the results. Garrison now had a friend on the bench.

This was the first public test of Garrison's popularity. The significance was not lost on the judges.

IN EARLY September, 1963, trial was scheduled for a New Orleans abortionist, one Juliette Paillet. I was assigned the case for trial. The case went to trial in late September, and Mrs. Paillet was convicted.

The trial was my last as

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 25

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-20-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

or
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

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ignment for Garrison. I and three other assistant D.A.'s left the office the end of September as a result of his new policy prohibiting substantial civil practice by his staff. But it was not the last the public was to hear of the Paillet case. Following the trial and Mrs. Paillet's sentence to a term of seven years, she was released pending her appeal as a result of a reprieve by Governor Jimmie Davis.

The governor ascribed his action to Mrs. Paillet's ill health and the statement of her doctor that she was in need of medical attention. The reprieve was temporary in nature and did not serve to mitigate the sentence which would begin when and if the conviction were affirmed upon appeal.

Garrison retorted: "I will study how an investigation of Governor Davis's bizarre act can be begun. Governor Davis may call it 'an act of human kindness' if he wishes, but it looks like an old-fashioned fix to me."

Mrs. Paillet remained free until her conviction was affirmed on appeal a few months later, whereupon she commenced serving her term in prison.

If anything ever came of the investigation of Governor Davis, or if any evidence was developed of any "fix" it was never made public.

DAVIS' TERM as governor was due to expire in May, 1964, and under the law, he could not succeed himself. In January of 1964 John J. McKeithen was elected to the governorship. Garrison had supported McKeithen and the latter publicly acknowledged his indebtedness. McKeithen's gratitude was such that there was, he said, nothing that Garrison wanted that he would not feel obliged to help him to obtain.

Shortly thereafter, the D.A. was back in action. In early 1964, three men, Sidney Hebert, James Martin, and John Scardino, were sentenced by Judge Malcolm O'Hara to serve three and one-half year terms in the state penitentiary for the crime

of simple kidnapping. Twenty-eight days later, after having served 1 of their sentences, Hebert and Martin were paroled by the State Parole Board. Scardino was also serving time as a narcotics violator and was ineligible for parole. The Parole Board consists of five men—all appointees of the governor, and sits in Baton Rouge well outside of Garrison's jurisdiction. However, the D.A. was not to be deterred.

Dusting off a seldom-used statute authorizing the District Attorney to conduct an "open hearing" whenever he "shall have been informed that a crime or crimes has been committed," Garrison petitioned for such a hearing, alleging that he had been informed that money changed hands in a conspiracy to arrange two quick paroles. Judge Edward A. Haggerty, later to preside at the trial of Clay Shaw, quickly made known the nature of the hearing that was to come. Objections by attorney Sam "Monk" Zelden, representing the board members, that the hearing was a "vicious proceeding whereby the District Attorney can go on a fishing expedition" were met by the judge with the retort that Zelden had no standing to object or to be heard.

The Parole Board members were witnesses only, said the Judge, and he, Zelden, had no right even to address the Court. No one would have a right to cross-examine any witness produced by the State, nor to object to any evidence to be admitted, for there were no defendants, only witnesses in this hearing. The State Supreme Court refused to interfere, and the hearing commenced.

Garrison called his surprise witness, John Scardino.

THE UNTESTED charges of Scardino was sensationalized in the press. Encouraged, Garrison announced plans to subpoena the governor, clearly impossible under state law due to executive immunity. Attorneys for the hapless board members and the alleged lawyer intermediary returned to the Supreme Court the following day again seeking a form of help known by lawyers as "extraordinary writs."

The flagrant nature of the testimony prompted a more serious appraisal of the implications by the Supreme Court. A

divided Court finally agreed to allow the hearing to continue.

However, in permitting the hearing to continue, the Court's majority imposed a series of procedural rules to be followed. All witnesses were to have the right to counsel; no witness was to give hearsay testimony; every person accused was to have the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him; should there be evidence showing the commission of a crime by a named person being investigated, then such person would have a right to be heard.

Garrison's response was delivered as concluding remarks to Judge Haggerty in open court. He was, he announced, shifting his probe to the secrecy of the Grand Jury. There was more testimony to obtain from Scardino, said Garrison, but he was too much in fear of his life to testify publicly.

Further, said Garrison, there was a second reason for removing the matter to the secrecy of the Grand Jury room:

"... The Louisiana Supreme Court has added a fantastic new galaxy of ground rules which, in effect, means the end of open hearings in Louisiana. ... They have the effect of completely destroying the investigative effectiveness of the open hearing."

"Your Honor, the District Attorney's Office does not intend to be further obstructed after all the other obstacles we have encountered by this legal destruction of the open hearing."

If any evidence was ever developed as a result of the Grand Jury investigation, it was never made public. There were no convictions, trials, charges, or arrests.

IN JUNE Garrison was briefly back in the headlines. Following certain general and perfunctory criticism of the State Pardon Board by the local press, he intended, he said, to subpoena the Attorney General and the Lieutenant Governor, both ex-officio members of the Board (a distinct entity from the Parole Board), to explain their actions publicly.

It appeared that, once again, Garrison had sensed a conspiracy: "We see the outline

of a hydra which is made up of officials who have inviolable alliances with each other and who maintain in effect an invisible mutual resistance pact."

As far as is known, there was never an investigation.

LATER, Rudolph Becker, a veteran criminal attorney and former Assistant District Attorney, ran for the judgeship of Division "E" of the Criminal District Court in opposition to Judge Cocke. A number of Becker's newspaper advertisements, as well as his campaign literature, bore the unmistakable imprint of Garrison's clever and fertile creativity. Toward the end of the campaign, Garrison actively and openly supported Becker, who entered a second primary with Cocke. Cocke was ultimately defeated. Becker became the second judge to be elected with Garrison's support.

For a number of months thereafter, it was mercifully quiet.

If Garrison's repeated and dramatic assaults on high office produced little by way of results, he nevertheless captivated the public with his daring. He was now unquestionably one of the most powerful political figures in the State—certainly the most feared by politicians. But Garrison wore his crown precariously. It would be defended violently against even the mildest attacks. There would be a vigorous reaction to the faintest sign of hostility from whatever quarter.

CORRECTION

In Sunday's installment, Chapter 3, it was erroneously stated that: "The cross examination, badly handled by Garrison's friend and attorney, Donald Organ, was often embarrassing." It should have read: "ABLY HANDLED."

5

IN MARCH, 1966, a vacancy was created on the Criminal Court Bench by the retirement of Senior Judge George Platt. Under State law, Governor McKeithen could fill the vacancy with his own appointee. At the urging of the District Attorney, the Governor selected Matthew Braniff, a close friend of Garrison. He was the third man

to ascend to the bench through Garrison's efforts.

One day in early January, 1967, I was standing in the reception room of the District Attorney's office. I was approached by a former assistant district attorney under Garrison, one whose departure from the office coincided with mine in September, 1963. He obviously had something to say.

"The more things change around here, the more they stay the same." His tone was a mixture of amusement and disbelief. "Do you know what Garrison's investigating now? The assassination of Kennedy!" The incredulity I felt must have shown clearly, for my friend continued, as though trying to convince me. "He has investigators going all over—to Miami, San Francisco, Dallas—he's supposed to be trying to find some kind of conspiracy."

"Where is the press?" was my first reaction. Of all of the trivia that finds its way into print, I wondered, why hadn't this been exposed? I assumed that one good blast of publicity would suffice to end whatever spectacular was in the making.

The publicity was not long in coming. On February 17th, 1967, the States-Item ran large headlines and a lead story about the investigation. But it was not the end of the matter at all. Once again I had grossly underrated Garrison's instinctive insight into the public temper.

(Chapters to follow cover the Garrison Kennedy assassination "conspiracy.")

FBI

Date: 10/23/69

Transmit the following in _____
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Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing
in The Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning above-
captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
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1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
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Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case

A Study in Abuse of Power

IN AN INTERVIEW published in Playboy magazine in October, 1967, Garrison explained how his investigation into the assassination of John F. Kennedy began:

"... There's a tremendous amount of esprit among our staff and an enthusiasm for looking into unanswered questions. That's why we got together the day after the assassination and began examining our files and checking out every political extremist, religious fanatic, and kook who had ever come to our attention. And one of the names that sprang into prominence was that of David Ferrie. When we checked him out, as we were doing with innumerable other suspicious characters, we discovered that on November 22nd he had traveled to Texas to go "duck hunting" and "ice skating."

The naked facts are considerably more prosaic. It had started with a telephone call to an assistant district attorney two days after the assassination, Sunday, Nov. 24th, 1963. The party calling was Jack Martin. The message:

Ferrie had been in Dallas about two weeks previously; Ferrie had been corresponding with Oswald; Ferrie taught Oswald how to shoot.

Martin was employed as an assistant to Guy Bannister, one of two partners of Guy Bannister Associates, Private Investigators. Bannister himself had been a former Assistant Superintendent of Police until he was dismissed from the department in 1957 for pulling a pistol in a French Quarter bar in the course of a quarrel. Bannister was in the Newman Building at the corner of Lafayette and Camp. It bore two municipal addresses, 542 Camp Street and

531 Lafayette Street. Bannister's company used the Lafayette Street address.

Martin subsequently admitted to both the Secret Service and

One of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the alleged connection of Ferrie with Oswald was a figment of his imagination. He acknowledged that he was drunk, a not infrequent occurrence, and that when drunk he frequently suffers from "telephonitis." To others he has denied the incident occurred at all.

In fact, Ferrie had not been to Dallas, as far as is known, for at least six years. Nor has any connection with Oswald ever been reliably established.

The motive for the call? Many have speculated. Some say merely that Jack Martin needed no motive. Others maintain that he was piqued at having been excluded by Ferrie and Bannister and by a criminal law attorney, G. Wray Gill, from any involvement in the investigative phase of the defense of Carlos Marcello, reputed boss of the Louisiana branch of the underworld, on charges of illegal entry into the country. Ferrie was an investigator for Gill who, with New York lawyer Jack Wasserman, represented Marcello.

According to Martin himself, he hatched the idea upon hearing on TV that Oswald was one of the Civil Air Patrol in 1956, an organization in

which Ferrie was quite active. Whether Martin knew that Ferrie had left with two companions that night for a weekend in Texas following the Marcello trial, has never been clear. It is doubtful, for he did not relate this fact to the District Attorney's staff.

AND DAVID FERRIE? In 1963 he was forty-six, a former airline pilot by profession, having been fired by Eastern Airlines in 1961 for misconduct.

In 1958, while still with Eastern Airlines, he became Senior Executive Officer of the Cadet Squadron at the New Orleans Lakefront Airport, one of two Civil Air Patrol units located in the New Orleans area. Lee Harvey Oswald served for a few weeks in the summer of 1955 or 1956 in one of the two squadrons; no one has been able to prove with certainty whether in Ferrie's or in the other, located at Moisant International Airport.

In early 1961 Ferrie became associated with a group of Cuban expatriates whose purpose was counterrevolution in Cuba. There were several organizations of these refugees from Castro at this time and membership frequently overlapped.

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One group known as the Crusade to Free Cuba was headed by one Sergio Arcacha Smith. It had been formed in early 1961 by Smith with the assistance of a New Orleans public relations man, Ronnie Caire. Caire was successful in recruiting as financial supporters many prominent and affluent New Orleansians.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 14

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-21-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

[] Being Investigated

62-109266-6123

ans of conservative persuasion.

The nucleus of the group was about a dozen or so Cubans who were allowed to frequent the office of Guy Bannister and to use his telephone and other office services. Bannister was never a member.

Another organization active in 1961 was the Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front. Locally, the group was not as well organized or financed as the Crusade; however, it was but part of a large apparatus operating in several cities, including Miami. Smith apparently exercised leadership in this group also.

In early 1961 Ferrie persuaded Smith that he, Ferrie, could render valuable service to the cause. The two became friends, and Ferrie was active, probably in both groups, but certainly in the Democratic Front.

SOMETIME in early 1961 a number of the group journeyed to Houma, Louisiana, about 60 miles south of New Orleans to an ammunition bunker of a company known as Schlumberger Well, a surveying corporation with home offices in Texas. The purpose of the journey was to pick up a quantity of explosives and deliver them to New Orleans for further transportation to Miami for use in the Bay of Pigs invasion. The invasion itself commenced April 17th, 1961.

Among the group journeying to Houma with Sergio Arcacha Smith and Ferrie were a twenty-six-year-old electronics expert specializing in bugging equipment, a sometime bar operator named Gordon Novel, his fiancée, Marlene Mancuso, to whom he was later married and divorced, two young men, Rancier Ehlinger and Andrew Blackmann, and a younger man, then only nineteen, unknown to most of the others, who seemed to wander around Ferrie's home as though lost while the balance of the group made plans. He was Layton Martens, a music student who had become acquainted with Ferrie while serving as a member of his Civil Air Patrol Unit. Although the intricacies of the operation are still somewhat surrounded, it appears clear that the Schlumberger Well's bunker was serving that night as a

transfer point for explosives with the acquiescence of its manager, either here or in Texas, with officials of the United States Government, including, presumably, the Central Intelligence Agency.

In October, 1961, Carlos Bringuier, a Cuban expatriate and attorney, asked Smith if he might meet with Ferrie; for from the things he had heard, said Bringuier, he did not think that association with Ferrie would do Smith or the Cuban cause any good. Shortly thereafter, Ferrie's association with the group ended.

In February, 1962, the Crusade to Free Cuba disbanded. Smith, in considerable disfavor with the Cuban community, left New Orleans for Texas, settling first in Houston and ultimately in Dallas.

The activities of the Cuban community in New Orleans, if there were any, through the balance of 1962 and early 1963 apparently have left little impression on the memories of those close to the scene. There remains no evidence of any activity of significance, and such conjecture as has been forthcoming has made no mention of specific ventures.

IN THE FALL OF 1963, Layton Martens had returned to New Orleans because of a serious illness suffered by his mother. Upon her discharge from the hospital in mid-November, 1963, he stayed for two weeks with Ferrie, who now resided in an upper apartment on Louisiana Ave. Parkway.

Following Marcello's acquittal, Ferrie had attended a victory party at the Royal Orleans Hotel. Immediately thereafter, about 9:00 P.M., he and two companions drove first to Vinton, La., to attend to certain business for Gill, then to Houston and Galveston for a short vacation. The trip had been

planned for some time and was to take place when the trial ended.

Ferrie's companions were Alvin Beauboeuf, nineteen, whom he met as a cadet in his Civil Air Patrol Unit, and Mel-Jack Martin had passed on to Vin Coffee, an engineer at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Facility at Michoud. The first night Ferrie took care of his business in Vinton, then drove to Houston where he and his companions registered at the Alamotel about 4:30 A.M. on Saturday, the 23rd. Late that

afternoon they went to the door Winterland Skating, one of the few in this country. Three and one years later, Garrison was to claim that Ferrie did not even stand by a telephone.

This was obviously the "communications center," Garrison was to claim. According to Beauboeuf and Coffee, however, Ferrie went ice skating, then talked to the manager about the possibility of opening a rink in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Ferrie had recently received a substantial sum of money from Eastern Airlines as a result of his severance in 1961 and he was seeking a venture in which to invest. The night of the 23rd was spent at the Driftwood Motor Hotel in Galveston.

According to Ferrie, they went hunting the next morning, which was Sunday.

At about this time came Jack Martin's telephone call. The information was passed on to the First Assistant D.A., Frank Klein, who thereafter conducted the operations. Five investigators were assigned to watch the Louisiana Avenue Parkway apartment. Garrison left two telephone numbers, one for the New Orleans Athletic Club and the other for the local Playboy club, with instructions that he should be called if any thing developed.

The investigators went to Ferrie's apartment. No one was there. Martens himself spent very little time at home that weekend. Finally, the investigators called G. Wray Gill, Marcello's attorney and Ferrie's employer.

Later that day Ferrie and his companions decided to go to Alexandria, La., where Beauboeuf had relatives. They decided to stay two or three days, but Ferrie thought it wise to call Gill and advise him of his whereabouts. Gill told Ferrie that he had better get back at once as the D.A.'s men were looking for him.

"For what?" asked Ferrie. "It has something to do with the assassination of the President," responded Gill. Gill narrated the information that the D.A.'s office concerning Ferrie's supposed acquaintance with Oswald.

FERRIE DECIDED that he was not yet ready to be arrested. Upon arriving in New Orleans, shortly after midnight on

the 24th, he dropped Beauboeuf at his, Ferrie's, apartment with instructions to remove certain items that had best not be there if the apartment was raided — specifically, certain lewd photographs and a number of hypodermic needles that he might need. Ferrie, as far as is known, did not use narcotics, but injected himself with various drugs for numerous ailments with which he was constantly plagued.

Martens was in the apartment, an upstairs duplex, when Beauboeuf entered. After removing the photographs and needles, Beauboeuf was greeted at the bottom of the stairs by the D.A.'s men. "Let's go upstairs, son," said one. Beauboeuf and Martens were arrested. They were booked with being "fugitives from Texas."

Meantime, when Ferrie realized what had happened, he fled to Hammond. He returned the following day and, accompanied by his attorney, surrendered to the District Attorney's Office. He was asked if he knew Oswald. Ferrie replied that he did not. The D.A.'s aides decided this was a lie and booked him with being a fugitive from Texas.

On Monday night, Martens and Beauboeuf were released to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The F.B.I. had been contacted by Garrison's office and advised of possible implications by the two men, as well as Ferrie. The F.B.I. as well as the Secret Service questioned Ferrie following his release by the District Attorney. Ferrie's movements and whereabouts in Texas were corroborated fully. Satisfied with Ferrie's story, the Bureau did not thereafter contact Beauboeuf or Martens. The conclusion of the Secret Service: Martin was apparently an alcoholic and was totally unreliable.

The purpose of the trip, the business in Vinton, the gloomy

sojourn to Galveston, all were later to be characterized by Garrison as clever fabrications to cover a major involvement in a plot to assassinate the President. The repeated protestations and minute accountings by Ferric, Beauboeuf, and Coffee were dismissed as lies, or perhaps, in the case of Beauboeuf and Coffee, as naive interpretations of the events by men intended to be pawns in the sinister affair.

This was the fall of 1963, and Garrison turned to more important things. For the time being, the matter was closed.

NEXT—How two imaginary characters, "Clay Bertrand" and "Manuel Garcia Gonzales" got into Jim Garrison's "conspiracy" case.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case

A Study in Abuse of Power

By Milton E. Brenner

THE EXACT TIME of the re-birth of Garrison's interest in the assassination is hard to determine with any degree of precision. Much has been made of a conversation alleged to have occurred in November, 1966, between Garrison, United States Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana, and a wealthy New Orleans businessman named Joseph Rault. Supposedly, while en route to Washington, the trio, fellow passengers by chance, discussed the Warren Report. All three were skeptical.

It is practically certain that by November Garrison had already begun to take note of the mounting vocal public dissatisfaction with the Report's conclusion and with the by now popular cliché that "one man could not have done it alone."

Certainly by November he had already taken note of the fact that Oswald had been in Dallas less than two months at the time of the assassination. For the previous five months, Oswald had been in New Orleans

and Garrison meant to inquire into the activities of Oswald in "my jurisdiction." Garrison set out to determine whether there was a conspiracy afoot during that period. To any who know him, it is not surprising that he found that there was.

He first immersed himself in the growing body of literature on the subject, not only the Warren Report, but also the criticisms of the critics.

As he was through, he began to tilt at windmills in such a fashion that Sancho Panza himself would have taken to his heels.

GARRISON quickly concluded that Ferrie was a key factor in the assassination. Obviously, he knew Oswald and had plotted the assassination with him. The true purpose of his trip, namely, some planned participation in the assassination, would have to be established, and the identity of those who knew this purpose and knew the exact nature of Ferrie's role in the plot were in turn known to the DA. It was now a matter of extracting the truth.

In late November or early December, ~~John~~ Beauboeuf was asked to come into the DA's office where he was again questioned about the details of the trip to Texas. Beauboeuf obliged. They had gone ice skating.

One of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

ing and hunting, he repeated. He knew nothing about the assassination or any other involvement of David Ferrie. Beauboeuf was questioned repeatedly by the DA's office. Then the investigators started coming to his home.

Martens, too, was called back into the office to "complete the file." He was asked again about Ferrie, his acquaintances and his activities, about Martens' own involvement in them. He responded freely. He did not know Oswald and had never seen him in company of Ferrie. He was asked to take a lie detector test and readily agreed. The New Orleans Police Department polygraph operator advised the DA's office that he

found no evidence of deception. It didn't matter. Obviously, Martens was lying.

In the meantime there was another starting point—a short, rotund, black-haired, jovial, wise-cracking 44-year-old lawyer. His name was Dean Andrews.

In May of 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald, according to Andrews, appeared in Andrews' office. He was with some "gay" kids. They were "Mexicanos," says Andrews. He declares he saw Oswald three to five times thereafter over the next few months and that Oswald usually had one particular "Mexicano" with him, a "gay" kid with a "butch" haircut.

He says that he assumed that Oswald had been sent by a French Quarter bar owner of many years acquaintance who frequently referred "gay" kids to him for legal services. The name of the bar owner was Eugene Davis. Circumstances strongly suggest that Andrews may never really have laid eyes on Oswald.

The day after the assassination, Andrews was confined in a New Orleans hospital, Hotel Dieu, under sedation undergoing treatment for pneumonia. He thought of the fame and glory that would be his if he could

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represent the man charged with committing the crime of the century. He received a call from his friend, Eugene Davis. He certainly would like to represent Oswald, said Andrews. Andrews is not certain Davis

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4

SECTION 2

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-22-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

GEORGE W. HEALY JR
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

63-11700-101

repined in all. At the end, it was with a vague and offhand remark to the effect that he would see what he could do.

The following day, still hospitalized, Andrews called an attorney friend, Sam "Monk" Zelden. "I may get to represent Oswald," said Andrews. Later in the conversation, Zelden asked Andrews to hold the phone while he investigated the cause of a disturbance at the scene being shown on his television set. A moment later, Zelden advised Andrews that his client Oswald had been shot.

ON NOV. 25TH, 1963, Andrews advised the local F.B.I. office that Oswald had been in his office that summer. He was interviewed that day by two agents—"Icebees," as Andrews calls all F.B.I. agents. In the course of explaining his relationship with Oswald, Andrews could not resist informing the agents that he had been "asked" to defend him in Dallas.

"Who asked you?" inquired the agent.

In fact, no one had asked him. He had asked Davis. Once, several years previously, an acquaintance had introduced Davis to Andrews at an affair that Andrews termed a "fag wedding reception," unaware that the two were longtime friends. Davis was introduced to Andrews as "Clay Bertrand." People in "gay" circles frequently hide their true identity to outsiders, as well as to each other. Andrews had laughed and said, "That's not Clay Bertrand. That's Gene Davis."

Now Andrews had no desire to direct the F.B.I. to Davis.

"His name is Clay Bertrand," said Andrews.

Andrews did finally tell the F.B.I. that Bertrand was a figment of his imagination.

By and large, Garrison received little information from Andrews that was not contained in the Commission Report. Garrison was primarily interested in the names of some of the "Mexicans" or other Latins who were seen by Andrews in the company of Oswald.

The two men met on a number of occasions throughout November and into December. Andrews could furnish Garrison with no more information concerning the mysterious Clay Bertrand than was available in the Commission Report.

Finally, however, pressed by Garrison for names of the Latin companions of Oswald, Andrews reached the blue and replied:

"Manuel Garcia Gonzales." Garrison promptly charged one Manuel Garcia Gonzales with selling narcotics, an extremely serious offense under Louisiana law. Of course, there was no evidence of any offense, and not the slightest conception as to who Manuel Garcia Gonzales might be.

Shortly thereafter Garrison and Andrews again met and Garrison informed his friend that Manuel Garcia Gonzales had been arrested in Miami. As Andrews was further to explain to a television audience, he didn't know which Manuel Garcia Gonzales had been arrested in Miami, but if it was the same one that he, Andrews, had mentioned to Garrison, then Garrison "had the right ha ha, but the wrong ho ho."

Garrison was to become convinced that Manuel Garcia Gonzales was one of the assassins in Dallas and, apparently, for a time believed that he was the leader of the group and the prime culprit. Writing for Tempo magazine, an Italian publication, in April, 1967, Garrison stated he would gladly give up Clay Shaw if he could but get hold of the true assassin—Manuel Garcia Gonzales.

BUT WHO was Clay Bertrand? The question intrigued Garrison. Bertrand must be located. There were certain clues. He lived in the French Quarter. He spoke Spanish. He was well known to many deviates. Who, Garrison asked his staff lived in the French Quarter, and spoke Spanish? He would, perhaps, be someone well known, for he seemed to be a leader in "gay" circles.

"Clay Shaw," said one of Garrison's assistants.

The assistant was joking; Garrison was deadly serious.

Clay Shaw not only had the same first name as the mysterious Bertrand, but he did, indeed, speak Spanish. He did have a fine house in the New Orleans French Quarter and the nature of the acquaintances of the fifty-four-year-old bachelor had, at times, been the subject of idle gossip.

Shaw is widely liked and respected. He has served on numerous civic boards or agencies. He was a close friend of

Morrison. Those close to him state that he is liberal in view with regard to politics and an admirer of the late President Kennedy.

Like Garrison, he is tall, 6 feet 4 inches, dignified, and distinguished in appearance. Like Garrison, it is hard to mistake the sharp-featured, silver-haired Shaw for anyone else.

In December, Shaw was asked to come into Garrison's office and was thereupon questioned extensively. He had assumed initially that the basis for the questioning was the distribution by Oswald on August 16th, 1963, of pro-Castro leaflets in front of the Trade Mart Building at Camp and Common Streets. Oswald and his companion had left before Shaw arrived on the scene and he did not see Oswald at all.

SHAW WAS ADVISED by his interrogators that Oswald knew a "Clay" who lived in the French Quarter. Could it have been he? Shaw replied, as he was many times to state thereafter, that he did not know Oswald, had never seen him, and to his knowledge, did not know anyone who did.

Garrison again spoke to Dean Andrews. He had discovered Bertrand's identity. It was Clay Shaw. Could he, Andrews, identify Clay Shaw as the Clay Bertrand he knew? No, said Andrews, he could not. Garrison didn't believe him. He tried to inspire his reluctant friend. According to Andrews, he said, "We will ride to glory together." Andrews still balked. "We have other witnesses who can identify him," said Garrison.

Andrews' version of his subsequent conversations with the D.A. is that he agreed with Garrison that while he would not identify Clay Shaw as Bertrand, that he would not say that he was not Bertrand. As Andrews was later to tell it to me: "I never believed that Jim would go through with a frame-up."

Garrison would need investigative help and he turned to William Gurvich, one of three Gurvich brothers making up the Gurvich Detective Agency, an established and reputable firm. No investigator worth his salt was going to turn his back on the opportunity to assist in gathering evidence that would convict the murderers of President Kennedy. And if Garrison said that he was solving the as-

assassination, who was there to doubt it. Garrison was, after all, the District Attorney and did not make such statements unless some proof existed.

And Garrison was indeed well on his way to "solving the assassination." And the solution?

The pro-Castro activity of Oswald was a sham as was his entire purported Marxist orientation. He was, in truth, working with the anti-Castro Cubans, deliberately trying to disguise himself as a Marxist so that the Marxists and Communists would receive the blame for the deed that was plotted by his right-wing friends.

The motive for the assassination? The Cubans, who, according to Garrison, were actively and vigorously training throughout 1962 and 1963 for an invasion of their homeland, felt themselves betrayed by Kennedy's avowed peaceful intentions toward Cuba and his detente with world Communism, including Premier Castro. Thereafter, according to the D.A., their wrath was turned toward Kennedy and his doom was sealed.

THERE WERE, to be sure, several problems. One was the question of dates. The activity of the Cubans and their frequency of the building at 544 Camp, according to the evidence at hand, had occurred in 1961 and had terminated by February, 1962. Aracelis Smith left New Orleans about eight months later, and it had never been established that he ever returned. Oswald was not in New Orleans at all in 1961 or 1962. He had been in Russia since 1959. Upon his return to the United States in June, 1962, he lived in Fort Worth and

Dallas until his move to New Orleans in late April, 1963. The Warren Commission, after an exhaustive investigation, could find nothing to connect Oswald to the Camp Street address even in 1963.

NEXT — Garrison develops the assassination plot but finds reliable witnesses hard to come by.

October 6, 1969

Airtel

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad

To: SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 6884

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to Bureau phone call 9/29/69, regarding slides of photographs taken of the White House, showing picketing in progress, by Miss Barbara Brookey on the morning of 4/13/63.

You are instructed to promptly contact Miss Brookey and return the enclosed correspondence which she furnished to the Bureau as enclosures to her letter dated 9/24/69. You should also return the remaining slide and a set of photographs made from her slides to Miss Brookey and explain to her that in the handling of the file over the past six years, one of the two slides has been lost.

You should also inform Miss Brookey that we can offer her no advice as to whether or not she should accede to the requests from the students Gary Richard Schoener and Don Olson for permission to examine the slide. This is a decision for her to make.

Enclosed for Cincinnati is a Xerox copy of the correspondence from Schoener and Olson, as well as a copy of Miss Brookey's letter to the Bureau.

You should obtain explanations from pertinent personnel regarding the incorrect reporting of Miss Brookey's name and furnish same to Bureau, together with your recommendations for administrative action.

Enclosures - 7

105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

BST:mk1 (9)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 10/2/69, prepared by BST:mk1.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Sept. 24, 1969

U. S. Dept. of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Gentlemen:

This letter is in regard to 2 slides which I turned over to the FBI in 1963 because they were of picketers in front of the White House, one of which resembled Lee Harvey Oswald. The local office sent these slides evidently to you. (report enclosed).

Last December, I received a letter from a Gary Richard Schoener from the University of Minnesota, requesting that I send him these slides because he was doing research on Oswald, and wanted to examine these slides. (this letter enclosed) I answered his letter on January 9, 1969, informing him I had turned them over to the FBI, and had no knowledge of their whereabouts.

He wrote me again on January 26, 1969, enclosing copies of FBI reports pertaining to these slides, and requesting again that I send for the release of them for his use. I failed to answer this letter.

Thus, on September 9, I received a long distance phone call from a Don Olson of Toledo, Ohio. He said he was a friend of this Gary Schoener, and was calling

REC 44

62-107060-1000

CORRESPONDENCE

for their use of these slides.

He said he would send me a letter which would authorize himself and Gary to obtain these slides from you.

On September 11, I received such a letter. (enclosed)

My reason for writing you is this.

I don't know these 2 men from Adam. Would it be wise to give my consent for their obtaining the slides? Is this legally permissible for them to make such a request?

Would you release the slides to these 2 men if I give my written consent?

Would you suggest I obtain the slides myself, and let them obtain them from me then, or have them sent directly to them?

They claim they do not want to use these slides for any personal or commercial purposes, but only for research.

Would it be necessary for me to check out these 2 before I act upon their request?

I may sound like I am making much more out of this than I need to, but I would feel bitter about it if I have your advice on the above.

Yours truly,

Barbara Brokey

P.S. Unless you find need for the enclosures, I would appreciate it if you returned them to me.

FBI

Date: 10/17/69

transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)
**SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

OO: DALLAS

On Sunday night, 10/12/69, retired Dallas, Texas Chief of Police JESSE B. CURRY appeared on the local television program on WFAA TV called "Face to Face with Murphy Martin". This is a half-hour interview show and the entire interview dealt with a book written by CURRY soon to be released, dealing with his part in the assassination investigation.

On 10/15/69, MURPHY MARTIN of WFAA TV made available a copy of CURRY's book for perusal by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING. The title of the book is "Retired Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry Reveals His Personal JFK Assassination File". Mr. MARTIN advised that this book was published by the American Poster and Printing Company, Inc., of Dallas, Texas, the president of which is HARRY L. KAPLAN who, with one BRADFORD J. LANGERS assisted Chief CURRY in the preparation of the book. Mr. MARTIN advised Dallas city officials are somewhat disturbed about the forthcoming release of this book in that Chief CURRY used material obtained in his official capacity as Chief of Police.

The review of this book by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING reveals it is very poorly written, includes numerous photographs and has many errors in grammar and spelling. In this book, Mr. CURRY does not set forth any of his conclusions but does set forth specific questions and it would appear that readers of this book will raise additional questions. During Chief CURRY's appearance on the television program he revealed he might at a later date write another book which would set forth his own conclusions. C 085

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG/pd

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

17 OCT 23 1969

Per

REC-81

62-107060

6885

DL 89-43

Chief CURRY also appeared on the CBS Merv Griffin Show on Monday evening, 10/13/69, to promote his book.

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information in the event it receives any inquiries.

SAC, Dallas (89-43)

10/28/69

REC-81

Director, FBI (62-109060) 6885

1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Rourairtel 10/17/69.

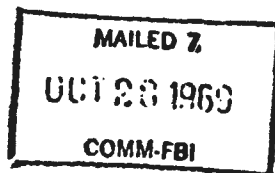
Since the book written by former Dallas Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry has been made available to the Dallas Division and reviewed, a detailed review of this book is to be submitted to the Bureau. If a copy of this book is available, it should be submitted with the review.

Specifically the review should cover any points or discussions concerning the FBI and its participation in the investigation. If there are any criticisms made concerning the Bureau, these should be pointed out and true facts, as contained in your files, set forth.

It was mentioned in referenced airtel that former Chief Curry did not set forth any conclusions but did set forth specific questions. Dallas should spell out what those particular questions are. Since it was indicated that readers of Curry's book will raise additional questions, it is suggested Dallas advise the Bureau what questions could logically arise.

MEM: smd'bab () ()
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.



Encl. _____
Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOV 4 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Dallas has advised that former Chief of Police Jesse Curry appeared on a local television program to promote a book he had written concerning his part in the assassination investigation. A copy of this book was made available to our Dallas Office where it was reviewed. It was indicated it was poorly written, included numerous photographs, and had many errors. Although there were no conclusions made by Curry, he apparently set forth specific questions which would raise additional questions from the public. We desire to know what questions Curry did raise and especially if there was any criticism of the Bureau.

F B I

Date: 10/27/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing
in the Times-Picayune concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

REC-62

EX-103

17 OCT 28 1969

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(5)

40
15 NOV 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case

A Study in Abuse of Power

By Milton E. Brener

VERY EARLY, in his probe, Garrison became convinced of the involvement in the assassination plot of Cuban exiles interested in the overthrow of Castro.

On December 28th, 1966, a newsman friendly to Garrison was introduced to Carlos Quiroga at the Moisant Airport as Quiroga and his friend, Carlos Bringuier, awaited the landing of certain Cuban Americans recently arrived in this country via Miami.

On Jan. 20, Quiroga was subpoenaed to appear in Garrison's office. Garrison was now armed with a revised Code of Criminal Procedure effective Jan. 1, 1967, which permitted him to subpoena witnesses to his office rather than to the Grand Jury, and to compel their testimony to Garrison privately. Quiroga was one of the first to be so subpoenaed. He brought with him a scrapbook on the

One of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

Crusade to Free Cuba, the organization which had disbanded in February, 1962. Quiroga, unlike Dean Andrews, did not know Garrison, arrived on time, and consequently was obliged to wait in one of the outer offices approximately four hours.

Finally, after being searched for weapons, Quiroga was ushered into the office of Jim Gar-

risson. Without Quiroga's knowledge, the conversation between him and Garrison was recorded and transcribed. Garrison asked Quiroga about Oswald's presence in the camp across the lake. Quiroga replied that Oswald had no connection whatever with the camp across the lake. Garrison became angry and demanded the truth on pain of subpoena before the Grand Jury. He announced that his office had discovered that Lee Harvey Oswald was not at all a Marxist but was a dedicated anti-Castroite. Quiroga found this ludicrous and so told the D.A.

On Jan. 24 an investigator called and asked Quiroga again to come into the office. Garrison now confided in Quiroga, among other things, that he had proof that Manuel Garcia Gonzales, the true assassin, was in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

QUIROGA told Garrison that he should investigate the people who were giving him this completely false information.

THE INVESTIGATION was by no means limited to interrogation of witnesses in New Orleans. Beginning in early January an intensive systematic operation was instituted. Assistants and investigators were sent far and wide to run down all possible leads.

Meanwhile, Ferrie was becoming increasingly beset by rumors of impending arrest.

On Feb. 5 arrangements were made with a resident across the street from Ferrie's Louisiana Avenue Parkway upper apartment to conduct a continuous surveillance. His acquaintances and former acquaintances were besieged for two men struck up a friendship information. Garrison was patient. Sooner or later Ferrie

would break and tell the true story.

ON FEB. 17, 1967, the story of the Garrison probe broke with large headlines in the local press.

Garrison broke his silence the following day. He claimed that the premature publicity had hurt his probe and that the lives of his witnesses were now endangered. Both reporters who

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authored the copyrighted story of the 17th, however, claimed that Garrison was shown the story in advance and told of its imminent publication. Garrison termed them liars. Garrison assured his public, however, that not only was he in fact conducting an investigation, but that there would be arrests and convictions.

GARRISON had become increasingly convinced of massive attempts by the F.B.I. and other components of the federal apparatus to monitor his office. He was, and remains, suspicious that telephone taps and other forms of bugs are everywhere. He needed someone proficient in bugging and antibugging equipment to assist.

He turned to Willard Robertson, a businessman. He did, indeed, know a man who was an electronics expert who specialized in bugging and anti-bugging equipment.

On Feb. 21 Robertson introduced him to Garrison and the two men struck up a friendship that was to end in an abrupt end a month later. The name of the electronics expert was Gor-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4

SECTION 2

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

—NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-23-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

GEORGE W. HEALY JR.
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Indexing Investigated

peace.

on Novel.

Garrison ~~spoke~~ to Novel that day at length. He quickly learned to his delight that Novel

had been quite close to Garrison's No. 1 suspect, David Ferrie.

Some way had to be found to break down the preposterous story of the ice skating and hunting trip to Texas following the assassination.

IN THE weeks that followed, Novel was a ready and apparently limitless source of information. Very little that Garrison required by way of information could not be furnished by Novel in short order. Novel's fertile imagination worked overtime, supplying Garrison with many of the details he requested and, to compound the charade, Novel was in contact with the mischievous Andrews, who had once done legal work for him.

Garrison was to have the last laugh, however. Both men, Novel and Andrews, were later to become targets of the D.A.'s wrath and would pay heavily

for their short period of merriment at Garrison's expense.

On the night of Feb. 21 Ferrie sat alone in his room staring into space as he had done on many other occasions. Later he was interviewed by George Lardner, a columnist for the Washington Post, who arrived about midnight. The columnist remained until about 4:00 a.m. Sometime later that morning the tormented Ferrie found

GARRISON immediately pegged the death as suicide: "The apparent suicide of David Ferrie ends the life of a man who, in my judgment, was one of history's most important individuals."

Said the D.A.: "Evidence developed by our office has long since confirmed he was involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy."

Several of Garrison's assistants suggested that it might be the better part of discretion to now announce his regret at the death of Ferrie and to explain that the investigation had centered around this eccentric and, further, that while Garrison had expected to establish his involvement in the assassination, that his sudden death was at

least temporarily, impeding any further progress in the probe. It was further suggested to Garrison that he might now let the matter die quietly while he was ahead. Garrison agreed. As usual, his resolve lasted until his next exposure to the press.

NEXT — Garrison reports that the assassination plot—or plots—are ~~calmed~~ and all the plotters will be arrested.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case

A Study in Abuse of Power

By Milton E. Brener

On Feb. 24 Garrison was on stage again:

"My staff and I solved the case weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if I didn't have evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt. We know the key individuals. . . There were several plots. . . Ferrie might not at all be the last suicide in the case. The only way they are going to get away from us is to kill themselves."

Garrison took the occasion to announce the formation of a group consisting of approximately 50 wealthy backers and admirers called "Truth and Consequences." The purpose was to furnish the D.A. with private funds for which there need be no accounting. Three principal members were Joseph Rault, Willard Robertson, and

One of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

Cecil Shilstone, owner of a chemical firm. The identities of other members of the group were not revealed.

LITTLE noted amidst the press reports of Garrison's pronouncements was an item published on Feb. 25 to the effect that his investigators were questioning a 25-year-old insurance salesman from Baton Rouge, La. His name was Perry Raymond Russo.

Meanwhile, Orleans Parish Coroner Nicholas Chetta, who conducted exhaustive tests in

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conjunction with the autopsy on David Ferrie, concluded that Ferrie had died of natural causes, a cerebral aneurysm. Garrison persisted, Chetta's tests notwithstanding, that Ferrie was a suicide.

AT APPROXIMATELY 5:30 p.m. March 1 Gurvich called newsmen for a press conference. He read from a printed statement bearing Garrison's name: "The first arrest has been made in the investigation of the New Orleans District Attorney's office into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"Arrested this evening in the District Attorney's office was Clay Shaw, age 54, of 1313 Dauphine St., New Orleans, La.

"Mr. Shaw will be charged with participating in a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy."

About a month before the arrest of Shaw, the First Assistant D.A., Charles Ward, told reporters he doubted that Garrison's investigation would turn up anything new. On Feb. 26, three days before the arrest, Garrison told reporters that arrests were months away. What had happened between Feb. 26 and March 1? What had happened was the appearance on the scene of a dark-haired, dapper, well-spoken 25-year-old man named Perry Raymond Russo.

In 1962 Russo made the acquaintance of David Ferrie. His introduction to Ferrie, like that of many other young men, was through the Civil Air Patrol unit.

IN FEBRUARY, 1967, Russo wrote the Orleans Parish D.A. and said that "I had occasion to meet Ferrie and some of his friends and I am willing to tell you what I know about them."

The following day, Russo was interviewed for approximately three hours by Anthony Sciambra, one of Garrison's assistants. Sciambra prepared for the District Attorney a 3,500-word summary of the interview.

RUSO WAS shown a picture of Clay Shaw, whereupon there followed the memorandum's most significant passage:

"He said that he saw this man twice. The first time was when he pulled into Ferrie's service station to get his car fixed. Shaw was the person who was sitting in the compact car talking with Ferrie. He remembers seeing him again at the Nashville Avenue wharf when he went to see J.F.K. speak."

NOWHERE in the entire memorandum is there any material expanding on the passage quoted above, wherein Russo specified that he had seen Shaw twice. Nowhere in the memorandum is there any mention of the name Clay Bertrand or any indication by Russo that he knew Clay Shaw by any name whatever.

Russo also mentioned a roommate of Ferrie whom he had seen at Ferrie's apartment two or three times between May and October, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10

Section 4

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-24-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: George W. Healy

Title: Assassination of President John F.

Kennedy, 11-22-63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: New Orleans

☐ Being Investigated

the roommate, none other than Lee Harvey Oswald according to Russo, was repeatedly described by Russo as bearded, disheveled, unkempt and dirty.

RUSO had two suggestions for Sciambra with regard to an Oswald photograph. The first was that if Sciambra were to draw a beard on the picture and show it to certain acquaintances of Ferrie's they would undoubtedly identify the picture as Ferrie's roommate. Weeks later this was done. None could make the identification.

The second suggestion was that if he were to be hypnotized he might have total recall on names, places, and dates.

"OBJECTIFYING" tests began on Feb. 27 at Mercy Hospital in New Orleans. Present with Russo were Sciambra, Al Oser, Dr. Nicholas Chetta, and two other doctors. The group gathered in the operating room,

and Russo was administered sodium pentothal, commonly known as truth serum.

Under the influence of the drug, Russo was again questioned by Sciambra, as he had been on Feb. 25 without the benefit of the sodium pentothal.

"I then asked him (wrote Sciambra in a memo) if he could remember any of the details about Clay Bertrand being up in Ferrie's apartment and he told me he was in Ferrie's apartment with Clay Bertrand and Ferrie and the roommate. He remembers Ferrie telling him that 'we are going to kill John F. Kennedy' and that 'it won't be long.' He said Ferrie again repeated his earlier statement that he could plan the perfect assassination of the President because he could fly anything that had wings on it and the perfect availability of exits out of the country. When I asked him who Ferrie was referring to when he said, 'we,' he said, 'I guess he was referring to the people in the room.'"

"Bertrand" had now been placed in Ferrie's presence when the latter spoke of assassination!

It was the following morning, March 1, that the instanter subpoena was issued for Clay Shaw. At 5:30 that evening, Shaw was arrested.

Sometime later the night of March 1, Russo was taken to the office of the coroner at Tulane and Broad, where he underwent yet another objectifying process. Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, a private medical practitioner, Dr. Chetta, Sciambra, and a cousin of Russo's were present. Russo was to be hypnotized by Dr. Fatter.

THE USE of suggestion during hypnosis and the phenomenon of posthypnotic suggestion are matters well known to laymen. Less widely understood is the basic nature of the hypnotic state itself as one of dramati-

cally increased suggestibility.

G. H. Estabrooks, a doctor of philosophy in the field of educational psychology, states in his volume "Hypnotism" that "... In fact, suggestion appears to be the key of hypnotism. It is the method by which the hypnotist first gains control and unseats the normal conscious mind. After this, he finds that his only way of controlling the subject is again through suggestion, for the subject, left to himself, will generally do nothing at all. ..."

Dr. Fatter had been briefed by the District Attorney's office on the "facts" of the conspiracy. He spoke with Russo about his background and asked Russo had he ever been hypnotized before. Russo replied that he had.

According to the doctor, Russo reached a "moderately deep trance-state."

This was not the last time Russo was to be hypnotized before the preliminary hearing in mid-March, nor was it the last objectifying process he was to undergo.

A WEEK later Russo was dispatched with an assistant district attorney and an investigator to the office of a qualified polygraph operator. After being alone with Russo in the polygraph room, the operator emerged and informed the D.A.'s men that the machine indicated evidence of deception, and that in his, the operator's, opinion Russo was not telling the truth.

The operator was instructed to stop the test and the D.A.'s men departed with Russo.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case

A Study in Abuse of Power

By Milton E. Brener

The next morning Shaw appeared before Judge Bernard Bagert, serving that day as committing magistrate.

10 The purpose of the arraignment before the committing magistrate is to advise arrested persons of their rights to refuse to answer the questions of the police or other representatives of the state to demand the presence of a lawyer, if desired in the event of questioning, and to enable the accused person to request a preliminary hearing if desired.

The "preliminary hearing" is a hearing held in open court to determine whether the state possesses "probable cause" upon which to hold the accused person. Broadly speaking, "probable cause" means exist-

The preliminary hearing, when available, is invaluable to the defense, for the examination is a means of discovery, a rare opportunity to see the cards held by the state. There is, in the usual case, every advantage and no disadvantage to the defendant in a preliminary hearing. In a sense, no defendant ever loses a preliminary hearing. There is no determination of guilt, only a determination of probable cause to hold him for trial.

News stories concerning the coming preliminary hearing in the matter of Clay Shaw were trumpeted to a fever pitch almost approaching frenzy. The public was not concerned about "technicalities." There would be a determination by the court. There would be a winner and a loser.

THUS, one week after Shaw's arrest his attorneys decided that the price of the preliminary hearing was too high. They moved to set aside the order granting the hearing. They also filed with Judge Bagert an "application for particulars," seeking to be informed as to certain specifics concerning the charges against Shaw.

The motion to set aside the order for the preliminary hearing was denied. The requests for information were likewise denied.

Thus the defense would be obliged to enter the hearing without the vaguest conception as to the time of the supposed conspiracy, not even the year, much less the month or day, would be known.

ON MARCH 14 the hearing began as scheduled.

Following testimony and arguments by counsel the court retired for a little over half an hour and announced its decision:

"This court finds sufficient evidence has been presented to establish probable cause that a crime has been committed and, further, that sufficient evidence has been presented to justify bringing into play the further steps of the criminal process against the arrestee, Clay L. Shaw. The defendant is released on his present bond."

On March 22 Russo appeared before the Grand Jury, which thereupon formally indicted Shaw for conspiring "between Sept. 1 and Oct. 10, 1963" to murder John F. Kennedy.

ON JUNE 16, 1967, Police Detective Edward O'Donnell, one of the most experienced polygraph operators in the New Orleans Police Department, was contacted by the district attorney's office and asked to administer a polygraph test to Russo. It was explained to him by one of Garrison's assistants that the operator who had given the previous test had antagonized the witness and that therefore the results were not satisfactory. The assistant explained that Russo would like to meet O'Donnell before the test was given as Russo wanted "to see what kind of person" O'Donnell was. O'Donnell agreed.

About 3 p.m. Russo appeared in O'Donnell's office. O'Donnell attempted to deter-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 16

Section 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-25-69

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor:

Title: George W. Mealy
Assassination of

President John F.
Kennedy, 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: New Orleans

☐ Being Investigated

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ence of some evidence tending to show commission of a crime by arrested persons. It is something more than suspicion, but something less than proof such as is required in a trial.

The preliminary examination may be requested either by the accused or by the district attorney. It is almost always requested by the accused, and practically never by the state.

AT THE arraignment of Clay Shaw on March 2, however, before any formal motion could be made by the defense, the assistant district attorney formally moved for a preliminary hearing.

EXCERPT

62 1-70 1-88

One of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

mine a pattern by asking routine questions of Russo. This test, referred to as a pneumogram, was impossible, however, as the reading obtained was entirely too erratic. By agreement, Russo returned three days later on June 19 in the early afternoon. O'Donnell again attempted to administer a test, but was forced to stop due to erratic readings.

THE OFFICER suggested to Russo that he relax and that the two of them discuss the entire matter informally. The crucial questions to be asked, explained O'Donnell, involved the subject of Clay Shaw's presence at the party at Dave Ferrie's home.

Russo replied that he was confused.

O'Donnell patiently explained to Russo that he simply

wanted to know whether or not Clay Shaw was present at the party that he had testified about at the preliminary hearing. Russo first stated that he wasn't sure if Shaw had been present or had not been. O'Donnell was not satisfied.

Russo then told the officer that if he were forced to say yes or no, that he would be obliged to say no.

O'Donnell also wanted to know from his subject whether the discussion at this party had been a serious conspiracy or simply a bull session.

RUSSO responded candidly that in his opinion it had just been a bull session.

Russo left O'Donnell immediately went to Garrison's office, spoke to the D.A., and advised him of everything that had transpired. Garrison became enraged and fumed that "they" had gotten to Russo. O'Donnell returned to his office and shortly thereafter received word through a D.A. investigator that he, O'Donnell, should "keep his mouth shut."

O'DONNELL had been on the police force 16 years and did not take kindly to such advice. He immediately typed a full report of everything that had transpired and forwarded a copy to Garrison. There the matter rested for approximately one month.

In mid-July O'Donnell was told that Russo was coming for the polygraph test and the officer was asked to come to Garrison's office. Upon arriving he was asked to enter a room where Russo was waiting alone. O'Donnell strongly suspected that the room was "bugged" and waited outside.

Finally, a number of other assistant D.A.'s were called into the room. He noticed several of them carrying briefcases, and he wondered about the presence of recording equipment in them. Finally he entered the room with the assistants and Russo. Also present were Garrison and one of the D.A.'s secretaries who transcribed the meeting that ensued.

Garrison gave a copy of O'Donnell's report to Russo and asked him to examine it and determine if it were correct. Russo read the report and stated that the report was correct except for one small item. The item? His inability to identify Clay Shaw.

DURING the course of the discussion that followed reference was made to Russo's statement that he did not know what had been discussed at the party he had described at the preliminary hearing. Replied Russo to the assembled group: "I have been telling you all along I don't know what was said at that party." The remark was ignored by Garrison and his assistants.

The balance of the meeting was largely spent in a concerted effort on the part of Garrison and his assistants to convince O'Donnell that a supplemental report should be rendered clearing up the one small error in the original report.

O'Donnell advised the group that his original report was quite correct.

Russo never submitted to the polygraph examination. The entire matter was dropped.

On March 5, Layton Martens asked to see me. He expected to be called as a witness in the Shaw preliminary hearing. He asked that I contact the district attorney's office on his behalf and appear with him at any hearing.

Martens was not called during the preliminary hearing. The next I heard from him was that he had been subpoenaed to appear as a witness before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on March 29.

I thought of Dean Andrews and I reflected on the thorough interrogation to which Martens had submitted on March 12, his third on the same subject matter. There was little doubt but

that Martens was being set up for a perjury charge.

HE SUBSEQUENTLY went before the Grand Jury and was questioned for about 90 minutes. He was badgered consistently about the trip to Houma in 1961 and at one point was told by an irate juror: "Do you know you're implicated in a burglary! I, of course, was not present. The remark would have been a signal to any attorney to advise silence to any further questions. Martens did not perceive this clear right to refuse to respond to further questions and, under the circumstances, could hardly be expected to have the presence of mind to react properly in any event. He had no way of knowing that lurking in Garrison's mind was the thought of using the Houma episode as a means of charging some of the participants with burglary for the purpose of exerting pressure and maintaining

a hold on them — the same purpose that underlay his charge of sale of narcotics against the fictional Manuel Garcia Gonzalez.

Martens, of course, had not been advised of his constitutional rights by Garrison or any of his assistants. They had little interest in such niceties.

~~Friedman~~
JFK

62-109060

SECTION 172

COPY 2

FBI

Date: 10/24/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

JACK S. MARTIN, 3153 Royal Street, New Orleans, La., telephone 944-9901, who reportedly furnished information to District Attorney JIM GARRISON which was the basis for GARRISON's investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY, telephonically contacted the New Orleans office today. MARTIN related that he was interviewed during November 1963 in connection with the investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY by former SA REGIS KENNEDY, who has since retired. MARTIN said he and former SA KENNEDY had been "friendly enemies for a number of years." MARTIN advised that he had also been interviewed by an agent of the Secret Service regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MARTIN informed that in the recent past numerous articles have come out in the newspapers stating that he had withdrawn a statement made to the FBI during the investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY. MARTIN said that former SA REGIS KENNEDY and the agent of the Secret Service did not take any formal statement from him. MARTIN stated that he is entitled to a copy of any statement made to the FBI in connection with this matter. MARTIN demanded a copy of any such statement, which he claimed was his constitutional right, and that if no such statement exists that the FBI make a public statement that he did not furnish a

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(4)

EX-105

REC 17

Approved:

51 NOV 6 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

NO 89-69

statement to the FBI. MARTIN said that if he did not get the copy of the statement, he will sue for it.

MARTIN was advised that he should know whether he made any formal statement to the FBI, at which time he stated that he knew he had not made a formal statement to the FBI but could not prove it. MARTIN was advised that the files of the FBI are confidential and that no public statement could be made regarding this matter.

For the information of the Bureau, on 10/22/69 Mrs. ANITA CONNICK, wife of former Assistant U. S. Attorney HARRY CONNICK, who is currently a candidate for the office of District Attorney for Orleans Parish, telephonically advised that on the night of 10/21/69 she had received three telephone calls at her residence from a man who identified himself as JACK MARTIN. MARTIN accused HARRY CONNICK of being in cahoots with Mr. GEORGE HEALY and other persons at the newspapers in writing articles concerning GARRISON.

Mrs. CONNICK stated that when she denied this, MARTIN started yelling "like a mad man" and stated if Mr. CONNICK did not contact him, he would put him in his Cadillac and "beat the dog _____" out of him, and kill him.

Mrs. CONNICK said that MARTIN called back again and stated he was going to kill Mr. CONNICK and she tried to talk to him and asked him to wait and he said "f_____ you." Mrs. CONNICK said that the individual identifying himself as MARTIN called back a third time and said "you had better have him call me, and when you go out with your children, you better look over your shoulder."

Mrs. CONNICK was informed that this appeared to be a local violation and that she should immediately report same to Major WILLIAM MORRIS, Chief of Detectives, New Orleans Police Department. NOPD advised.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and Dallas, office of origin.

FBI

Date: 10/28/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 10/17/69.

Enclosed are two Xerox copies of a copy of a letter dated 10/20/69 directed to Mr. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, from EDWIN A. WALKER. Copies of such letter were indicated for the Mayor of Dallas, USA, Dallas, County District Attorney, Dallas, and City Manager of Dallas. For the information of the Bureau, EDWIN A. WALKER is the retired Army General on whom an assassination attempt was made allegedly by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in April, 1963.

Enclosures are furnished to the Bureau for its information and no action is contemplated by the Dallas Division.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas
RPG:kc
(3)

REC-6

SI-112

62-107060

10/28/69
6888

NOV 14 1969

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

8.1.2.

02 2. 25. 2018

On 3. 5. 1942 he told me that he, together with others in the group, had been called to the attention of the authorities and producers of the film, and that he had been called to the attention of the authorities, as a representative of the group, and as a speaker, expounding on the great profits to ensue.

5 on 10-11-41. Jones said he would go, and at another time he had been, and a police man had verified a statement in the book to be correct. The

• compiled at this time is presented to you in the following questions:

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 104

Q. Would it be a copy of a police file--a police file?

... called to go to a police station, with such frequency, as to cause
... C. reports that all high-level significance (see also ...)
... - ... costs are in the low end has verification: ...)

... .., Police Captain, the ex-Chief of Police from
... ..-... .., he rather,
... .. resistance and for and

COPIES DESTROYED

62 107060 6888

21 JAN 17 1973

Is not the case of "attempted assassination," April 10, 1963, at
1311 North 4th Street, Miami, Florida, an open police case?

Why is it within the prerogatives of Mr. D. J. Rogers and his rela-
tives to say police, ex-police, police files or this book, to
confront and intimidate me?

There being no General Edwin A. Walker since Nov. 4, 1961, except in
press and book fiction, I am

Sincerely,

Edwin A. Walker

cc: Mayor Ed Jonsson

Mr. Allen D. Mahon, Federal District Attorney

Mr. Henry Wade, County District Attorney

Mr. Gordon Shanklin, FBI

City Manager Scott McDonald

enr/ar

FBI

Date: 10/29/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing
in the Times-Picayune concerning captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3) ENCL
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(5)

REC-81
SI-115

6887

59 NOV 12 1969

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case**A Study in Abuse of Power**

Alvin Beauboeuf was not charged with any offense, nor was he ever served with a subpoena. His ordeal was more subtle, but undoubtedly no less painful. He was repeatedly summoned to the D.A.'s office and visited at his home by D.A. investigators. Interviewing Beauboeuf was the special project of two investigators, Lynn Loisel and Louis Ivon.

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About 10 p.m. on March 9, 1967, five days before the start of the Shaw preliminary hearing, Loisel and Ivon appeared at Beauboeuf's home. After a few routine questions they asked Beauboeuf to step outside. Loisel took over the conversation.

"You know, Al, my boss has got unlimited money and we know you know something so we're in a position to do something for you, perhaps pay you \$5,000-\$10,000-\$15,000 and a guaranteed job with an airline," was Loisel's opening pitch. Beauboeuf does recall that Loisel specified that he wanted the truth. Beauboeuf said that he would do anything he could to help.

THE NEXT morning Beauboeuf called his attorney, Hugh Exnicios, whose office is in Jefferson Parish, and described to him the meeting. Exnicios suspected an attempt to buy false information. He called Loisel at the D.A.'s office and asked that the two investigators

meet in his, Exnicios's, office. Loisel first refused, but after discussing the matter with Garrison called back and advised that he would be right out.

Exnicios placed a tape recorder behind the curtain in his office which could be activated by a switch under his desk.

Loisel arrived about 2:30 p.m. Exnicios got up from behind his desk and introduced himself to Loisel. "I thought you were coming with your partner," he said. Loisel walked to his seat behind the desk. He then clicked on the recording machine: "What's his name?"

"Ivon?" said Loisel.

"Ivon. He didn't come out with you?" asked the attorney.

"NO. We've got too much to do. Now, let me bring you up to what Al and I were talking about last night. I told him we had liberal expense money and I said the boss is in a position to put him in a job, you know, possibly of his choosing, of Al's choosing. Also, that there would be . . . we would make a hero out of him instead of a villain, you understand. Everything would be to your satisfaction. There's no . . . I mean, we can . . . we can change the story around, you know, enough to positively beyond a shadow of a doubt, you know. . . eliminate him, you know, into any type of conspiracy or what have you.

"The only thing we want is the truth, you know, no . . . no deviations on his part, you know. We want to present the truth. We want the facts and the facts of the assassination. That's what we want.

"And for this, the release, you know, the thing will be typed up in such a way that Al, you know, will be free and clear."

"NOW, in other words," said Exnicios, "what you want him to do, he will come up and give you such evidence that you will be able to couch him in terms of being a hero?"

"That's correct."

"And you'll also . . . you have an unlimited expense account, you said, and you're willing to help him along?"

"I would venture to say . . . well, I'm, you know, fairly certain we could put \$3,000 on him just like that, you know," Loisel snapped his fingers.

Continued Loisel: "I'm sure we would help him financially and I'm sure we . . . real quick we could get him a job."

"Now, about the job, what do you mean by that?" Exnicious asked.

"AL SAID he'd like a job with an airline and I feel like the job can be had, you know."

"Well, now, these are tough things to come by. What makes you feel that you would be in a position . . ."

"Well, let's say that . . . well, his connections. For instance, he was talking about a small operation such as Space Air Freight. I know with one phone call he could go out to the Space Air Freight and write his own ticket, you know. That's just Space Air Freight. That's not Eastern or something else.

But I feel like we have people who are stepping stones to the larger airlines and so forth." Added Loisel: "They're politi-

REPEATED CORRECTION

In the installment of THE GARRISON CASE which was published by The Times-Picayune Sunday, October 19, was a typographical error. A correction was published day, October 20, but because the error was printed

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-26-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HELLY JR

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

In Sunday editions which have larger circulation than daily editions, The Times-Picayune repeats its correction, with an explicit report of how it occurred, today.

As it was sent by the editorial department to the composing room, the installment published on October 19 contained this statement: "The cross examination, ably handled by Garrison's friend and attorney, Donald Organ, was often embarrassing." This cross-examination was of criminal court judges who had filed charges of criminal defamation against District Attorney Garrison.

The compositor who put the installment into type made this sentence read, "The cross examination, baly handled by Garrison's friend and attorney . . ."

A proofreader, incorrectly assuming that a letter had been dropped out of "baly" rather than that the "a" and the "b" had been transposed, made the phrase read, "The cross examination, badly handled by Garrison's friend and attorney . . ."

Both the compositor and the proofreader erred. The result was to make it appear that the cross-examination was "badly handled." In the Milton E. Brener book and in the excerpt from that book which was sent to the composing room the phrase was "ably handled." It should have read "ABLY HANDLED" in all editions of The Times-Picayune.

ally motivated. too, you know like anything else."

"NOW, let me ask you this, Lynn: Is this something you have thought up yourself or the Garrison. . . He knows about the situation?"

"That's right," said Loisel. " . . . What you think that A has that he could help you with?"

"We had a man sitting . . . well, first off, I feel . . . Well, we feel that Al is as close to Dave as anybody could have been," explained Garrison's investigator. "All right. Now, we know this a rough . . . I'm drawing you a rough sketch. We have a man who has come forth recently, told us he was sitting in a room with Ferrie, Clay Shaw, two Cubans, and Oswald.

"Where was this meeting in his home, Ferrie's home?" "If I'm not . . . If I'm . . .

correct m I'm wrong. I be lieve it . . . "But . . . the assass . . . Ferrie at . . . The best way . . . which the assassination can be done is to get the man . . . get the President in cross fire, and went on to discuss that. Anchis patriotic duty. He's . . . now then Clay Shaw and Ferrie . . . I believe it was Clay Shaw and Ferrie, or maybe it was Clay Shaw and Oswald, having a lit of the District Attorney's Office the heated argument. Clay Shaw because he must clear his conscience and . . . as an upstand- used or his thoughts, you know, ing young American." "All right," said the attor- ney. "Now let me ask you this, Lynn: Supposing Al in his own consciousness does not know anything and you run him through . . . you said something about hypnosis, you would be willing to take him through any truth serum and polygraph and so forth and so on. I read his statement. There's nothing in his statement that indicates that Al consciously knows or willing- ly told anything about the conspiracy of Dave Ferrie's or certainly didn't even know Clay Shaw. Now, how can that be changed?"

"WAS Al supposed to have been at that meeting?"

"No, Al wasn't at the meeting," explained Loisel patiently.

"Well, how is Al supposed to be able to help you with that meeting?"

"Well, Al is in . . . Al, being his statement that indicates that Al consciously knows or willing- ly told anything about the conspiracy of Dave Ferrie's or certainly didn't even know Clay Shaw. Now, how can that be changed?"

One of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

"I see. And you're convinced from all the evidence that Al could not be as close as he was to Dave without knowing something in some way?"

"That's right."

"Let me ask you this: Do you think that . . . that . . . of course, M . . . If my client, Beauboeuf, if he knew about this and didn't tell you, he's committing a crime, he's an ac-

cessory after the fact, isn't he?"

"NO, he's not. I tell you how we go about that. Well, Dave Ferrie, bless his poor soul, is gone. Al was scared of Dave. Al has a family, you know. When Al first met Dave, he was a single man. Al has a family now. Al was threatened by Dave, you know, to . . . never to divulge this. Al or his family would be taken care of."

"I see." "You understand, now the poor Dave is gone Al has voluntarily come forward and told his knowledge. I mean, the best way to get the man . . . Al, you know. I mean, it's something you know . . . that's his patriotic duty. He's . . . now he's placing his family, you know, the safety of his family at the hands . . . at the mercy of the District Attorney's Office because he must clear his conscience and . . . as an upstand- ing young American."

"All right," said the attorney. "Now let me ask you this, Lynn: Supposing Al in his own consciousness does not know anything and you run him through . . . you said something about hypnosis, you would be willing to take him through any truth serum and polygraph and so forth and so on. I read his statement. There's nothing in his statement that indicates that Al consciously knows or willing- ly told anything about the conspiracy of Dave Ferrie's or certainly didn't even know Clay Shaw. Now, how can that be changed?"

"When was the statement made?" interrupted Loisel.

IT WAS agreed that the statement was made in late 1966. "Ferrie was living, wasn't he?" continued the investigator.

"Yeah . . . oh, I see," said Exnicios.

"Well, have you any real . . . let me ask you this: Besides your personal opinion, have you anything really on Al Beauboeuf that he knows anything we might clear up?" asked Exnicios.

"Umm, no. Really the only thing we're doing or have been trying to do is to have Al tell us."

"Well, he's already been up there the one time. Now, what more do you want now?"

"We don't believe him," said Loisel, "let's put it that way."

EXNICIOS again turned to Loisel with the crucial question: "Supposing we agree to this and it's all drawn down and after you run Al Beauboeuf through the three deals, it comes out he knows nothing about the whole thing, what . . . what then? Will you still give him the money and still give him the position?"

"No. That's not the deal."

"WHAT IS the deal?" "The deal is that Al fills in the missing links." "Well, supposing he doesn't know what . . . who are the other assassins?" "Well, he can't fill in the missing links if . . . if he doesn't know. And that is what the deal is predicated on."

"That he knows?" asked Exnicios.

Both men laughed. "Oh, yeah," said Loisel.

"Oh boy," said Exnicios, still laughing, "you better let me get to talk to him some more in order to find out if we can . . . He told me, and I'll be frank with you, that he knows nothing at all about the assassination, same thing he told you and told the D. A.'s Office early in November, and now this is going to have to change his story. If he does, in fact, feel that he knows something about it, perhaps he will then say all right."

WHAT THEY wanted, explained Loisel was "the places, the times, you know, and what have you." If after talking to Beauboeuf it appeared to Exnicios that Beauboeuf did have the information, then he, Loisel, was going to ask a few questions just to satisfy his own curiosity, questions that "only a man in his (Beauboeuf's) position could know." Loisel would have to know the answers, of course, before "the deal is clinched."

If Loisel satisfied himself that Beauboeuf knew what he was talking about, then they would go right into the boss's office and "the man himself" would sit down.

"You're talking about Garrison?" asked Exnicios.

Loisel assured that he was and, further, that any type of contract would be agreeable.

Loisel was asked to step outside for a few minutes while Exnicios spoke privately to his client. The plan decided on was to bargain. If Beauboeuf submitted and if the information he

possessed did not suffice, then would the D.A. just go along with the job with the airline?

"NO, but it's not what we're looking for," said the investigator.

"But suppose the facts are that Al doesn't know anything," persisted Exnicios. "Suppose that there was a conspiracy, but that Al knew nothing about it? You can't accept that?" asked

Eniclos.
"Right. Our investigation has led to At himself, you know, and we just feel like he has to know." After more conversation, it was finally agreed that Loisel would speak to Garrison.

Nonetheless, Loisel decided to throw out a few hints. He didn't want any answers at the time from Beauboeuf, but there were "a few things that don't add up."

Continued Loisel: "Number 1, after the assassination, they went to a skating rink. Now, we interviewed this man at the skating rink. Dave didn't skate and the man said, 'You know, this man didn't come up here, you know for. . . he came up here for only one reason. And that was when everything. . . you know, at the proper time. Dave Ferrie said, 'I'm Dave Ferrie from New Orleans! I want you all to know I'm here,' in a loud voice."

LOISEL then described Ferrie's flight to Hammond the night he was being sought by the D.A.'s investigators. "There's just too many things," said Loisel.

Also, Loisel mentioned an informer who had been a friend of Ferrie's.

LOISEL left. Eniclos was now in possession of a tape which he strongly felt to be an offer of money and a job for false information.

It was not long before word got back to Garrison's office.

When he appeared in the D.A.'s office on the morning of April 12 Beauboeuf was assured that the offer to exchange information for money was not considered a bribe and was not in violation of any law.

BEAUBOEUF states he was told he would be required to sign an affidavit to the effect that he did not understand the conversation to be a bribe. He read the statement that was presented to him, but he decided that it appeared too damaging to him. Certain changes were made and the statement was signed.

Approximately a month later, Beauboeuf was to tell the police he did not consider the statement to be true, but was forced to sign because of blackmail and threats.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case

A Study in Abuse of Power

By Milton E. Brenner

With the advent of the unexpected through coverage by the national and international press and TV, the realization came to Garrison that he was now facing an audience far larger than that of his earlier career. His audience was international.

Nonetheless, all was quiet for approximately six weeks following the hearing.

THE FIRST public blast against the Central Intelligence Agency came in early May. The C.I.A. and the Federal Bureau of Investigation cooperated in concealing the facts behind the assassination from the Warren Commission and the American public, said Garrison, and he was going to ask for a Senate investigation.

Garrison next brought to light an insidious plot to thwart his investigation. He had been confronted with a similar problem with the judges of the Criminal Court, who tried to block his investigation into organized vice, and he would expose this combination of federal agencies as surely as he had the previous efforts of the Judges.

"The plain fact is that our federal intelligence agencies are implacably determined to do whatever is necessary to block any further inquiry into the facts of the assassination."

AT THIS juncture the Warren Commission was not yet suspected of having been members of the conspiracy. They were innocent dupes, according to Garrison.

Then Garrison gave the public a real glimpse of the "truth" behind the assassination:

"The President was killed on an anonymous letter, and the by a fatal bullet that was fired from the front. There was a cross-fire situation set up which involved at least two pairs of

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men in the front—apparently two men behind a stone wall and two behind a picket fence, which is a little bit back of the stone wall. The role of the second man in each case was to pick up the actual cartridges taken on the bounce. . . ."

Garrison had thus explained why there were no cartridges found. What about the fact that no spent pellets were discovered that would support such a theory? There was a reason for that, too:

"It appears they used frangible bullets."

ACCORDING to firearms experts, however, the frangible bullets to which Garrison referred are soft, compressed graphite bullets used for target practice and are not capable of piercing more than a tin can at a maximum of 50 yards. Garrison's inspiration for the frangible bullet theory, however, was

One of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

unshakeable. It had been based

APPEARING on Station WGLI, Babylon, Long Island, on Sept. 22, Garrison claimed that upon finally reading the Warren Commission Report in November, 1966, he found out that "it was, in effect, a carefully organized concealment of the facts."

"Well, was this done purposely?" asked the interviewer. Said Garrison:

"... The objective was to keep the people of this country thinking that they were still living in the best of all possible worlds; that they were not living in a world in which the big business, Texas style, financed the assassination, as it did; in which the right wing—paramilitary right-wing elements which were financed and encouraged in their training and given weapons by the CIA was involved."

Were members of the Dallas

Police Department involved?

"Oh yes, it couldn't have been done effectively without it."

ON AN interview on the Mike Wallace "At Large" program, broadcast on a New York radio station:

"The U.S. government is a party to the fraud, has participated, in effect, in the biggest fix in the human race. . . . There are elements of the Dallas establishment that are deeply involved and some of the members of the White Russian community are part of it. . . . The Minute Men—Minute Men, as individuals, are involved in the assassination. I might add that

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

SECTION 2

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-27-69

Edition:

Author:

GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

the central structure, the control down to the anti-Castro Latins who operated the operation, worked at the operational level in Dealey Plaza, from the insanely patriotic oil millionaires sponsoring this, the connecting link, really, the machinery which is making it work are the Minute Men elements of the Dallas police force.

"There were a number of men at Dealey Plaza, including radio communications, use of transistor radios, to tell when the parade was coming, at which point it was turning, the—to signal when the guns were to pick, be picked up, to indicate the coast was clear. . ."

BY NOVEMBER Garrison decided that it was pointless to continue attacking the underlings in the plot:

"Who is responsible for the continuing obstruction of the first honest investigation that this country has had into the assassination? . . . Who appointed the Warren Commission? Who was aware that there was a C.I.A. problem and caused the seven-man Commission. . . to be weighted in advance by the defenders of the C.I.A.? Who controls the C.I.A.? Who controls the F.B.I.? Who controls the Archives where this evidence is locked up for so long that it is unlikely that there is anybody in this room that will be alive when it is released?"

"The one man who has profited most from the assassination—your friendly President! "Lyndon Johnson.

"Now, I don't say that President Johnson is involved IN the assassination. I have no reason to know that he is, but I do think this: I do think the fact

that he has profited from the assassination most, more than any other man, makes it imperative that he see that the evidence is released, so that we can know that he is not involved, rather than assuming."

IN DECEMBER Garrison had discovered new facts about the assassination. One was a photograph of an individual picking an object off the ground as two Dallas policemen stood nearby.

The object is not shown at all in the picture—merely the subject's hand as he reached to the ground. Garrison, however, not only identified the object picked up as a bullet, but as a .45 caliber bullet. Therefore, concluded Garrison, inasmuch as a .45 caliber bullet could not be fired from Oswald's 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano, the federal government "had to know 10 minutes after the assassination that Lee Oswald could not have done it."

Where had the .45 slug been fired from? Garrison showed pictures of manhole covers leading into a drainage system. "The man who killed President Kennedy fired a .45 caliber pistol," said Garrison, "and then fled through the drainage system to another part of the city."

THE SOURCE of this "knowledge" was a letter from a resident of Van Nuys, Calif. It quoted an unnamed informant as having been solicited in 1961 to use the storm-drain system in an unspecified city as an es-

cape route following a planned assassination of Kennedy.

One of the Dallas officials appearing in the photograph stated publicly that the object being picked up was a fragment of skull. "Of course," said Garrison, "it would be denied that the bullet was a bullet."

IN MID-FEBRUARY, 1968, U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, on a television interview, was asked about the Garrison investigation. He replied that he had "seen nothing new." Garrison's press release followed quickly:

"... To the men who got control of the American government on November 22, 1963, everything we have developed is old stuff. They knew that the F.B.I. received advance notice of the assassination and did nothing to stop it. They knew that Jack Ruby had been identified as having driven one of the rifleman to the grassy knoll for the assassination."

There was a final ironic twist. In late February, 1968, Garrison held an interview with a Dutch newsman. He had to

speak out in Europe, he said "because it is impossible in America." Said Garrison: "The U.S. press is controlled to such an extent by the C.I.A. that we can no longer say the truth. They throttled us."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SERIALIZATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

The Garrison Case

A Study in Abuse of Power

By Milton E. Branner

By every available yardstick, Garrison's rapport with the silent public continued unabated. The increasing popularity of the cliché that "Garrison must have something" was unaffected by local critics and heightened by the ridicule of the national press. The National Broadcasting Company's hour-long documentary on the Garrison case June 19 had completely backfired in New Orleans. Though the telecast was praised editorially throughout the country and, no doubt, let considerable air out of Garrison's balloon at the national level, local reaction was one of sympathy for him and outrage at the temerity of NBC for its vigorous attack on a local hero.

"My heart goes out to you in your fight for justice..." said one letter to Garrison. Another informed Garrison that "the poor ignorant public (me) is searching for a champion, so don't let us down..."

SEVERAL months later, despite successive exposures of incidents suggestive of bribery or intimidation by Garrison's office, a secret statewide poll by

Last of a Series

TO READERS: These installments comprise excerpts from the book to which we are limited by our serialization rights. Through necessity, the description of events and the characterizations are not as full as those in the complete book.

a reputable concern with a history for accuracy indicated Garrison to be the most popular public official in the state; and his highest rating of popularity was in his own bailiwick of New Orleans.

None of this was lost on Shaw's attorneys. And none of it indicated any sound reason for departing from the dogma by which most defense attorneys live: time is on the side of the defendant.

(There follows a long narrative discussion of the defense motions—for delay, for information, and for change of venue—and of appeals to state and federal courts to judicial rulings on them.—Ed.)

THE TRIAL never quite got off the ground. Garrison still had his followers. And they still expected complete vindication of their hero and a full revelation of the true story behind the assassination.

But somehow the same excitement wasn't there. Two years had passed and much had happened. High emotional pitch can be maintained only for so long.

The jury deliberated a little less than an hour. They voted only once. Nine of the twelve were needed for a verdict. All twelve found themselves in agreement, however.

At 1:04 a.m. March 1, the jury filed back into the courtroom. They gave the verdict to the Judge, who read it silently and handed it to the Minute Clerk. The Minute Clerk read it aloud to the hushed courtroom.

He announced what every sensible person who had given more than passing thought to the Garrison case had known for almost two years.

Clay Shaw was not guilty.

SO IT ended. On many prior occasions Garrison had been on the losing end of judicial contests, though time has proven he has seldom gained less than a draw in his never-ending battles for public approval. Within a few days fol-

lowing Shaw's acquittal, signs appeared indicating the clear possibility he did no worse in this one.

Reporters from the eastern press dispatched to New Orleans to describe the general disillusionment with Garrison were forced to revise completely the nature of their proposed stories, and the tenor of local opinion has left them puzzled and perplexed: Garrison alone had gamely fought to establish the truth, but the odds were simply too great. The entire federal establishment was arrayed against him. Moreover, it is absurd to condemn a prosecutor for losing a case; he should be commended for trying.

Only time can tell the extent, if any, to which his hammerlock on public opinion has been weakened.

HOW CAN the phenomenon be explained? Perhaps it cannot.

There is little doubt but that Garrison believed at least the central themes of his investigation with every fiber of his being. To that extent, the use of the word "fraud" as a conscious, deliberate attempt to

deceive may not be quite accurate.

Many others who were never persuaded by Garrison's forensics will argue that he was mistaken; that he was misguided; that he has poor judgment, but that he is "sincere." They, on the other hand, are too charitable.

If sincerity means belief in one's own convictions, Garrison was sincere. He has always possessed an unusual power to convince himself of anything he wished. And his massive ego has never permitted any suspicion that the product of his logic could be erroneous; or that a vigorous critic could be in good faith. Every stray thought that passes through any of the multitudinous recesses of his mind he deems to have divine conception, else why would it be found in such a hallowed place? This remarkable proclivity of self-deception has been the secret of his success. He has been sin-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 15

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-28-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

CHAMBERLAIN, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification:

89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

regularly able to defraud him-
before defrauding others.

career. His hold on the
imagination of the New Orleans
public may be well-nigh un-
breakable.

HIS SINCERITY, or lack of sincerity, is not important. Nor is the Garrison case itself of any intrinsic importance. It will probably rate not even a footnote in any serious study of the assassination.

The reaction of those around it and the frightening implication involved cannot be dismissed so lightly. It brought out the sheep in human nature.

To all appearances, Garrison was a powerful individual. And many gathered round as though seeking shelter in the shade of a great oak. He is seldom alone. He is always trailed or surrounded by a goodly number of the palace guard.

A FEW, very few, of Garrison's aides may have believed virtually everything their boss had said. Most stayed for other reasons. The future of some was

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From the GARRISON CASE—
A Study in the Abuse of Power
—by Milton E. Brener. Copy-
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Brener.

Inextricably bound with the D.A.'s Office. They aspired to Criminal Court judgeships or other offices. Some were bound by economics. Others were personally attracted to the still charming and genial individual that Garrison could be, and often was when off stage. Some almost literally worshipped their leader and were blinded to the fate of his victims.

The importance of Garrison's case is not that he failed, but that he could have succeeded. The important thing is not that so many dismissed it as a fraud or a fantasy, but that so many believed it in the face of all the evidence, not because of anything Garrison said, but because of the convincing way in which he said it.

WHATEVER lessons may have been learned from the sorry tale may or may not make the way a little more difficult for the next charlatan to reach for power through skilled demagoguery. It is most doubtful that it will seriously impede Garri-

FBI

Date: 11/3/69

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing
in the New Orleans Times-Picayune concerning above captioned
matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

/ ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(5)

NOT RECORDED

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Approved:

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M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

57 NOV 13 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

END SHAW CASE, SAY CANDIDATES

Connick Favors Further Study of Merits

Two of three district attorney candidates appearing on a television panel program Tuesday night said that they would dismiss all cases still pending that developed from the Clay Shaw investigation.

The third, Harry Connick, said that he was "inclined to say there is no merit to them," but that he would have to evaluate each, as he would all others, before taking any action.

Both Ross T. Scaccia and Charles R. Ward said they considered none of the cases that grew out of the Shaw investigation worthy of prosecution. These include a perjury charge against Clay Shaw and a conspiracy to commit murder charge against Edgar Eugene Bradley.

DA Jim Garrison did not appear on the WYES-TV program. A letter read by the program moderator, and said to be from Garrison, declined the invitation to appear because Garrison was denied "equal time" on the station following a program after the Shaw trial where three writers criticized the Shaw case.

Ward leveled criticism at both the prosecution and defense in the Shaw case for commenting on it before it was tried, as well as news media coverage of the case. He said that he would not comment on a case before it went to trial.

Asked what corrective measures he would take concerning Orleans Parish Prison, Connick said that as *Da-ine* would release on their own recognizance young offenders when feasible and he would prosecute those prisoners in jail who commit serious offenses, such as sexual violations.

Scaccia claimed that the bail bond issue has been blown out of proportion. However, he blamed the number of bond jumping cases on the condition of Parish Prison, the fact that the DA's office takes cases it has no intention of prosecuting and the failure of the DA's office to charge bond jumpers.

GARRISON LETTER

As the candidates were introduced at the program's outset, the camera focused on an empty seat where the moderator said that Garrison was supposed to have sat, then read Garrison's letter. It said:

"Reference is made to your planned telecast this evening of a debate featuring the candidates for the office of district attorney.

"If you will recall, Channel 8 sponsored a program after the Shaw trial in which a panel consisting of Hugh Aynesworth of Newsweek Magazine, James Phelan of the Saturday Evening Post and a free-lance writer by the name of James Kirkwood, who just completed a book criticizing my investigation, engaged in a one-sided diatribe of our investigation and my office.

"Because your station was flooded with calls protesting the unfairness of the show, I responded by applying to your station for equal time to answer these charges. Needless to say, I was disappointed when I was refused equal time. Because of the above set of facts, I decline to appear on your station."

The WYES management replied with this statement:

"The Channel 8 management wishes to state that the program mentioned in Mr. Garrison's statement was a national press analysis of the Clay Shaw trial. Viewer response to the program was generally favorable. In response to Mr. Garrison's request, WYES-TV offered him a personnel appearance in a 30-minute press interview program in the week following the program under discussion. Mr. Garrison did not respond to the invitation."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

SECTION 2

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-30-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FBI

Date: 10/31/69

REC-66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-10960)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies (one copy for the information of WFO) of a LHM captioned PAUL LAWRENCE HOCH dealing with inquiries apparently being conducted by this individual into the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The first source who furnished the information set forth in the enclosed LHM is [REDACTED] PCI, who furnished the data in question to SA HAROLD F. HOBLIT.

The second source mentioned in the enclosed LHM is [REDACTED] University of California Police Department, Berkeley, California, who furnished the reported information to SA HOBLIT.

The first source mentioned above [REDACTED] Berkeley, California, and HOCH [REDACTED]

These consisted principally of copies of letters HOCH has written to RALPH NADER and other

- ENCLOSURE
- Bureau (RM) (Encls. 5)
 - WFO (Encls. 1) (INFO) (RM)
 - San Francisco (1-137-5238A) (ABBY SHAW)

PM/2p
5)

REC-66
5 NOV 7 1969

62-109060

58 NOV 17 1969

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SP 89-58

JPM/dp

individuals throughout the country concerning what he describes as his successful attempts to secure information regarding the assassination from Justice Department files utilizing the Freedom of Information Act.

It would appear from a review of the above mentioned correspondence that HOCH obtained the document set forth in the enclosed LHM from the National Archives which would make it a matter of public record. Accordingly San Francisco contemplates no additional action in connection with this matter.

The foregoing is for the information of the Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 21, 1965

PAUL L. HENNING / ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On October 28, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Paul L. Henning, who resides at 2537 Regent Street, Apartment 202, Berkeley, California, is apparently conducting an independent investigation into certain matters surrounding the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

This source stated that in the above connection Henning has in his possession a two page document entitled, "Review of Government Agency Records." Source furnished a copy of this document which is set forth as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

60 107060 6890
ENCLOSURE

PAUL LAWRENCE HOCH

Source, in furnishing the above document, noted he was doing so because the possibility existed that it is a confidential government document which Hoch is not entitled to have in his possession.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 31, 1969 that Paul Lawrence Hoch of 2537 Regent Street, Apartment 202, Berkeley, California, is a naturalized citizen of the United States who was born in England. According to this source, Hoch is presently a graduate student in Physics at the University of California, Berkeley, California, and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Harvard University in 1964.

The files of the San Francisco Office of the FBI contain no information regarding Paul Lawrence Hoch.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Boyer _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 6, 1969

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Previous memoranda have advised of interest of Paul L. Hoch, Berkeley, California, in assassination of President Kennedy. National Archives advises Hoch has made numerous requests for copies of Warren Commission material available to general public, including excerpts from FBI reports. Hoch continues to ask for material.

Paul Lawrence Hoch resides at 2537 Regent Street, Apartment 202, Berkeley, California. He is graduate student in physics, University of California, Berkeley, and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Harvard in 1964. He is naturalized citizen of United States, born in England. As long ago as 2/4/65, he expressed an interest in the assassination. On 6/21/66, he asked a number of questions about our investigation of the assassination and was referred to data furnished to the Warren Commission. Most recently, on 9/16/69, he wrote the Attorney General concerning a phase of the assassination investigation.

REC-78

San Francisco has advised that Hoch possessed a copy of an excerpt from an FBI report on the assassination dealing with a review of Government agency records in Washington, D. C. On 11/4/69, Mr. Mike Simmons, National Archives, advised that this FBI report was available to the general public as part of Warren Commission records, and National Archives furnished the excerpt to Hoch on 4/8/69. Mr. Simmons pointed out that Hoch has made numerous requests for copies of Warren Commission material. The objective of Hoch's inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy is not known.

NOV 12 1969

ACTION: None. For information. Department is cognizant.

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

TNG:mk1 (7)

57 NOV 20 1969

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

November 17, 1969

Airtel

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

TO: SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060) **6892** PERSONAL ATTENTION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reurairtel 10/17/69, which indicated Miss Brookey had been contacted on 10/15/69, and her documents, slide, and photographs returned to her, *432*

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter from Miss Brookey dated 11/10/69, wherein Miss Brookey complains that she was not furnished any information concerning the alleged students, Gary R. Schoener and Don Olson, as she had requested and again requesting that the Bureau investigate them and furnish information to her in order that she might arrive at a decision as to what action to take in this matter.

SAC, Cincinnati, is instructed to contact Miss Brookey personally and advise her that while we would like to be of assistance to her in this matter, we cannot advise her as to whether or not she should make her slide and photographs available to Schoener and Olson. Also inform Miss Brookey that the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction is proscribed by law and that the Bureau cannot investigate private citizens at the request of another where there is no information indicating the existence of a violation over which we have investigative jurisdiction. Additionally, Miss Brookey should be informed of the confidential nature of the Bureau's files.

SAC, Cincinnati, should also inform Miss Brookey that if she has any hesitation about furnishing her slide or photographs to the two students, she need not do so. If the requests of Miss Brookey by Schoener and Olson are becoming a burden to her, it would appear she could write to them and inform them.

Enclosure

BST:mk1 (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

59 NOV 21 1969

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, Cincinnati
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

she does not desire to make available her slide or photographs from the slides for their examination. In the alternative, Miss Brookey might ignore any future correspondence received in this matter from Schoener and Olson.

For your information, Bufiles disclose no correspondence from Don Olson in this matter, and you may so inform Miss Brookey.

SAC, Cincinnati, should also obtain an explanation from the Agent who contact Miss Brookey on 10/15/69, of details of the Agent's conversation with Miss Brookey and her father, as they relate to her statement regarding the possibility that Miss Brookey could be subpoenaed to Court about the matter. Furnish same to Bureau, together with your recommendation for any administrative action, if such appears warranted.

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 11/14/69, prepared by BST:mkl.

Mump Diamond - Sullivan	Quoted to GLENC	11/17/69	Est. med
Lab: med; 11/14/69 (enc-2)	Est: med	11/17/69	Est. med

When I wrote your office on Sept. 24 1969, fully informing you of this whole matter, even sending the letters these 2 men sent to me, I emphatically requested that the FBI advise me on the background of these 2 young men. I feel as a citizen this isn't asking too much. I hesitate to send these pictures to these men because I don't know really who they are - or what their intentions are.

On November 1, 1969, I received another letter from this Don Olson, who by the way, has changed his address from the Univ. of Michigan to the Univ. of California in Berkeley and he has asked again for these slides. Mr. Connel - he has referred to your name in this letter. Do you recall him contacting you about these slides?

Again, I do not know what action to take. I have conferred with a couple close members of my family, and both think I deserve more information from the FBI on these men before I send them the slides. Even the local agent agreed with my father that it would be possible for me to be subpoenaed to court sometime about the matter. My request to have more information about who these 2 young men are, I feel, is not asking too much. I can't ignore these letters, I feel, because they seem to be too enduring to get these slides. If I turn them over, I might be doing myself an injustice - especially since they're complete strangers.

Would you please see that my request is fulfilled - I feel you can investigate them a lot easier than I can.

(4)

There may be too much concern over this
you may feel, but I as a U. S. Citizen
in this day and age don't. I want to do
what is best - and all I ask of the FBI
is to investigate and give me a small
data on these 2 men so I can determine
what action to take.

Yours truly,
Barbara Brokey
101 S. Sylvan Ave.
Columbus, Ohio 43204

Sarg. Richard Schoener
University of Minnesota
Box 392 Mayo Hospital
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Don Olson
512A International House
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

F B I

Date: 11/12/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing
in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

REC-78

62-109060-6893

NOV 14 1969

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-13) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

56 NOV 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ORLEANS DA TOPS FIELD

Garrison Apparent First- Primary Winner

District Attorney Jim Garrison apparently won a first Democratic primary victory Saturday, on the basis of almost complete and unofficial returns.

Garrison was holding a 3200 plus vote majority over his three opponents with 405 of the 411 precincts reporting.

Harry F. Connick pulled a strong vote, but the two others in the race—Charles Ray Ward and Russ T. Scaccia—showed up poorly.

The incomplete vote was:

Garrison	83,381
Connick	61,441
Ward	7,336
Scaccia	5,337

Connick made a race of it in the early stages, but the small vote polled by Ward and Scaccia made it obvious as the returns poured in that Garrison might avoid the Democratic runoff of Dec. 12.

GENERAL ELECTION

The incumbent DA, however, will face Phil Trice, unopposed for the Republican nomination in the April general election.

A little better than 70 per cent of the registered Democrats went to the polls to vote in the district attorney's race.

Garrison, expressing great confidence, had claimed a first primary victory before midnight Saturday at his headquarters in the Vieux Carre Motor Lodge. He made the statement during his second appearance there about 11:45 p.m.

Asked about his investigation of the death of President John F. Kennedy, Garrison said, "It's been dead for some time." However, he said that cases resulting from the investigation, including a perjury charge against Clay L. Shaw, are still open.

When Garrison made his first appearance at his headquarters about a half-hour after the polls closed at 8 p.m., he remarked that it was too early to say whether the vote indicated that the electorate approved his investigation into the death of Kennedy.

NO ESTIMATE ON CASE

Garrison would give no estimate as to the time it may take to complete prosecution of Shaw on the perjury charge. He said the time would depend on defense motions filed in the case. Two years elapsed from the time Shaw was arrested to the time he was acquitted in the alleged conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

Commenting in general on the Kennedy investigation, Garrison said, "We were very successful. It may not have looked like it, but we were."

Addressing numerous supporters who packed his headquarters at toward midnight, Garrison said about the votes he received: "This is not a victory for me so much as it is for the people of New Orleans."

Garrison added that he thought that he would not have been opposed in the DA's race had it not been for the Shaw case.

Appearing at his headquarters the first time, he was greeted by a handful of excited people, which grew into a bevy of confident supporters as the hours wore on.

Garrison said at that time that he was "delighted" by the early returns, which showed him leading Connick, Ward and Scaccia.

SCACCIA CONCEDES

Scaccia conceded the election to Garrison shortly before 1 p.m. Saturday at Garrison's headquarters.

Scaccia, a practicing attorney, refused to say whether he would throw his support to Garrison in the event of a second primary.

"There isn't going to be any second primary," Scaccia said. At another point in his statement at Garrison headquarters, Scaccia said, "My congratulations go to Mr. Garrison."

Scaccia, who remarked that he didn't have a headquarters of his own, also said that Garrison "proved to the people of this community that the newspapers can't dictate who is going to be district attorney."

In response to a question, Scaccia denied emphatically that he entered the race as an ally of Garrison.

Scaccia said he was willing to oppose Garrison on any grounds, but that he conceded the election to him. Scaccia, who received the smallest number of votes in the DA's race, described Garrison's runnerup, Connick, as "a Mr. Milktoast."

He added that the newspapers "supported the wrong man."

CLAY SHAW CASE

Garrison, probably the city's most controversial district attorney ever, was criticized during the campaign for his prosecution of Clay L. Shaw, New Orleans businessman. Garrison accused Shaw of participating in a conspiracy to murder the late President John F. Kennedy. However, a jury quickly found Shaw innocent.

Garrison was also attacked by his opponents for his failure to collect \$1.2 million in bail bonds and to prosecute cases against narcotics addicts and others.

Garrison accused Connick of being "the man from U.N.C.L.E." The DA implied that Connick was the candidate of the federal government.

Connick, a lifelong resident of New Orleans, is a former assistant United States attorney. He has also engaged in private practice, both civil and criminal. Also, he has served as an attorney in the criminal division of the New Orleans Legal Aid Bureau, representing indigent defendants.

Garrison won office when he defeated former District Attorney Richard Dowling eight

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-9-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62 11-22-69 13

years ago. The six-foot, six-inch Garrison is a native of Dennison, Iowa, but received his legal training at Tulane University.

After finishing law school, he worked for a legal firm in New Orleans and then served several years as an assistant DA and an assistant city attorney.

Garrison's other two opponents in the race—Ward and Scaccia—both served as assistants in the district attorney's office while Garrison was DA.

CONNICK CONCEDES, CITES CONSOLATIONS

Defeated, but undaunted as the vote gap began to widen between him and Jim Garrison, candidate Harry Connick conceded he had "lost an election," but was a "winner" in numerous other respects.

Connick, who ran a strong second in the race for district attorney, but who was unable to gain a place in a second primary, said, "It looks like I have lost an election, but I don't think I have lost. In another sense of the word, I have won. I have won a lot of dear friends, and it gave me a chance, this election did, to get together and meet and work with many old, dear friends of mine, and I am very happy about that.

"This is the first time that I have ever sought an office, and it is an experience I would not exchange for anything. I met a lot of people in this city and I was able to find out about a lot of problems that we have in our community, and it brought me into contact with many of the fine people in this wonderful city of ours. And, to everyone who supported me, and everyone who voted for me, I want to give you my deepest thanks and appreciation.

"Let me congratulate Mr. Garrison. He is now, for a third term, our DA, and I want him to know, and my friends to know, that I want to serve my city—I love my city, as we all do, I want to be available to bring progress to this city."

The large throng of Connick supporters continued to hover around the campaign headquarters at the Royal Sonesta Hotel, even after it began to appear obvious that Connick would not get into the second primary.



—Photo by The Times Picayune.
DISTRICT ATTY.

JIM GARRISON

Returned to office.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PEOPLE'S VICTORY'

Garrison Winner
in First Primary

made many new friends. Perhaps surprisingly, I find that I like politics.

"I feel that we gave it our best shot and lost," he added. "The good Lord willing, there'll be other times and other elections."

Democratic voters gave incumbent District Attorney Jim Garrison a clear-cut victory in Saturday's first primary that caused the winner to say:

"I'll have to work hard for the people the next four years because I certainly belong to them."

GARRISON rolled up 53 per cent of his vote defeating his major opponent, Harry Connick. Garrison had 84,992 votes while Connick got 60,000, about 39 per cent of the vote. Two other candidates in the race did not figure in the

issues led to his victory. Garrison said that kind of analysis was best left to others. Then, he jokingly added:

"Perhaps it was because of my sex appeal."

He was also asked if the big victory was a mandate from the people to continue his investigation of the murder of the late President John F. Kennedy.

"It's a mandate to continue running the office as I've run it—independent of any outside control," Garrison said. "The Kennedy investigation is over and it was successful—although that won't be understood for some time to come."

CLAY SHAW, unsuccessfully prosecuted by Garrison for conspiring to kill Kennedy and found innocent, still faces perjury charges growing out of the first trial.

For Connick, the defeat was a bitter pill. He had hoped to face Garrison in a second primary.

The 40 per cent of the vote he polled was considerably in excess of the 18 per cent given him in September public opinion poll.

Connick had hoped that Ward might cut into Garrison's strong Negro following and thus force the second primary. As it became apparent that Ward's vote would be negligible, Connick's chances faded and he conceded at 12:10 a.m. Sunday, congratulating Garrison on his victory.

"I HAVE NO regrets," said Connick today. "I feel that I've learned a lot and



JIM GARRISON

outcome. Charles Ray Ward, first assistant DA under Garrison for seven years, got 7,589 votes. Ross Scaccia, also a former Garrison assistant, got 4,523.

Garrison called the victory "a people's victory." He noted that he overcame the opposition of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune to win.

Garrison said he felt he won "because the people understood the issues."

ASKED TO specify what

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-10-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: WALTER G. COHAN

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

65-107-68-6812

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad

DATE: November 14, 1969

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This recommends SAC, Cincinnati, be instructed to contact personally Miss Barbara Brookey, 101 S. Sylvan Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, and inform her the Bureau cannot investigate private citizens at the request of another citizen where no information exists that a violation has occurred over which we have jurisdiction. SAC, Cincinnati, also should be instructed to submit explanation from Agent as to his conversation with Miss Brookey when returning her slide and photographs to her.

Miss Brookey is the schoolteacher in Columbus, Ohio, who, in 1963, furnished us two color slides taken by her of White House picketing on 4/13/63, which depicted an individual she thought resembled Lee Harvey Oswald. Information regarding the slides was set forth in a report which was furnished to the Warren Commission, but the slides were never furnished to it, and it indicated no interest in them.

REC-30 6 1 100 6891

In September, 1969, Miss Brookey wrote the Bureau and furnished originals of letters she had received from Gary R. Schoener and Don Olson, both allegedly students, indicating their desire to examine the slides. Miss Brookey inquired of the Bureau whether it would be wise to make the slides available to the students and set forth additional questions about which she asked Bureau's advice. Memorandum, W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 10/2/69, recommended, and it was approved, that one of Miss Brookey's slides (the other has been lost) and photographs made from them be returned to her and that she be informed we could not advise her whether or not she should make the slide or photographs available to Schoener and Olson for their examination.

1 NOV 19 69

Miss Brookey has again written the Bureau by letter dated 11/10/69 complaining that she was not furnished background information regarding Schoener and Olson as she requested and again requesting that we investigate these two men and advise her of the

Enclosures - 2 sent 11-17-69
62-109060
BST:nkl (7)

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

results so she can determine what action to take. She also states the Agent who returned her slide and photographs made from her slides agreed with her father that it would be possible for her to be subpoenaed to Court about the matter. As stated by Miss Brookey, it is not clear just what was meant by this remark.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. If you approve, attached is airtel to SAC, Cincinnati, instructing him to contact Miss Brookey personally and advise her that while we would like to be of assistance to her, we cannot investigate private citizens where no information is available indicating any violation over which we have jurisdiction, and even if we did investigate them, the files of the Bureau are confidential and results could not be furnished to her. SAC, Cincinnati, should also advise her that if she has any hesitation about furnishing the slide or photographs to the students, she need not do so.

2. SAC, Cincinnati, should obtain explanation from the Agent who contacted Miss Brookey to return her correspondence and slide, of details of his conversation with Miss Brookey and her father, as they relate to the possibility Miss Brookey could be subpoenaed to Court about the matter.

TK
CINCINNATI
H
✓

TRUE COPY

Barbara Brookey
101 S. Sylvan Ave.
Columbus, Ohio
43204

Nov. 10, 1969

U. S. Dept. of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attn: Mr. Ivan Conrad

Dear Sir:

This letter is in regard to earlier correspondence which I wrote to your office in Washington concerning letters I have been receiving from 2 unknown men--Gary Richard Schoener and Don Olson--who have been requesting the slides which I took in Washington in 1963, and which I turned over to the local office of the FBI here in Columbus, Ohio, because I thought there might be some resemblance of Lee Harvey Oswald in my slides of in front of the White House in a protest march.

On October 15, 1969, an agent from the local office came out to my house and delivered the one original slide and 4 enlarged pictures of the 2 slides (one slide is lost they claim). He advised me that I should use my own discretion about turning these over to these 2 men. When I wrote your office on Sept. 24, 1969, fully informing you of this whole matter, even sending the letters these 2 men sent to me, I emphatically requested that the FBI advise me on the background of these 2 young men. I feel as a citizen this isn't asking too much. I hesitate to send these pictures to these men because I don't know really who they are - or what their intentions are.

On November 1, 1969, I received another letter from this Don Olson, who by the way, has changed his address from the Univ. of Michigan to the Univ of California in Berkeley, and he has asked again for these slides. Mr. Conrad - he has referred to your name in this letter. Do you recall him contacting you about these slides?

TRUE COPY

62 10706 6891

TRUE COPY

Again, I do not know what action to take. I have conferred with a couple close members of my family, and both think I deserve more information from the FBI on these men before I send them the slides. Even the local agent agreed with my father that it would be possible for me to be subpoenaed to court sometime about the matter. My request to have more information about who these 2 young men are, I feel, is not asking too much. I can't ignore these letters, I feel, because they seem to be too enduring to get these slides. If I turn them over, I might be doing myself an injustice - especially since they're complete strangers.

Would you please see that my request is fulfilled - I feel you can investigate them a lot easier than I can.

There may be too much concern over this, you may feel, but I as a U. S. Citizen in this day and age don't. I want to do what is best - and all I ask of the FBI is to investigate and give me a small data on these 2 men so I can determine what action to take.

Yours truly,
Barbara Brookey
101 S. Sylvan Ave.
Columbus, Ohio 43204

Gary Richard Schoener
University of Minnesota
Box 392 Mayo Hospital
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Don Olson
512A International House
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

TRUE COPY

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

November 21, 1969

Will Wilson
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

WW:MMH:al
233279-220

Depositions in the Gordon Novel Case

This is in response to your memorandum dated November 12, 1969.

We are forwarding to you herewith a copy of a letter dated October 7, 1969, in which we advised the United States Attorney at Chicago, Illinois, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has no objection to Special Agents J. Peter Chase and Roger A. Bombardier furnishing depositions for use in the above case; that the deposition of Special Agent Chase be taken in Washington, D. C. and the deposition of Special Agent Bombardier be taken in New Orleans..

Attachment.

NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 23 1969

ORIGINAL... 113020-17

11/24/69

Airtel

1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

To: SACs, Chicago
New Orleans (67-681)
WFO (66-4681)

From: Director, FBI (62-113030)-

DEPOSITIONS IN THE GORDON NOVEL CASE

ReBulet to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, 11/12/69, a copy of which was sent to each recipient. Reference is also made to NOairtel 11/5/69 and to WFOairtel 11/6/69, concerning this matter.

By letter 11/21/69, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, indicated approval for Special Agents J. Peter Chase (WFO) and Roger A. Bombardier (NO) to furnish depositions and "that the deposition of Special Agent Chase be taken in Washington, D. C., and the deposition of Special Agent Bombardier be taken in New Orleans." Chicago telephonically contact Mr. David J. Krupp, an attorney associated with the Chicago law firm of Devoe, Shadur, Mikva and Plotkin, and advise him that Special Agent Chase may be deposed in Washington, D. C., and Special Agent Bombardier in New Orleans. Suggest to Mr. Krupp that he can make arrangements with the two Special Agents by contacting them directly as he did on 11/5/69.

Special Agents Chaso and Bombardier note that the Department's position is that the depositions be taken in Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, and not in Chicago. Follow these instructions.

(1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

TNG:mk1 (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL - 11-24-69

Airtel to SAC, Chicago
RE: DEPOSITIONS IN THE GORDON NOVEL CASE
62-113030

NOTE:

By letter 11/12/69, we advised the Department we had no objection to depositions being furnished by the two Special Agents and asked if the Department approved. The depositions will refute untrue allegations made by Novel that the Special Agents have furnished him information. By letter 11/21/69, the Department indicated its approval. Mr. Krupp, the attorney who requested the depositions, asked that they be taken in Chicago, but the Department indicates the depositions should be taken in the cities where the Agents are assigned. The Director was advised by informative note 11/21/69 of the action we are taking.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (62-2753)

DATE: 1/19/69

FROM : SA WILLIAM GARDIN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
OCTOBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re BuAirtel 11/17/69.

On 10/15/69 I contacted Miss Barbara Brookey, 101 South Sylvan Avenue, Columbus, Ohio on Bureau instructions. I referred to her photographs as instructed by Bureau. Present during the interview was the father of Miss Brookey.

Miss Brookey sought guidance from me as to whether she should cooperate with Gary Richard Schoen and Don Olson. She was informed that this was her decision.

During this conversation her father told her that she should ignore letters from these individuals as she did not know them and did not know the purpose of their inquiry. He opined that her name might surface as a lead in a news story written by them or she might have to appear in court as a result of their inquiry. Miss Brookey told her father that they could not compel her to appear in court to which he replied that she could be subpoenaed to court.

Miss Brookey turned to me and asked if they could do this and I told her that I did not know these persons or what they were attempting to do. She then asked about the subpoena and I merely explained that a subpoena is the way a person is ordered to court.

I did not tell Miss Brookey that she might be subpoenaed to court but only told her the use of a subpoena when she requested this information.

William J. Gardin

FBI

Date: 11/20/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 Attention: Domestic Intelligence Division,
 Mr. BRANIGAN

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY,
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

.ReBuairtel 11/17/69.

SAC HARRY J. MORGAN personally interviewed
 Miss BARBARA BROOKEY at Columbus, in the presence of her
 father, on 11/19/69. She was advised as follows:

1) We cannot advise her whether or not she
 should make her slide and photographs available to GARY R.
 SCHOENER and DON OLSON. This is her decision.

2) The Bureau's investigative jurisdiction
 was explained to her; that our investigative jurisdiction
 is proscribed by law, and we cannot investigate private
 citizens at the request of another citizen, where there is
 no indication that a law has been violated.

3) She was advised of the confidential
 nature of our files.

4) She was further advised that if she has any
 hesitation about furnishing her slide or photographs to
 Messrs. SCHOENER and OLSON, she does not have to. She was
 advised she could write to them and tell them she does not
 desire to have any further contact with them, and that she
 is not going to make her slide and photographs available.
 Again, it was emphasized that this was her decision.

2 - Bureau (Enclosure)
 2 - Cincinnati

HJM:LM

(4)

EX-117

NOV 23 1969

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

THREE

10/15/11
 11/15/69
 11/15/69
 11/15/69

62-109060-6895

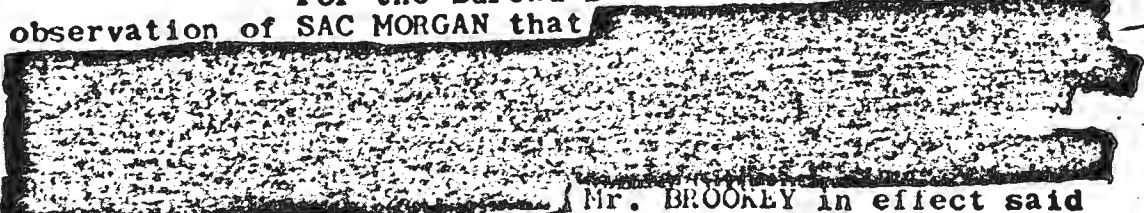
5) She was also advised that in the alternative she could just plain ignore their correspondence, and of course, this too was her decision.

6) She was advised that the Bureau has had no correspondence from DON OLSON in this matter.

She told me she was deeply appreciative of the fact that I came to Columbus to talk to her. She said that she fully understands the entire proceedings now. She was sorry she caused the difficulty she did, and emphasized that she would write no more letters.

She further advised that she was going to destroy the slide remaining, and the photographs that we had furnished her, and also the correspondence from Messrs. SCHOENER and OLSON.

For the Bureau's information, it is the observation of SAC MORGAN that



Mr. BROOKEY in effect said that he did not think much of the opinions of her boyfriend, and that he had some "way out ideas."

Also during the course of the interview Miss BROOKEY became highly emotional. It is the further observation of the SAC that Miss BROOKEY must feel there is a little intrigue involved here having correspondence from two college students and she does not want to let go of this figment of her imagination.

During the course of the interview Miss BROOKEY's father interrupted several times, stating he had emphatically told his daughter from the beginning that she should destroy the slide and photographs, and have no correspondence with Messrs. OLSON and SCHOENER. As a matter of fact, Mr. BROOKEY appeared to be extremely intelligent and very sharp in his observations and analysis. He volunteered the fact that OLSON had moved from the

CI 62-2758

University of Michigan to the University of California at Berkeley, and made the statement that OLSON must be some liberal left-winger and must be involved with the Hippie and New Left movement and was a trouble maker, and probably the same held true for SCHOENER.

Based upon the interview, my observations, and the statements of Miss BROOKEY that she is going to destroy the slide, the photographs, and correspondence, and have nothing further to do with the matter, I do not feel we will have any further correspondence relative thereto.

Enclosed is the memorandum of [SRA WILFRED GOODWIN] of the Columbus Resident Agency, who had interviewed Miss BROOKEY on 10/15/69, at which time he returned the slide and the photographs to her. The only issue involved in line with Bureau instructions was to get an explanation from [SA GOODWIN] regarding a statement allegedly made that Miss BROOKEY could be subpoenaed to Court about the matter.

[SA GOODWIN] explained that during the course of his conversation with Miss BROOKEY and her father on 10/15/69, her father told Miss BROOKEY that she should ignore the letters from the two individuals involved, as he did not know them and did not know the purpose of their inquiry. He was of the opinion that Miss BROOKEY's name might appear in a news story written by OLSON and SCHOENER where she might have to appear in Court as a result of their inquiry. Miss BROOKEY told her father that they could not compel her to appear in Court, to which the father replied that she could be subpoenaed to Court. Miss BROOKEY then turned to [SA GOODWIN] and asked if they could do this. [SA GOODWIN] told her he did not know these persons or what they were attempting to accomplish. She then asked [SA GOODWIN] what the procedure was if she were subpoenaed. All [SA GOODWIN] did was explain to her the proper procedure if a subpoena were received by any person with respect to any Court order.

[SA GOODWIN] emphatically denies telling Miss BROOKEY that she might be subpoenaed to Court, and states he only told her what the procedure was relative to a subpoena if one were issued.

OBSERVATIONS OF SAC

It is obvious from my personal interview with Miss BROOKEY that she was emotional. She had a habit during the interview of turning things around and asking extremely penetrating questions which had no relevancy or bearing on the issue. In view of this, it is obvious that SA GOODWIN did not tell her that she would be subpoenaed into Court. He was merely complying with her request to explain what the procedure is regarding issuance of a subpoena if a Court of law directed one be issued.

In view of this no administrative action is recommended. No further action is being taken by the Cincinnati Office, UACB.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

DATE: November 24, 1969

- 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Sullivan	
Branigan	
Goble	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

Memorandum 11/14/69 recommended (1) SAC, Cincinnati, personally contact Miss Barbara Brookey, Columbus, Ohio, to explain to her FBI cannot investigate private citizens for her and furnish her results, and (2) SAC, Cincinnati, obtain explanations of Special Agent who last contacted Miss Brookey as to what he told her about possibility she could be subpoenaed. SAC, Cincinnati, contacted Miss Brookey, and she states she now understands situation. Special Agent who last interviewed her denies he told her she could be subpoenaed to court and states her father raised this possibility during interview. When she asked Special Agent what a subpoena was, he explained it was the method by which a person was ordered to court. SAC, Cincinnati, recommends no administrative action, and this is for your information.

Miss Brookey is the schoolteacher who furnished us two color slides of White House picketing, which she had taken on 4/13/63. She furnished them shortly after the assassination because she felt one of the individuals depicted resembled Lee Harvey Oswald. Warren Commission was advised of existence of slides and indicated no interest in them.

In 9/69, Miss Brookey advised us that two alleged students desired to examine the slides. She requested advice as to whether she should make them available to the students. Photographs made from the slides were returned to her, plus one of the slides (one of the slides has been lost), and she was informed we could not advise her as to action she should take regarding the two alleged students.

She wrote us again on 11/10/69 complaining that we were not helping her. She indicated that the Special Agent who had contacted her with the slide and photographs agreed she might be subpoenaed to court about this matter.

Enclosures - 2
62-109060
TNG:mk1
(3)

CONTINUED - OVER

70 DEC 4 - 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ACTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS, SAC, CINCINNATI:

SAC, Cincinnati, contacted her personally on 11/19/69 and explained to her the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction and the confidential nature of our files. He made it plain to her that we could not advise her as to action she should take regarding the request from the alleged students. Miss Brookey stated to the SAC that she now fully understands the situation. She indicated she intended to destroy the slide and photographs and also the correspondence from the alleged students.

[Special Agent Wilfred Goodwin, Senior Resident Agent, Columbus, Ohio, advised he interviewed Miss Brookey on 10/15/69, and during the interview, Miss Brookey's father raised the possibility she could be subpoenaed to court about the pictures. Miss Brookey asked him about this, and Special Agent Goodwin told her he did not know the alleged students or what they were attempting to accomplish. She then asked him what a subpoena was, and he explained it was the method by which a person was ordered to court. [Special Agent Goodwin] denies telling Miss Brookey she might be subpoenaed to court in this matter. SAC, Cincinnati, recommends no administrative action.

Domestic Intelligence Division concurs with recommendation of SAC, Cincinnati.

ACTION: For your information Attached is SAC, Cincinnati, airtel and explanation of [SA Goodwin]

12-11-69 *WTF/line* *MDW* *P* *✓* *nm* *WSS*

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: 11/10/69

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

SUBJECT: DEPOSITIONS IN THE GORDON NOVEL CASE

Memorandum 9/5/69, in this matter, recommended advising Department that this Bureau would interpose no objection to permitting two Special Agents to furnish depositions to HMH Publishing Company to refute untrue allegations made in deposition of Gordon Novel. Attorney for publishing company has advised Department has approved furnishing of depositions; however, Department has not advised Bureau on this point. This recommends we ask Department if it has approved.

Gordon Novel is suing HMH Publishing Company for libel arising out of "Playboy" magazine interview with New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison. In support of his suit, he has prepared a deposition which contains untrue and inaccurate allegations about his relationship with two Special Agents, J. Peter Chase, formerly assigned to New Orleans but now at WFO, and Roger A. Bombardier, still assigned in New Orleans. In effect, Novel alleged that he had an arrangement with these Agents for the exchange of information. Attorneys for HMH Publishing Company have requested permission to obtain depositions from Special Agents Chase and Bombardier concerning the allegations of Novel.

We have previously written the Department that we do not object to permitting the two Special Agents to furnish depositions. The attorney for the publishing company has advised our New Orleans Office that the Department notified him that it had approved the taking of the depositions. This attorney requested that SA Roger A. Bombardier be permitted to travel to Chicago, at the expense of the law firm, to furnish the deposition. The attorney noted he originally intended that the deposition be taken in New Orleans, but that there were three attorneys involved in the matter; hence he wondered if SA Bombardier could come to Chicago.

We must determine if the Department has, in fact, approved the taking of the depositions. The request that SA Bombardier travel from New Orleans to Chicago is reasonable, provided his expenses are paid by the law firm.

ACTION:

NOT RECORDED

Attached for approval of Department to determine if it, in fact, approved the making of the depositions by the two Special Agents.

Enclosure

100-100000

TNG:cls

(3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-100000-2

November 10, 1969

*Administrative
Committee of the
Board of Directors
11-15-69*

REC-16 also

To: Mr. Ray

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Lloyd N. Cutler, Esq.
Mr. Robert Haynes, F.B.I. Liaison

FROM: Bill McDonald

Request comments as to how an answer, if
at all, should be prepared on the attached wire.

by

62-107-100

76

50 DEC 1 1969

62-107-100

10/15/62
10/15/62

Telegram

LLF315 (24)NSA233

10/15/62 3 PM 11

NS FWC057 MS NL PD FORTWORTH TEX 3

NATIONAL VIOLENCE COMMITTEE 726 JACKSON PL NW

MR MILTON EISENHOWER CHAIRMAN WASH DC

ALL NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA SCREAMING THAT YOUR COMMISSION DREW
A COMPOSITE PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINS AND INCLUDED
MY SON LEE HARVEY OSWALD QUOTE FLAIR OF JOHN F KENNEDY, MR
EISENHOWER IF YOU CAN PROVE SUCH A STATEMENT I CHALLENGE YOU
TO DO SO IF NOT DEMAND IS HEREBY MADE THAT YOU PUBLICALLY RETRACT
AND APOLOGIZE OVER ALL PUBLIC MEDIA INCLUDING ALL MEDIA IN
WHICH SUCH REFERENCE TO MY SON LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAS BEEN MADE
ALSO MAKING APPROPRIATE QUALIFICATIONS

TO ALL REFERENCES TO MY SON SO THAT IT IS CLEARLY INDICATED
THAT HE WAS NEVER TRIED NOR CONVICTED FOR HIS ALLEGED ASSASSINATION
OF THE PRESIDENT AND THAT IN THE FUTURE, ALL STEPS BE TAKEN
BY YOU TO REFRAIN FROM COMMITTING SUCH VIOLATION OF MY RIGHTS

6F-1201 (P5-08)

NS FWC057/2

10/15/62 3 PM 11

AND THE DEFAMATION OF MY CHARACTER AND REPUTATION AND THAT
OF MY SON AND THAT YOU FORTHWITH UNCONDITIONALLY UNDERTAKE,
PROMISE AND AGREE TO COMPLY WITH THE FOREGOING

MARGUERITE C OSWALD.

62-107060-17

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/18/69

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau letter to Dallas dated 10/28/69, requesting Dallas to submit detailed review of the book written by former Dallas Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of CURRY's book entitled "Retired Dallas Police Chief JESSE CURRY Reveals His Personal JFK Assassination File", obtained by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING from MURPHY MARTIN, WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas, on 10/31/69, which copy may be retained by the Bureau.

Also enclosed is one copy each of two newspaper clippings in the 11/6/69, issues of "The Dallas Morning News" and "The Dallas Times Herald" concerning this book.

CURRY's book is labeled "Limited Collectors Edition". It was released 11/15/69, and sells for \$1.75 per copy.

This book consists of seven chapters totaling 133 pages, approximately 78 of which pages are photographs or reproductions of material available to Mr. CURRY in his capacity as Chief of Police. Also included among the 133 pages are approximately 12 pages of transcripts of Dallas PD radio logs of 11/22/63. Each chapter has a title followed by a specific question. These titles and questions are as follows:

I. "A Turbulent City - Why Did The President Come?"

II. "The Security Planning - What Went Wrong?"

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)

1 - Dallas

RPG:cc

(3)

DEC 15 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

- III. "The Fatal Motorcade - What Happened?"
- IV. "The School Book Depository - Was This The Place?"
- V. "Lee Harvey Oswald - Was He The Man?"
- VI. "Assassination Evidence - How Does The Puzzle Fit?"
- VII. "The Oswald Killing - Is The Case Closed?"

On page 7 last paragraph, CURRY states that "As the assassination focused the world's attention on Dallas, many questions emerged. What really happened? Was Dallas to blame? Was it an organized conspiracy? Did OSWALD act alone? What was the evidence against OSWALD? Did the Government suppress evidence? Did political pressure dictate the results of the investigation?"

The questions asked by CURRY are not new ones. Many such questions have appeared in other books and in news articles and many of them were discussed in detail during the proceedings in New Orleans concerning CLAY SHAW in efforts by New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON to prosecute SHAW. These questions raised by CURRY; however, will undoubtedly again cause many people to again render support to the various theories such as conspiracy involving LEE HARVEY OSWALD and others and the direction of the shots and location from which such shots were fired.

On page 8 CURRY states that as Chief of Police, all the evidence which was gathered by the Dallas PD came under his direct jurisdiction and as the evidence and police reports began to accumulate he organized this material into a personal file. He indicates that from the documents and evidence in his file he has attempted to present an objective historical reconstruction of the investigation and that he has not attempted to present a new theory about what happened. He stated he is not attempting to support any existing theories or validate the findings of the Warren Commission Report. He indicates that the public is now in a position to calmly review the evidence and see just exactly what would have happened if OSWALD had been tried in a court room trial. He continues that unanswered questions and puzzling evidence are not buried in irrelevant facts or answered by theories and

conjectures but that the events and evidence must be allowed to speak for themselves and people must form their own conclusions.

CURRY's use of material, the greater portion of which was obtained in his official capacity as Chief of Police of Dallas, Texas, raises a question as to his right to use such material for personal gain and such question is likely to be propounded by city officials of Dallas.

On pages 10 and 11 CURRY indicates that even tentative information given about the possible parade route would have given conspirators every reason to believe the President's open car would pass the site actually chosen for the assassination. The inference that is made at this point will likely cause many readers to seize upon this statement as further basis for the conspiracy theory.

On page 30 CURRY states that as the motorcade approached the triple underpass he saw a "few unauthorized people on the overpass and wondered how they had gotten up there". He then continues that motorcycle officer BOBBY HARGIS had been following close and just behind the left rear fender of the President's car and was hit in the face by a red sheet of blood and brain tissue which had exploded backward from the President's head. CURRY remarks that the trajectory must have appeared to HARGIS to have come from just ahead and to the right of the motorcade. This will obviously give credence to those who continue to insist that the shots came from the grassy knoll and/or the triple underpass.

On page 34 he places emphasis on the fact that Dr. MALCOLM PERRY had insisted that the President was shot from the front, entering at the throat and exiting out the back of the head, but that the Warren Commission tried desperately to indicate that the wound was an exit and not an entrance wound. He specifically states that immediate speculation began about shots coming from in front of the motorcade, from the grassy knoll or the triple underpass.

On page 47 he makes the statement that immediately after the assassination "A group of police officers were still investigating the breach of security around the triple underpass." On page 106 there is set forth a statement by Patrolman J. W. FOSTER to the effect that the individuals on the overpass were

railroad employees who were being observed by him.

On page 55 CURRY comments that the search at the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination for other possible conspirators was still in progress.

Volume 6, pages 293-296 of the "Hearings Before The President's Commission On The Assassination of President Kennedy" reflect a statement of Patrolman BOBBY W. HARGIS, wherein he states he thought the railroad overpass and the Texas School Book Depository were the primary places from which the shots could have come. Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/23/64, in captioned matter describes the extensive investigation conducted concerning individuals present on the triple overpass and sets forth location of such interviews in various reports submitted.

On page 81 CURRY states that the Dallas PD processed most of the crucial evidence pertaining to the assassination and that although much of it was released to the FBI, he took careful note of all the evidence and kept a detailed personal file. He continues that some of the evidence has been completely misrepresented in stories that were told and that bits of seemingly important evidence remained almost completely ignored. He then proceeds to set forth that evidence which would have been used had OSWALD gone to trial. He does not elaborate or identify the alleged "bits of seemingly important evidence" that were ignored.

On page 100 a photograph appears which is described as Exhibit #44 on page 101. This photograph shows a man standing in the Texas School Book Depository doorway, who resembles LEE HARVEY OSWALD. CURRY asks the question, "Is it possible that the man in the doorway is Lee Harvey Oswald?"

The individual reflected in this photograph has been definitely established as BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY, as reflected on pages 7, 8 and 9 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64, at Dallas, and pages 24-27 of the report of SA GEMBERLING dated 3/10/64, at Dallas, both in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned case.

On page 121 and 122 CURRY raises the questions about the direction from which the shots were fired and exactly from

what direction did the shots hit the President. He is critical that the Government did not release the photographs and autopsy report and comments that the Warren Commission yielded to political pressure and did not examine the autopsy photographs.

He then turns to the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT and summarizes the overwhelming evidence gathered to prove OSWALD shot TIPPIT.

On page 133 CURRY calls the reader's attention to the fact that witnesses to the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY wondered if there was not a gleam of recognition in OSWALD's eyes when RUBY stepped out from the newsmen, although CURRY states that police investigation was never able to turn up a definite link between RUBY and OSWALD.

On page 17 CURRY states that the physical security arrangements provided by the Dallas Police Force for the Secret Service were carried out exactly as they requested and in his opinion all police officers involved gave their complete and wholehearted cooperation, but the Dallas PD was never given any information or asked to cooperate with the FBI or Secret Service in any attempt to locate possible conspirators. CURRY continues that the Dallas PD was never informed of the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas, of his connections with the Communist Party, or the fact that he was "capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy". He refers to the sworn statement of JACK REVILL, Lieutenant of the Criminal Intelligence Section, which he states revealed later that FBI Agents were aware of OSWALD and his movements but made no attempt to communicate this to the Dallas PD. The statement of REVILL is reproduced on page 18, being dated 11/22/63, and notarized 4/7/64.

On page 21 CURRY states that as he looks back on the security planning for the President's arrival, certain things stand out in his thinking. He comments that the FBI had complete files of many possible conspirators in the Dallas area and that FBI Agent JIM HOSTY (SA JAMES P. HOSTY) was actually investigating OSWALD at that very time. He continues that had the FBI files been available to the Dallas PD the individuals involved, such as OSWALD, would have been placed under surveillance. He asks "How Oswald remained entirely unnoticed by law enforcement agencies during his planning for the assassination is still a matter of controversy".

In view of the extensive inquiry into the REVILL-HOSTY controversy during the assassination investigation it is not believed further comment warranted as the facts of this matter are well known to the Bureau.

From the comments on pages 17 and 21 concerning OSWALD being known to the FBI, it is likely readers will again question why the Dallas PD was not alerted to OSWALD's presence in Dallas. The Bureau is well aware that the criteria for alerting local police agencies to ascertain individuals did not require such notification at the time of the assassination.

On page 46 (Exhibit #11) there is a photograph reflecting officers examining an area for bullet fragments, under which it states in part "An FBI Agent, Sheriff (Bill) Decker, and a Dallas Police Officer inspect the area for bullet fragments." He comments on page 46 that a bystander, JAMES TAGUE, claimed to have been cut on the cheek by a ricochet from a bullet which struck a curb and that a visible mark was left on the curb but was almost entirely ignored by the FBI until months later. Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans dated 12/15/67, pointed out to the Bureau that Deputy Sheriff BUDDY WALTHERS, Dallas County SO, deceased, had reportedly stated he was the individual appearing in the photograph rather than Sheriff DECKER. Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 12/19/67, pointed out that efforts to identify the alleged "Federal Agent" in such photograph were negative.

On page 61 CURRY states that about ten months after the assassination, Dallas Deputy Sheriff ROGER D. CRAIG discussed the shooting with Mr. and Mrs. ARNOLD ROWLAND and that ARNOLD ROWLAND indicated he had looked up at the Texas School Book Depository window and noticed two men standing together in the window. One man was holding a rifle standing with the other man a few feet back from the corner window on the sixth floor. CURRY states that Mr. and Mrs. ROWLAND were then referred to the FBI, who interviewed them but no statement about the second man or mention of an accomplice appeared in the FBI reports.

The reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/30/63, pages 20-25, 12/23/63, page 14 and 4/15/64, pages 57-76, reflect the interviews with ARNOLD ROWLAND and also set forth background investigation concerning ROWLAND, which background investigation

indicated ROWLAND would not hesitate to fabricate a story.

On page 72 CURRY states that after OSWALD was arrested and brought to Captain J. W. FRITZ' office, an orderly and private interrogation proved impossible because officers and agents representing all the various Government branches wanted to be involved in the initial interrogation of OSWALD although Captain FRITZ and the Dallas Homicide Bureau should have been solely in charge of the interrogation of OSWALD. CURRY continues that because of constant pressure from other investigative agencies Captain FRITZ was never allowed to carry out an orderly private interview and that the Dallas Homicide Bureau was caught in a politically motivated cross-fire from the press and other law enforcement agencies. CURRY comments that he has always wondered whether or not Captain FRITZ could have obtained crucial information from OSWALD if he had been allowed to spend two or three hours alone with him under normal interrogative conditions. This statement will obviously cause readers to wonder the same thing.

On page 75 CURRY remarks that at midnight Friday, 11/22/63, he agreed to release the physical evidence to the FBI to be flown to Washington only for Laboratory reports to be made and that it was clearly understood that the physical evidence was then to be returned to the Dallas PD. On page 81 CURRY states that the evidence gathered during the assassination weekend was dispersed in many directions; the FBI had already begun to seize evidence at the scene; and Secret Service Agents had seized the President's body before the required autopsy could be performed. He continued that although most of the evidence was gathered by the Dallas PD it did not remain in their hands very long because early Friday evening, 11/22/63, FBI Agents were anxious to have all physical evidence released to them.

Dallas files reflect that the evidence released to the FBI on the night of 11/22/63, was subsequently returned to the Dallas PD and later again made available to the FBI.

On page 64 there is reflected an artist's reconstruction of the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, which depicts OSWALD standing at the left front of the police car facing TIPPIT, who is standing between the left front wheel and the left front door of the police car. Pages 237-239 of the

report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 4/15/64, in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned matter, reflects an interview with Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM, who witnessed the TIPPIT shooting and who stated OSWALD shot TIPPIT across the hood of the police car. It appears the artist's conception is erroneous with respect to the location of OSWALD and TIPPIT at the time TIPPIT was shot.

Other obvious errors contained in CURRY's book are as follows:

On pages 10, 11, 12, 13, 24 and 26, the name of FORREST V. SORRELS, U. S. Secret Service Agent in Charge at Dallas is spelled "SORRELLS".

On page 17 in the last paragraph the word picket is spelled "picked".

On page 25 Air Force One appears as "Airforce One".

On pages 32 and 122 Dr. MALCOLM PERRY's name is spelled Dr. "MALCOMB" PERRY.

On page 36 under a photograph the narrative reflects Secret Service Agent as "Selective Service Agent".

On page 70 the word grappled is spelled "grapled".

On page 75 legal counsel is spelled legal "council" in three different places.

On page 81 Secret Service Agents are referred to as "Selective" Service Agents.

OBSERVATIONS OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING

Many of the questions set forth by CURRY are the same questions about which other authors have written complete books for the sole purpose of making a buck. For the most part not a single question expressed by CURRY is new and for the most part his entire book contains nothing new or original. He merely says the same thing other people have said except he says it six years after the assassination.

It appears that his criticism on page 17 with respect to the FBI not making the Dallas PD aware of the presence of OSWALD in Dallas would have been completely without basis had the Dallas PD solved the assassination attempt on retired General EDWIN A. WALKER, which occurred at Dallas, Texas, on 4/10/63, and was still unsolved at the time of President KENNEDY's assassination 11/22/63.

Throughout his book CURRY elaborates on the extensive planning and how the police personnel acted exactly as instructed by the Secret Service in attempts to shift any criticism for the actual assassination to the U. S. Secret Service. On page 21 he even states that the Texas School Book Depository building "was virtually ignored in the security plans for the motorcade". On page 36 CURRY states that the lines of Secret Service authority were not clear at Parkland Hospital when the President was either dead or dying and that the Secret Service had no apparent plan of action or a flexible chain of command to deal with the type of situation which existed, but that the Dallas Police officers at the hospital were doing a creditable job of handling the mass of people at that location. It appears somewhat ironical that CURRY should criticize the Secret Service at this stage when his own department, in less than 48 hours, permitted LEE HARVEY OSWALD to be killed in the basement of the Dallas City Hall. CURRY even states on page 126 with respect to the plans for moving OSWALD from City Jail to the County Jail that "The security plans for the basement were entirely adequate", and immediately following this statement said "In the confusion of the positioning of the vehicles the first breach of security occurred." It appears that CURRY has stated that the plans were adequate but that under his direction as Chief of Police, the plans were not carried out. It would appear that the biggest question raised with respect to Chief CURRY's book will be whether he as former Chief of Police, had a right to use the material from official police files.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent developments with respect to CURRY's book and questions raised concerning it which come to the attention of this office.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Not Sure' on Oswald, Author Curry Indicates

By TOM JOHNSON

Former Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry said Wednesday he is "not sure" to this day whether Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

"I'm not going to express my opinion," Curry said at a press conference. "I'm not sure about it. No one has ever been able to put him (Oswald) in the Texas School Book Depository with a rifle in his hand."

Curry, now chief of security for the Texas Bank, was police chief on Nov. 22, 1963, when Kennedy was slain and then Gov. John Connally seriously wounded by gunfire as the presidential motorcade approached the Triple Underpass on Elm Street.

HE SUMMONED the press conference to announce the release of a book he put together which is said to contain his "personal file" of the assassination:

The book contains a wealth of photographs related to the tragedy but puts forth little new of significance as far as physical evidence is concerned.

Curry's feelings during the period from when the President was shot till the time when Jack Ruby in turn shot Oswald two days later is perhaps the most revealing facet of the work.

Curry complains, for example, that federal and state law enforcement officers insisted on being present at Oswald's interrogation sessions after his apprehension.

"Any experienced investigator will admit that the proper way to interrogate a

prisoner is to be alone with the prisoner without distraction," Curry writes. "Because of the constant pressure from other investigative agencies, (Dallas police homicide Capt. Will) Fritz was never allowed to carry out an orderly private interview with Lee Harvey Oswald.

"THE DALLAS homicide bureau was caught in a politically motivated crossfire from the press and other law enforcement agencies. . . . The interrogation was a 3-ring circus," Curry said.

Oswald indignantly denied any knowledge of the assassination or of the subsequent slaying of police officer J. D. Tippit, the former chief added.

"Oswald played the role of the indignant and belligerent prisoner who had no knowledge of anything. He had an arrogance that made it impossible to communicate even simple questions," Curry said.

"I have always wondered whether or not Capt. Fritz could have obtained crucial information from Oswald if he had been allowed to spend two or three hours alone with him under normal interrogative conditions."

CURRY TOLD REPORTERS he is not trying to present a new theory about the assassination nor is he attempting to support or validate the findings of the Warren Commission, which concluded that Oswald was the lone killer of both Kennedy and Tippit.

"I'm trying to present the reader with

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 11-6-69

Edition:

Author: Jack B. Kruger

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

62-107060-117
ENCLOSURE

all the available parts to the as-assination puzzle as they would be presented to a jury had it come to trial," Curry said. "The readers will be able to weigh these facts and form their own conclusions."

Curry told reporters he takes Connally's word for it that he (the governor) was hit by a different bullet than one which possibly pierced the President's throat.

One of the Warren Commission's conclusions is that one bullet hit both men, another hit neither and a third struck Kennedy in the head.

Curry, who led the motorcade to Parkland Hospital after the shooting, poignantly writes of Mrs. Kennedy's actions while waiting for attendants to remove the President to the hospital:

"SHE SAT IMMOBILIZED, unable to move. She just sat there holding the President's head in her lap — somehow hoping to heal it, like a little girl holds a doll . . . Little sounds like restrained whimpers were her only reaction at first."

Looking back on Ruby's slaying of Oswald in the police station basement Nov. 4, Curry said Wednesday he should not have let the throng of newsmen congregate there, as Ruby apparently slipped in during the confusion.

"There had been rumors that officers were beating Oswald up," he told reporters. "We decided to show the world that we were not."

"If I had thrown the press out," Curry said. "I would have been crucified. As it was, I got crucified anyway."



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Jesse Curry . . . "The readers will be able to weigh the facts."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ex-Chief Pens Book On Killing

Curry Uses File On JFK Death

Retired Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry will unfold his personal file of evidence on the John Fitzgerald Kennedy assassination in a book to be released Nov. 15.

For the first time, the American people will be given a chance to review the evidence made available to investigating officers of the Dallas police, FBI and The Warren Commission, Curry said in a press conference Wednesday in an auditorium of the Texas Bank and Trust Co.

"I am not attempting to present a new theory on the assassination," he said. "I am just presenting the evidence and the reader is to form his own conclusion."

Curry pointed out that the Warren Commission report left a number of questions unanswered, including: Was Oswald alone in the assassination? Did he fire the shot that killed the president? Was the fatal shot fired from the sixth floor of the schoolbook depository?

The former police chief said he and his family had received threatening letters from all over the world.

Curry's book, "JFK: Assassination File," will be on sale in numerous Dallas bookstores and department stores as well as nationwide.



—Staff Photo

Jesse Curry discusses assassination book.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

25A

"The Dallas
Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11-6-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Felix R.
McKnight.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

Dallas

62 109060 211
EX-1000

1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

November 26, 1969

EC-66

109060

EX-102

Mr. Howard Roffman
8829 Blue Grass Road
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19115

Dear Mr. Roffman:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 14, 1969, concerning the shape, size and fiber characteristics of the slit in the button line near the collar of President Kennedy's shirt and the possible presence of residues on this shirt in the area of this slit.

Each of the above was considered in the FBI Laboratory's examinations of President Kennedy's shirt. These examinations, I assure you, were thorough and inclusive and the results are set out in the detail warranted by the nature and physical condition and composition of the shirt in the testimony of Special Agent Robert A. Frazier in Volume V, pages sixty through sixty-two, of the Hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. In view of this, it is the opinion of this Bureau that further examinations would serve no useful purpose; and, therefore, I regret that I am unable to comply with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Addressee has previously corresponded with Bureau concerning assassination matters and has been furnished info (see his letter dated 8/8/68, in Bufile 62-109060, Serial 6550; and his letter dated 7/17/69, in Bufile 94-5, Serial 70809).

RAF:eac (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 22

NOV 29 1969

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

November 14, 1969

John Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing this letter at the suggestion of Mr. Mark G. Eckhoff, Director of the Records Division of the National Archives, in relation to the assassination of President Kennedy. This letter specifically concerns the shirt worn by the late President when he was killed.

I had been examining photographs of two overlapping slits in the front collar region of the shirt for any damage associated with the passage of a missile. In regard to my study, I wrote the Archives requesting that they examine the shirt slits for certain features. On October 28, 1969, I received a reply from Mr. Eckhoff that I would have to make arrangements with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the FBI Laboratory to examine the slits. The Archives did not feel that they should make the examination.

I am now formally requesting that you allow the FBI Laboratory to examine the shirt slits. Mr. Eckhoff has assured me that the Archives would make the shirt available to the lab for this purpose. I am particularly interested in certain features of the slits which are not illustrated in existing photos and not mentioned in the testimony of Robert Frazier. These concern discoloration around the margins of the slits on either side, arrangement and distribution of fibers at the margins, the exact length in millimeters of each slit, the characteristics of the fiber ends at the margins, and the amount of shirt material missing at the slits, if any. Basically, are there any features of these slits which can be associated with the passage of a missile. I would like the results of the examination made available to me.

I certainly appreciate all the help you have given to me on past matters. I hope that you will be able to comply with this request for it would be of great value to my continuing work on the assassination.

Thanking you in advance for your troubles, I remain

Sincerely,

Howard Roffman
Howard Roffman
8329 Blue Grass Rd.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19115

REC-65

DEC 3 1969

SEVEN

CONFIDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: December 4, 1969

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: DONALD G. NAVA
65 BLISS STREET
EAST PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend no acknowledgment of the letter from captioned individual dated November 30, 1969. In this letter correspondent alleges that the FBI acted in their own interest and not in the interest of the people in investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. In addition, he implies the Director lied before the Warren Commission concerning our knowledge of Oswald. He also alleges discrepancy in our interpretation of the autopsy report. Finally he states that the FBI did not thoroughly investigate Mr. Ferrie.

Mr. Nava also quotes the notorious Jim Garrison in support of his allegations.

From the tenor of the letter it is apparent that he has a closed mind on the subject and he previously corresponded with this Bureau on 10-21-66 and was advised that the FBI conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. Also that it is not within our providence to make further dissemination of the results of our investigation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made of this letter in view of correspondent's closed mind on the subject.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

DMW:vdd (4)

58 DEC 8 1969

REC-19

DEC 8 1969

65 Bliss Street
East Providence, Rhode Island
November 30, 1969

Mr. J. E. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

First of all I would like to say that I have great admiration for your organization. Your contributions to the preservation of our liberty and equality in our democratic nation are unequalled. In this respect I commend you.

As you know, the United States Government is based on the principle of democracy. Democracy is defined as a system of government in which the power to decide major government policies rest with the people or a majority thereof, and the power to govern is vested ultimately in the people. If you are familiar with the United States Constitution, it states that our government was instituted of, by, and for the people. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is an agency of the government; therefore, it is an agency by and for the people of the United States. If this is so, it is your duty to act in the interest of the people. It seems possible that you have made a serious breach of this responsibility. It is apparent that after the assassination of President Kennedy, you acted not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During the preliminary days of the Warren Commission's investigation of the assassination, a rumor arose concerning a connection between Lee Oswald and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. You, as the director, testified that there never was any connection between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and S-172 (your denied classification of Oswald). At the same time you refused to allow certain files to be seen concerning this. The fact that this question was not thoroughly investigated raises monumental doubts.

REC-19
ST-109

DEC 8 1969

12-4-69

12-4-69

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EXP. PROC.
92 REF. 9-1059

31

DEPENDENCE

Secondly there seems to be discrepancy in the F. B. I. interpretation of the autopsy report and the Commission's report of the autopsy. Your report indicates the possibility of a frontal wound and the Commission denies this possibility. Yet no attempts were made to look into that; as a result the situation was covered up and not investigated thoroughly.

Thirdly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation again failed to investigate thoroughly the connection of Mr. Ferrie to the assassination! Instead you took his statement, "he ought to be shot", concerning his anger over the late President's actions with regard to Cuba, as a bad joke.

I have heard that certain facts about the assassination were concealed in the name of "national security", but according to Jim Garrison, "When national security is used as the excuse for concealing essential facts surrounding a disaster, it usually refers to the security of the men who allowed the disaster to occur. Actually, the greater threat to national security is the cynical concealment of such facts from the people". The greatest lies have been told in the name of truth. Certainly, I do not have enough facts to make a final judgment of your organization. It is apparent, however that after the assassination the government was more concerned with politics than tracking the killers, and it is also possible that your organization was more concerned with its image than finding the murderers. The F. B. I. did not act in the interest of the people when our President was shot in the street. Although your organization relies on secrecy, you have no right to conceal facts concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy! As yet the people of the U. S. have not learned how to use the power of democracy they have at their disposal. You and your organization should live in rue of the day they do. At that time it will be apparent that you have made a colossal error. I would hate to see this mar your otherwise highly commendable career. The people would have excused the mistake, but will not excuse a lie. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,

Donald G. Nava

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

PARAPHASE IF DISSEMINATED

Subj

8:50PM URGENT 12-14-69 OLP
TO DIRECTOR
FROM NEW ORLEANS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISC. - INFO. CONCERNING.

RE NO TEL TODAY AND NO TELCALL TO BUREAU TODAY.

EXHIBITS NINE SEVEN - SEVEN FOUR, ONE A ONE, ONE A TWO FURNISHED NEW YORK OFFICE MAY TWENTYONE AND TWENTYTWO SIXTYONE [REDACTED] AND EXHIBIT ONE A THREE FURNISHED NEW YORK OFFICE [REDACTED]

RECEIVED: 10:05PM JDR

REC-32

62-109060

90F,

*6041F
Soviet Section*

FBI

Date: 12/12/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL-REGISTERED

(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReButel call and New Orleans teletype to Bureau instant date.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three Xerox copies each of the following exhibits contained in New Orleans file 97-74 captioned "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE; NEW ORLEANS DIVISION; RA - CUBA; IS - CUBA":

- 1A1 Photograph of letter from GEORGE LONGE to Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, dated 5/5/61;
- 1A2 Photograph of bottom portion of Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership form executed by HENRY HELLER, 3106 Jackson Avenue, Baton Rouge, La.;
- 1A3 Photograph of letter dated 6/14/61 to Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, from person with last name DUNLAP;

② - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM) ✓
2 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(4)

REC-23

62-109060-610

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

NO 89-69

1A4 Hand bill of Fair Play for Cuba Committee distributed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in front of International Trade Mart 8/16/63;

1A5 Pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by CORLISS LAMONT.

It is to be noted that New Orleans file 97-74 contains exhibit 1A6 which consists of three negatives of a photograph of DIRK HUBER copied from INS file, two negatives of photograph of signature of DIRK HUBER copied from INS file, one photograph of DIRK HUBER, and one photograph of the signature of DIRK HUBER which was received by the New Orleans office on 2/2/64 subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY and copies of this exhibit are not being forwarded to the Bureau.

The New Orleans files show that the only exhibit from New Orleans file 97-74 furnished to the Bureau was the hand bill entitled "Fair Play for Cuba" which was distributed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La., 8/16/63 which was furnished by JESSE CORE.

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

7:17PM URGENT 12/12/69 LLA

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER
TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING.
REBUTEL CALL TODAY.

THE ORIGINAL HAND BILL CAPTIONED "HANDS OFF CUBA," WHICH BEARS
NOTATION "NINE SEVEN DASH SEVEN FOUR, ONE A FIVE" AND A RUBBER
STAMPED IMPRESSION "L.Y. OSWALD, FOUR NINE ZERO SEVEN MAGAZINE
STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.," WAS FORWARDED FBI LABORATORY BY AIRTEL
DATED NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE. ALSO
SUBMITTED WITH THIS EXHIBIT WERE TWO OTHER IDENTICAL HAND BILLS,
ONE BEARING RUBBER STAMPED IMPRESSION "A.J. HIDELL, P.O. BOX
THREE ZERO ZERO ONE SIX, NEW ORLEANS, LA." AND THE OTHER BEARING
RUBBER STAMPED IMPRESSION "FPOC - A.J. HIDELL, P.O. BOX THREE
ZERO ZERO ONE SIX, NEW ORLEANS, LA." THE HAND BILL "HANDS OFF
CUBA" IDENTIFIED ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF ORIGINAL SENT BUREAU AS
ONE A FIVE OF NINE SEVEN DASH SEVEN FOUR RECEIVED AUGUST TWENTY,
SIXTYTHREE FROM JESSE CORE. ACTUALLY EXHIBIT ONE A FOUR RECEIVED
AUGUST SIXTEEN, SIXTYTHREE FROM JESSE CORE.

END

REC 85

62-109060-6903

12 DEC 24 1969

Sub C
Soyler Sect

PAGE TWO

97-70

NEW ORLEANS FILE NINE SEVEN DASH SEVEN FOUR CAPTIONED "FAIR
PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, NEW ORLEANS DIVISION; RA - CUBA; IS -
CUBA" CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ONE A EXHIBITS:

ONE A ONE - PHOTOGRAPH OF LETTER FROM GEORGE LONGE TO FAIR
PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, SEVEN NINE NINE BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NEW
YORK, DATED MAY FIVE, SIXTYONE;

ONE A TWO - PHOTOGRAPH OF BOTTOM PORTION OF FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA
COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP FORM EXECUTED BY HENRY HELLER, THREE ONE ZERO
SIX JACKSON AVENUE, BATON ROUGE, LA.;

C - 14 - 61

ONE A THREE - PHOTOGRAPH OF LETTER DATED JUNE FOURTEEN, SIXTY-
ONE, TO FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, SEVEN NINE NINE BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, FROM PERSON WITH LAST NAME DUNLAP;

ONE A FOUR - HAND BILL OF FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE DISTRI-
BUTED BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN FRONT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART
AUGUST SIXTEEN, SIXTYTHREE;

ONE A FIVE - PAMPHLET ENTITLED "THE CRIME AGAINST CUBA" BY
CORLISS LAMONT;

ONE A SIX - THREE NEGATIVES OF PHOTOGRAPH OF DIRK HUBER

END PAGE TWO

FBI WASH DC

WKA

END.

FORWARDED BUREAU BY SEPARATE COMMUNICATION.

OBTAINED SUBSEQUENT TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, BEING

XEROX COPIES OF ALL EXHIBITS, EXCEPT ONE A SIX WHICH WAS

AUGUST SIXTEEN, SIXTYTHREE.

HARVEY OSWALD IN FRONT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART, NEW ORLEANS.

THE HAND BILL ENTITLED "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA DISTRIBUTED BY LEE

NEW ORLEANS FILES SHOW THAT ONLY EXHIBIT FURNISHED BUREAU WAS

PHOTOGRAPH OF SIGNATURE OF DIRK HUGER.

DIRK HUGER COPIED FROM INS FILE, ONE PHOTOGRAPH OF DIRK HUGER, ONE

COPIED FROM INS FILE, TWO NEGATIVES OF PHOTOGRAPH OF SIGNATURE OF

PAGE THREE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FBI
DEC 14 1963
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1:31 PM URGENT 12-14-69 CJP 3PMS.

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (80-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOV.
TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BUTEL CALL, NEW ORLEANS TEL AND AIRTEL, DATED DEC.
TWELVE, LAST, AND BUTEL CALL INSTANT DATE.

THE HAND BILL CAPTIONED "HANDS OFF CUBA" IDENTIFIED ON
THE REVERSE SIDE OF ORIGINAL SENT BUREAU AND COPIES MAINTAINED
IN NEW ORLEANS FILE AS NINETEEN DASH SEVENTY-FOUR DASH ONE
A FIVE RECEIVED AUG. TWENTY, SIXTYTHREE, FROM JESSE CORE IS
ACTUALLY EXHIBIT ONE A FOUR RECEIVED AUG. SIXTEEN, SIXTYTHREE
FROM JESSE CORE ACCORDING TO EXHIBIT ENVELOPES IN NEW ORLEANS
FILE. IDENTIFICATION OF EXHIBIT ONE A FIVE APPARENTLY
ERRONEOUSLY RECORDED ON HAND BILL AT TIME OF SUBMISSION TO BUREAU.

EXHIBIT NINETEEN DASH SEVENTYFOUR - ONE A FIVE IS
PAMPHLET ENTITLED "THE CRIME AGAINST CUBA" BY CORLISS LAMONT
RECEIVED AUG. TWENTY FROM JESSE CORE AND WAS NOT SENT BUREAU.

END PAGE 58 JAN 2 1970

Handwritten: 100-101000-6964
16 REC 552 12-10-69
GORDON
SOLIT

END PAGE TWO

FILE, NEW ORLEANS, WAS RECEIVED TWO/ TWO/ SIXTYONE.
AND PHOTOGRAPH OF SIGNATURE OF MAN WHOSE COPIES FROM THE
NEGATIVES OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SIGNATURE AS WELL AS PHOTOGRAPH
EXHIBIT NINETEEN DASH SEVENTYFOUR ONE A SIX CONSISTING OF
YORK CITY, RECEIVED AUG. ELEVEN, SIXTYONE, FROM NEW YORK OFFICE.
DATED SIX/ FORTYSEVEN/ SIXTYONE FROM NEW YORK TO BPOC, NEW
NINETEEN DASH SEVENTYFOUR ONE A THREE, PHOTO OF A LETTER
JULY TWENTYONE, SIXTYONE, FROM NEW YORK OFFICE. EXHIBIT
THIRTYONE ZERO SIX JACKSON AVE., BAYON ROUGE, LA., RECEIVED
POSITION OF BPOC MEMBERSHIP FORM EXECUTED BY HENRY KELLEY.
OTHER SEVENTYFOUR DASH ONE A TWO, A PHOTOGRAPH OF SECTION
NINETEEN DASH SEVENTYFOUR ONE A TWO, NEW YORK CITY. EXHIBIT NINETEEN
FIVE/ FIVE/ SIXTYONE WAS RECEIVED BY NEW ORLEANS SEVEN/
A LETTER FROM GEORGE LONGE TO BPOC, NEW YORK CITY, DATED
EXHIBIT NINETEEN DASH SEVENTYFOUR ONE A DASH ONE.

PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

EXHIBITS ONE A DASH ONE, ONE A DASH TWO, ONE A DASH
THREE AND ONE A DASH SIX DO NOT PERTINENT TO LEE HARVEY
OSWALD OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

END

PMS

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

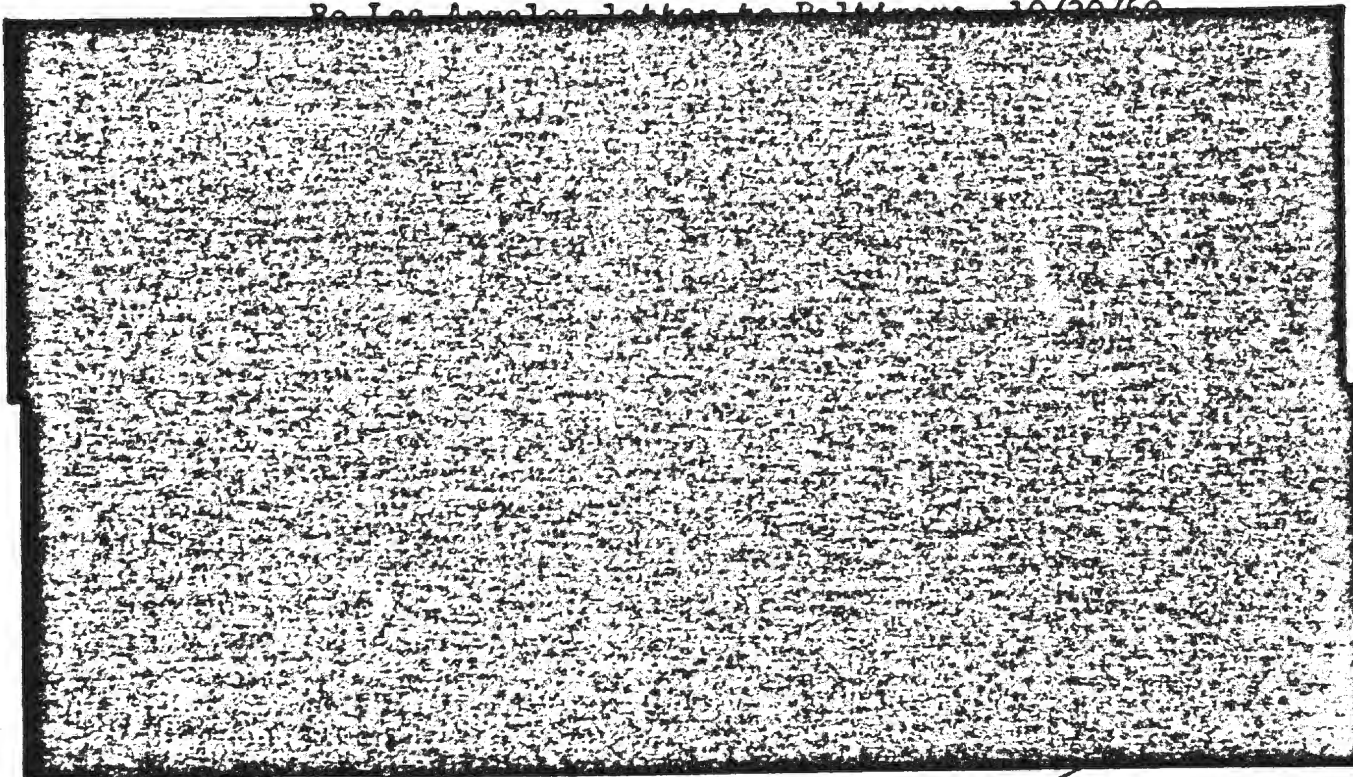
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (88-45146)

DATE: 12/16/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (88-15389) (P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
UFAP-ARMED ROBBERY
BR

Re Los Angeles letter to Baltimore 12/20/69



- (3) - Bureau (88-45146)
 - (1) - 62-109060
- 2 - Baltimore (91-2690)
- 1 - Jacksonville (91-1648)
- 3 - Newark
 - (1 - 91-3746)
 - (1 - 88-1648)
- 1 - New Haven
- 2 - Philadelphia
 - (1 - 91-3972)
 - (1 - 88-6501)
- 4 - Los Angeles
 - (2 - 88-15389)
 - (1 - 91-5289)
 - (1 - 89-75)

DEC 23 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN



RHM/blm
(16)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[REDACTED]

The subject, GUERIN, then testified under oath before JUDGE JOHN SHEA in this matter, after SA MORNEAU had been excused. Deputy District Attorney RONALD ROSS, Los Angeles County, California, has advised that GUERIN, who appeared stable prior to his testimony, while on the stand related the following story:

In November 1963, he, along with other members of his prominent Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, family, attended a luncheon to honor President JOHN F. KENNEDY. While there, an "FBI employee" gave him a small note on paper that had a sticky substance on the back with instructions to give it to President KENNEDY. After the luncheon, GUERIN was able to shake President KENNEDY's hand and at this time stuck the note on the sleeve of President KENNEDY's coat. The note said, according to GUERIN, words to the effect that President KENNEDY should not go to Dallas and to beware of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. GUERIN then testified that as a result of the "FBI mishandling of this matter, and President KENNEDY's subsequent assassination, the FBI has been out to get him and silence him." GUERIN then testified that at his trial in this matter he would prove these allegations by photographs and other documentary evidence. GUERIN then testified that he did not rob the Food Fair Market, that it was in fact robbed by another person, and that he is trying to get the other person to admit his guilt.

JUDGE SHEA denied all motions by GUERIN, and set January 13, 1970, as a day for GUERIN to reappear in court at which time the trial will be scheduled. SA MORNEAU will testify at the trial, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

GUERIN remains in custody, as he has been since 9/25/68, with numerous detainers.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN 48823

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE • SCHOOL OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY • OLDS HALL

December 19, 1969

Mr. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Laboratory [Photograph Section]
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Shaneyfelt:

In my search for a worthwhile master's degree thesis I have learned about your testimony to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy concerning the identification of negatives having been exposed in a specific camera. A cursory check of photographic texts and journals revealed two articles written along that line in 1945 and 1947.

I would be interested in conducting a research project along these lines to report in my thesis. Do you have any recommendations concerning any written references or people who have utilized this technique for the identification of cameras? Do you have any materials that you have prepared concerning this technique that I might be able to purchase or borrow? Do you know of any specific court cases in which this identification technique has been used and accepted and do you know of any court cases that have been reversed upon appeal? In your experience what type of examination would you suggest that I make of the camera and negative? I expect to make visual observations by use of a microscope and will attempt to make the identifications through the use of macro- and microscope photography. Would you suggest any other method of identification? I would appreciate any information that you may offer. Incidentally, Vern Rich who is presently a member of our staff here asked that he be remembered to you.

EX-111

Sincerely yours,

Clarence H. Romig

Clarence H.A. Romig
Instructor

REC-1

CHAR:ph

REC-62-109060-6905

10 DEC 30 1969

SEVEN

look in 62-109060

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

REC-1

62-109011-6705

December 29, 1969

17 104

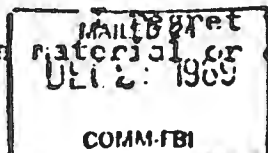
Mr. Clarence H. A. Romig
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Dear Mr. Romig:

Reference is made to your letter dated December 19, 1969, addressed to Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of the FBI Laboratory, requesting information concerning the identification of film with the camera in which it was exposed.

These comparisons are based on a study of the minute individual peculiarities of the camera opening at the film plane and the reproducing of these characteristics in the film. These characteristics, often microscopic in nature, may be unique contours in the paint or metal of the camera or could result from hand work on the camera or an accumulation of dirt or other matter through wear or use. Sufficient study must be made to determine the characteristics that are individual to that camera and not common to another camera of the same make and model. As in all forensic examinations, it is important that the technician have sufficient knowledge and experience to properly interpret these characteristics.

That we are not in a position to suggest source material or court citations on this subject.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

100:jaf:djm (5)

NOTE; see page 2

1 - Detroit (with copy of incoming)

59 JAN 7 1970 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

No derogatory information in Bufiles on Clarence H. A. Romig. He corresponded with the Bureau on one other occasion requesting literature for dissemination to his class members in his police science program and was furnished with copies of handouts on the FBI Laboratory and handouts regarding Special Agent assignments.

FBI

Date: 12/29/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

REC-15

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM setting forth information concerning [REDACTED]

Also enclosed is one copy of the LHM for Sacramento and two copies for Dallas, office of origin in instant matter.

- Handwritten: Xerox taken to Secret Service 2-0-70 1/4 PM*
- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
 - 1 - Sacramento (Enc. 1) (Info)
 - 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43)
 - 2 - New Orleans

ECW:bs
 (7)

AGENCY Sent Service State, CIA
 and RAO (ES-B) - 15
 DATE FORW. 1-7-70
 HOW FORW. R/S (5-134, 0-142, 0-148, 0-6)
 BY JNG: [initials]

14 JAN 3 1970

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

December 29, 1969

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On December 22, 1969, Chief Assistant District Attorney
James L. Alcock, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, New
Orleans, furnished the following letter received by his office
from [REDACTED] California:

[REDACTED]
Bakersfield, California 93306

"Jim Garrison
District Attorney of New Orleans
New Orleans, Louisiana

"Dear Mr. Garrison I will be going into Cuba within the
next 6 months, with 3 other men to kill Fidel Castro.
All 4 of us are going to make \$25,000 a piece. I am
willing to give you all \$25,000 of my money if you will
drop or burn all the evidence you have concerning the
part I had in the assassination of President Kennedy.

"Please accept this Mr. Garrison for I do not want to
die, for I am still young.

"Thank you

[REDACTED]
Bakersfield Ca 93306")

) Christmas
) address
) label

This document contains neither re-
commendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distrib-
uted outside your agency.

1*

RECORDED

62-11701-6904

SAC, Dallas (89-43)

1/7/70

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6901

REC-15

1 - Mr. V. H. Nascia
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS...
11/22/63

ReNOairtel 12/29/69, concerning the assassination,
which enclosed an LHM also dated 12/29/69, concerning a
letter from [REDACTED] to the District Attorney of
New Orleans.

Enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans is one copy
each of Sacramento airtel 9/4/68, captioned [REDACTED]
together with the enclosure to that airtel, an
LHM dated 9/4/68, same caption.

Enclosures are for information of recipients. In
view of the information received from [REDACTED]
on 9/3/68, as reported in Sacramento LHM dated 9/4/68, that
his son had suffered brain damage as an infant and was mentally
retarded, suffering from a serious psychological problem, no
further investigation concerning [REDACTED] should be conducted.
It is noted that at the time of the assassination of President
Kennedy, [REDACTED] had just attained age 16. It is further noted
Bufiles contain no reference to [REDACTED] in connection with the
assassination of President Kennedy or the investigation of
Lee Harvey Oswald. Finally, it is noted that [REDACTED] father
has stated his son has never been to Cuba and has always
attended school in the Bakersfield, California, area.

Sacramento's attention is directed to its file
105-161 concerning [REDACTED]. It appears from a review
of this file that the person who called himself [REDACTED]
in telephone calls to the White House in 1967 (wherein the
caller indicated he knew how to kidnap HO Chi-minh) was possibly
[REDACTED]

Enclosures - 2

1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enclosures - 2)
1 - Sacramento

TNG:mkl (7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 20
JAN 7 - 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63

NOTE:

The District Attorney's Office in New Orleans turned over to our New Orleans Office a letter received from [REDACTED] of Bakersfield, California. The letter was addressed to Jim Garrison, and [REDACTED] indicated in the letter he was going with three other men to Cuba to kill Fidel Castro. [REDACTED] also indicated that he will give Garrison \$25,000 if Garrison will destroy all the evidence he possesses concerning the part Nabers had in the assassination of President Kennedy. Our files show no connection between [REDACTED] and the assassination of President Kennedy. The material enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans contains the results of investigation of [REDACTED] conducted in 1968. [REDACTED] was interviewed at that time and became completely irrational during the interview. His father indicated his son needed psychiatric assistance at the time. No investigation is justified based upon [REDACTED] statements concerning his connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Since prior interview with him and his father indicates a mental problem, no investigation of him appears warranted based upon his statement that he is going to Cuba to kill Castro. Dissemination being made to State, CIA, Secret Service and Justice Department. (Internal Security Division). The last paragraph of the above calls to Sacramento's attention the possibility that [REDACTED], was the person who called himself [REDACTED] and telephoned the White House.

FBI

Date: 1/14/70

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (88-45146)
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (88-6561) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN
 UFAP - ARMED ROBBERY
BR

Re Los Angeles letter, 12/16/69; Bulet, 1/8/70.

A review of Philadelphia indices fails to reveal any references identifiable with JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN which relates to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY or to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

(3) Bureau
 (2-88-45146)
 (1-62-109060)
 3-Los Angeles
 (2-88-15389)
 (1-89-75)
 2-Dallas (INFO)
 (1-88-New)
 (1-89-43)
 3-Philadelphia
 (1-88-6561)
 (1-157-916)
 (1-91-3972)

WAW:tac
 (11)

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

JAN 19 1970

50 JAN 22 1970

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

88-45146-00
IN CIVIL DIVISION

89-415 WSH

WU WSH

TLXA091 XXXX

TLXA090 TLX091 PKTRLCTC076 MD123 FDB089

CN TNH829 RX CNT FD TORONTO ONT 8 1220P EST

J EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR FBI WASHINGTON DC

URGENT APPRECIATE KNOWING IF YOU HAVE ON RECORD ANY REFERENCE TO ONE

NORMAN SUMILAS (ALIAS NORMAN SIMILAS) OF TORONTO CANADA BEING AN
EYE WITNESS WITHIN TEN FEET TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

John F. Kennedy, Dallas, Texas
ON NOVEMBER 22/63 URGENT HIS TESTIMONY IS PRESENTLY BEING DISPUTED IN

11-22-63
A TORONTO COURTROOM AS TO HIS WHEREABOUTS AT THE APPROXIMATE TIME OF
TWELVE NOON DALLAS TEXAS NOVEMBER 22/63 URGENT WIRE REPLY COLLECT

R G CALLADINE A.A.A.P.H.

70 GREENBROOK DRIVE TORONTO 15 ONTARIO

Ca. Mr. Bishop

105-32555-25621
ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

176 JAN 15 1970

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. Not Recorded 1/12/70

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

178

RCMP

REFERRAL

1/8/70

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (88-45146)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (88-NEW) (RUC)

JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN
UFM - ARMED ROBBERY
RM

ReBulet to Los Angeles dated 1/8/70 and Los Angeles
letter to Bureau dated 12/16/69.

A review of the special indices maintained by the
Dallas Division relating to the assassination of President
JOHN F. KENNEDY, as well as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, did not
disclose any references identifiable with JOSEPH HENRY
GUERIN.

(73-) Bureau (2- 88-45146)
(1- 62-109060)
3- Los Angeles (2- 88-15389)
(1- 85-75)
1- Philadelphia (Info)
2- Dallas (1- 88-New)
(1- 85-43)

RCE/vvm
(9)

NOT RECORDED
178 JAN 14 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 11-415116-19

52 JAN 14 1970

Donald S. NAVA

65 Bliss Street
East Providence, Rhode Island
January 6, 1970

Mr. J. E. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

First of all I would like to say that I have great admiration for your organization. Your contributions to the preservation of our liberty and equality in our democratic nation are unequalled. In this respect I commend you.

As you know, the United States Government is based on the principle of democracy. Democracy is defined as a system of government in which the power to decide major government policies rest with the people or a majority thereof, and the power to govern is vested ultimately in the people. If you are familiar with the United States Constitution, it states that our government was instituted of, by, and for the people. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is an agency of the government; therefore, it is an agency by and for the people of the United States. If this is so, it is your duty to act in the interest of the people. It seems possible that you have made a serious breach of this responsibility. It is apparent that after the assassination of President Kennedy, you acted not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During the preliminary days of the Warren Commission's investigation of the assassination, a rumor arose concerning a connection between Lee Oswald and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. You, as the director, testified that there never was any connection between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and s-172 (your denied classification of Oswald). At that time you refused to allow certain files to be seen concerning this. The fact that this question was not thoroughly investigated raises monumental doubts.

Secondly there seems to be discrepancies in the F. B. I. interpretation of the autopsy report and the Commission's report of the autopsy. Your report indicates the possibility of a frontal wound and the Commission denies this possibility. Yet no attempts were made to look into that; as a result the situation was covered up and not investigated thoroughly.

Thirdly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation again failed to investigate thoroughly the connection of Mr. Ferrie to the

REC-3

62-107600-6908

10 JAN 8 1970

EX-111

CORRESPONDEN

34

EXP-PROC

WOL & NW 62 JAN 9 1970

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

assassination! Instead you took his statement, "he ought to be shot", concerning his anger over the late President's actions with regard to Cuba, as a bad joke.

I have heard that certain facts about the assassination were concealed in the name of "national security", but according to Jim Garrison, "When national security is used as the excuse for concealing essential facts surrounding a disaster, it usually refers to the security of the men who allowed the disaster to occur. Actually, the greater threat to national security is the cynical concealment of such facts from the people". The greatest lies have been told in the name of truth. Certainly, I do not have enough facts to make a final judgment of your organization. It is apparent however, that after the assassination the government was more concerned with politics than tracking the killers, and it is also possible that your organization was more concerned with its image than finding the murderers. The F. B. I. did not act in the interest of the people when our President was shot in the street. Although your organization relies on secrecy, you have no right to conceal facts concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy! As yet the people of the U. S. have not learned how to use the power of democracy they have at their disposal. You and your organization should live in rue of the day they do. At that time it will be apparent that you have made a colossal error. I would hate to see this mar your otherwise highly commendable career. The people would have excused the mistake, but will not excuse a lie. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours

Donald G. Nava
Donald G. Nava

P. S. First copy sent on November 30, 1969, second copy mailed January 6, 1970. Please reply.

Ignore!

FBI

Date: 1/2/70

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

AIR MAIL _____

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (62-0-190)

SUBJECT: _____

MATTER CONCERNING

LN

Re New Orleans airtel 12/29/69, captioned
 "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
 TEXAS, 11/22/63, MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING", and Sacramento
 airtel to the Bureau captioned as above, 9/4/68, no copy to
 Dallas or New Orleans.

Enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans are two (2)
 copies each of LHM dated September 4, 1968, at Sacramento,
 captioned as above.

Sacramento taking no further action.

2 - Bureau
 2 - New Orleans (89-69)(Encls. 2)
 2 - Dallas (89-43)(Encls. 2)
 1 - Sacramento
 RCR/kah
 (7)

62-109060-6909

JAN 7 1970

EX-111

59 JAN 19 1970

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SAC, Los Angeles (88-15389)

1/8/70

Director, FBI (88-45146)

1 - Mr. Raupach

JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN
UFAP - ARMED ROBBERY
BR

Re Los Angeles letter dated 12/16/69.

Enclosed for Dallas and Philadelphia are two Xerox copies of referenced Los Angeles letter. Attention is directed to Paragraph 2, Page 2, of this communication relating to comments made by the subject pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In this respect a search of Bureau files pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy (62-109060) and Lee Harvey Oswald (105-82555) contain no references to the subject.

John F. Kennedy

Dallas and Philadelphia should promptly search their indices concerning the subject in relationship to the assassination of President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald. Any information located or if the search is negative should be furnished to the Bureau and Los Angeles.

Los Angeles immediately upon receipt of this information should incorporate it along with the allegation made by the subject that during November, 1963, he met President Kennedy and warned him he should not go to Dallas and to beware of Lee Harvey Oswald into a letterhead memorandum (LHM) suitable for dissemination. It should also contain a synopsis characterization of the subject and his criminal background.

Since the subject claims he intends to testify to this information at his forthcoming state trial, the LHM should be disseminated to the United States Attorney's Office and United States Secret Service at Los Angeles. Los Angeles follow this matter through established sources and keep the Bureau currently advised. Los Angeles' reply is to be directed to the attention of the General Investigative Division. Handle promptly.

2 - Philadelphia (Enc. - 2)
2 - Dallas (Enc. - 2)

KIR:rmn
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED

176 JAN 8 1970

59 JAN 15 1970 105-82555

61 JAN 15 1970

88-45146-18
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Subject in this case was a fugitive under UFAP - Armed Robbery as he robbed a Food Fair Market in Los Angeles, California, during August, 1968. At a recent hearing held in Superior Court, Los Angeles County, California, on the subject's motions to suppress evidence, subject subpoenaed 17 sheriffs who worked in the Los Angeles County Jail. At subject's hearing, while on the stand, the subject claimed that during November, 1963, he, along with other members of a prominent Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, family, attended a luncheon to honor President John F. Kennedy. While there, an FBI employee gave him a small note that had sticky substance on the back with instructions to give it to the President. After the luncheon, the subject claimed he shook hands with President Kennedy and stuck this alleged note on the sleeve of the President's coat and it contained words to the effect that President Kennedy should not go to Dallas and to beware of Lee Harvey Oswald. Guerin claimed that as a result of the FBI mishandling this case and the President's subsequent assassination, the FBI has been out to silence him. Guerin claimed that at his trial he would prove these allegations by photographs and other documentary evidence. Bufiles contain no references to the subject in the assassination file or in the Lee Harvey Oswald file and Dallas and Philadelphia should check for any references and furnish Los Angeles for appropriate handling.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6909

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

172

Secret Service

REFERRAL

1 - Office 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

January 22, 1970

REC 45 62-109060-6110

EX-109

Mr. B. Earl Eaton
108 Clinton Avenue
Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776

Dear Mr. Eaton:

In your letter dated January 6, 1970, you made inquiry concerning the sling which was on the rifle recovered in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The information obtained by the FBI concerning the sling and rifle was turned over to the Warren Commission. With regard to the discrepancies you feel may exist between the photographs, you may wish to take this matter up with the authors of the magazine article and the book.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

62-109060
RAF:moh(4)

Note: No derogatory information concerning addressee located in Bufiles. We have looked at the photographs of the sling in the Commission Exhibit and the book "Six Seconds in Dallas" and they appear to be the same type. There is nothing to indicate whether or not they were the same sling.

ST
200

MAILED 22
JAN 23 1970
COMM-FBI

100
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JAN 30 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED DIVISION

JAN 23 1970

RECEIVED DIVISION

Ref: [Signature]

January 6, 1970

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Photographs of a rifle
related to the assassination
of President Kennedy.

Dear Sir,

A recent magazine written by Retired Chief Jesse Curry, Dallas, Texas on page 85 shows a rifle recovered from the Texas School Book Depository. The book, Six Seconds In Dallas, on page 222 shows Lt. J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Dept. carrying a rifle from the Texas School Book Depository. The picture of the rifle, exhibit 34 of the Warren Commission shows a distinctive sling, with a wide section attached by metal rings near the butt of the rifle. The picture of Lt. Day taken by the Dallas Times Herald shows a rifle with a different type sling. The rifle carried by Lt. Day does not have the wide section near the butt in fact, under magnification, the adjustment holes can be seen from Lt. Day's right hand, to the butt. Perhaps your copies of these photographs can clarify this point for me, I am a Patrolman in the Suffolk County Police Department N.Y.

Respectfully

E. Earl Eaton
E. Earl Eaton

108 Clinton Ave.
Port Jefferson Station
N.Y. 11776

(Circled)
(yellow)

JAN 12 1970

62-107560

REC 45

EX-109

62-107560-1911

SEVEN

Rab...

FBI

Date: 1/20/70

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

CR

Enclosed for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing
in New Orleans papers concerning captioned matter.One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed
for Dallas and Miami.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:bs

(5)

REC-49

6 JAN 22 1971

58 JAN 20 1971

Not - 5
Per [signature]

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quash Bid Hearing Delays Shaw Trial

Judge Schedules Perjury Case Wednesday

Criminal District Court Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara Monday postponed the perjury trial of Clay L. Shaw until Wednesday after a Federal District Court judge scheduled a conference on Shaw's petition to quash the perjury charge.

Federal District Court Judge Herbert W. Christenberry set the conference, involving Shaw's lawyers, assistants to District Attorney Jim Garrison, and the judge, for 9 a.m. Tuesday.

O'Hara was ready to preside over the trial in his courtroom on the ground floor of the Criminal Courts Building at 10 a.m. Monday.

He reset it for Wednesday in short order after Shaw's attorneys told him they were seeking a permanent injunction against prosecution of Shaw.

MOTION DENIED

O'Hara recently denied a motion to quash the perjury charge, which Garrison filed two days after a jury unanimously acquitted Shaw of Garrison's charge that Shaw conspired to murder President John F. Kennedy.

The perjury charge alleged that Shaw lied when he claimed while testifying on his own behalf during the conspiracy trial that he never knew Lee Harvey Oswald or David W. Ferrie, who were named as his alleged co-conspirators. Oswald, who formerly lived in New Orleans, was shot to death in a Dallas courthouse shortly after the assassination.

Ferrie, a former airline pilot, died in February, 1967, before Shaw was indicted.

Shaw was acquitted on March 1, 1969, after a 34-day trial before then Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

F. Irvin Dymond, one of Shaw's attorneys, said in a brief news conference following the trial postponement that Shaw still denies having known Ferrie or Oswald.

In the petition, Shaw's attorneys told Judge Christenberry that the perjury charge is vindictive and ridiculous.

In addition to Dymond, Shaw is defended by Edward Wegmann, William Wegmann and Salvador Panzeca.

INTEREST CHARGED

The lawyers said in the petition that Garrison has established a financial interest in the continued prosecution of Shaw by the recent publication of his book "Heritage of Stone," which deals with the assassination.

The petition also argued that Garrison's main witness against Shaw, Perry Raymond Russo, discredited the perjury charge by testifying that the alleged plot against Kennedy he claimed to have overheard was only a "bull session."

Russo said at the conspiracy trial that he saw Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald at a party discussing the murder of Kennedy. He said the alleged discussion could be labeled a "bull session."

The petition said that Russo's description of the discussion as a "bull session" removes from any testimony by Shaw the label of perjury under the definition of perjury in Louisiana law.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
LEAVING COURT Monday after his perjury trial was delayed until Wednesday is Clay L. Shaw, accompanied by his attorney, William Wegmann (foreground).

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-19-71

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE Y. HEALY JR.

THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N. O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6911X

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Perjury Trial Delayed Pending U.S. Court Decision

The perjury trial of Clay L. Shaw, scheduled to begin today, was postponed until a federal judge holds a hearing on a defense petition asking that the charges be quashed.

The defense said District Attorney Jim Garrison has "a financial interest" in prosecuting Shaw in a followup to the John F. Kennedy assassination case tried in 1969.

Criminal District Court Judge Malcolm H. O'Hara convened the perjury trial at 10 a.m. today but quickly reset it for Wednesday morning when defense attorneys told him they were seeking in federal district court a permanent injunction against prosecution of Shaw.

THE MATTER NOW rests in the hands of Federal District Court Judge Herbert W. Christenberry, who was ordered by the Fifth District Court of Appeals to give Shaw a hearing on his petition.

DA Garrison contends Shaw lied when he testified at his 1969 trial that he did not know or ever saw Lee Harvey Oswald or "David Ferrie, both named as co-conspirators in the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Judge Christenberry, who earlier had denied a restraining order to the defense, set a conference with attorneys for both sides at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Shaw, accused by Garrison of conspiring to kill the President, was found innocent March 1, 1969, after a 34-day

trial before then Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. The jury deliberated only one hour before returning the unanimous verdict.

THE PERJURY charges were filed two days after the acquittal. In the petition delivered to the federal courts today, Shaw's attorneys said the charges are vindictive and ridiculous.

Representing Shaw are Irvin Dymond, Edward Wegmann, William Wegmann and Salvador Panzeca. In the petition presented in federal court, they held that by the recent publication of his book, "Heritage of Stone," which deals with the assassination of Kennedy, Garrison has established a financial interest in the continued prosecution of Shaw.

The petition also holds that Garrison's chief witness against Shaw—Perjury Raymond Russo—discredited the state's perjury charges by testifying that the alleged plot against President Kennedy's life was only a "bull session."

At the trial, Russo said he saw Shaw, the late David Ferrie and the late Lee Harvey Oswald, at a party discussing the murder of Kennedy. But, Russo said in his testimony, the alleged discussion about the murder could be labeled a "bull session."

SHAW'S PETITION holds that Russo's characterization of the discussion as a "bull session" removes any testimony by Shaw from the label of perjury under the definitions of perjury in Louisiana law.

10 page, name of
Newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-18-71
Edition: FLASH

Author: WALTER G. COWAN
Editor: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
11-22-63

Character:

Classification: 89-69
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6911X

In a brief press conference at the Criminal District Court, Dymond emphasized that Shaw still denies having known Ferrie or Oswald. But, Dymond said, Russo's testimony makes the entire matter irrelevant.

In the petition, Shaw held that Garrison's publication of his book also makes the DA "a full-fledged member, and ostensibly the leader, of the scavengers of the Warren Report."

JOHN VOLZ, FIRST assistant district attorney, appearing in court for the DA's office, said the last-minute filing of motions by Dymond and his associates was intended only to delay the trial.

Volz, who succeeded James L. Alcock as first assistant DA after Alcock was named a Criminal District Court judge recently, said Dymond could have filed his motions "at any time during the two years between when the original charges were filed and now." Alcock was the major figure in the prosecution against Shaw in 1969, although Garrison delivered the opening and closing statements for the prosecution. Garrison did not appear in court today.

The penalty for perjury is a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment.

Shaw, wearing a blue-grey suit, appeared in court 10 minutes before his trial was scheduled to begin. As during his 1969 trial, he appeared fit and in good spirits. He waved hello to several newsmen as he took his seat.

JUDGE O'HARA commenced the hearing after a closed-door session with prosecuting attorneys Volz, William Alford and Maurice Sciambra, and defense attorneys Dymond, William Wegmann and Panzeca.

The trial, if it begins Wednesday, will take place in Judge O'Hara's newly-decorated courtroom on the first floor of the Criminal District Court Building.

O'Hara's court was in session at 9 a.m., handling routine business until Shaw appeared, at which time other matters were postponed for the beginning of proceedings in the perjury trial.

SECURITY PRECAUTIONS surrounding today's hearings were strict. However, the crush of newsmen and spectators was much less than in 1969 when the first Shaw trial attracted worldwide attention.

On hand today, and requested to re-

turn on Wednesday, were prospective members of the jury.

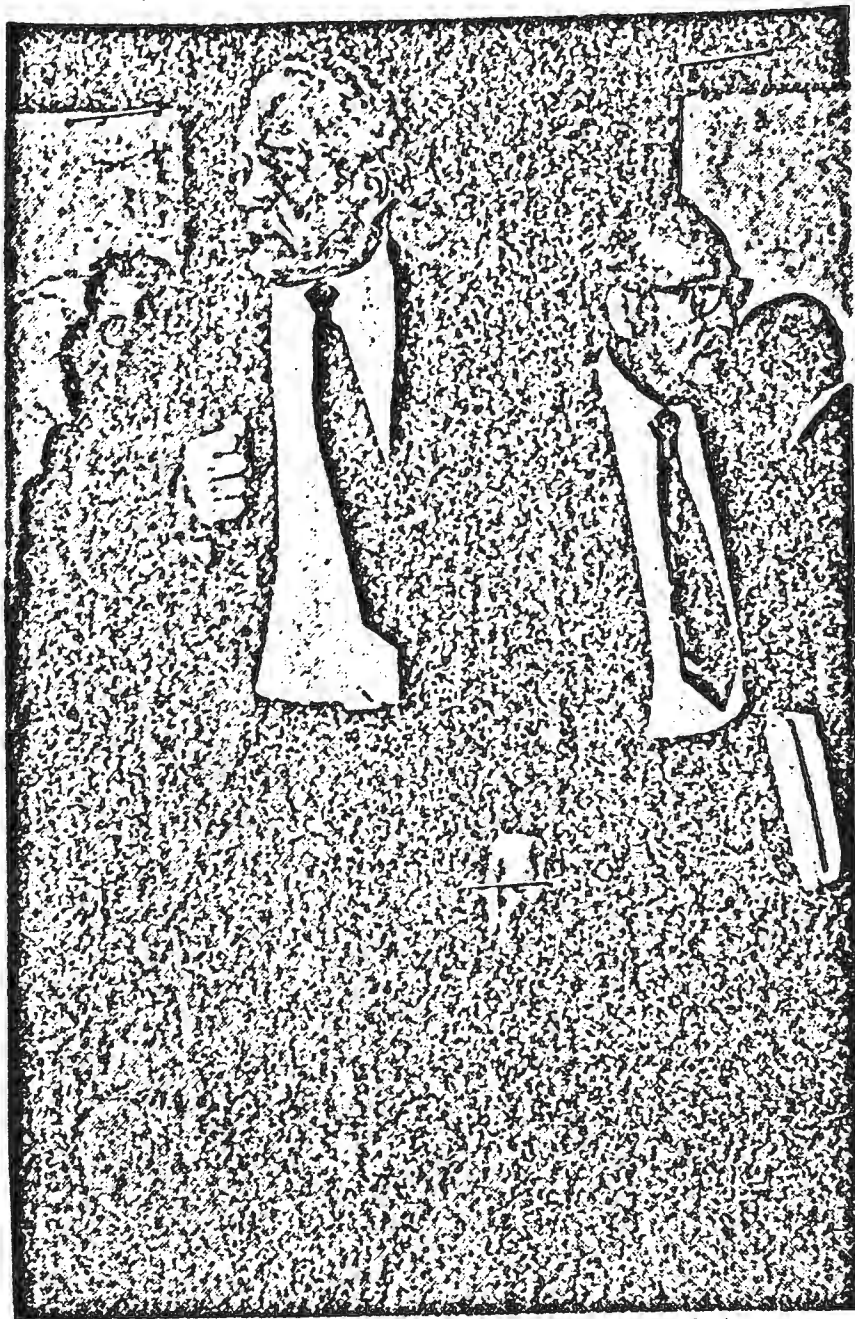
O'Hara indicated he is anxious for the trial to get under way since nearly two years have elapsed since perjury charges were filed.

"I intend to start on Wednesday," O'Hara said. "If I'm enjoined (by the federal courts), then I'm enjoined."

THE WARREN Commission has concluded that Oswald, a one-time New Orleans resident, was the lone assassin who shot the President with a rifle in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Oswald later was killed in a Dallas police station.

Ferrie, an eccentric former airline pilot, died of a brain hemorrhage Feb. 22, 1967, early in Garrison's probe.

Garrison contends that the Warren Commission report is a fraud and that the death plot was hatched in New Orleans by Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald at a meeting in Ferrie's apartment here.



—States-Item photo.
Clay L. Shaw arrives for perjury trial
Followed by attorney F. Irvin Dymond

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6911 In 4079

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

173

Secret Service

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 1/21/70

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS -
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: Dallas)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Wednesday, 1/21/70, captioned "CIA Killed JFK. Says Garrison."

One copy of the above-mentioned newspaper article is being enclosed for the Dallas Division.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any information received concerning GARRISON's continued investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY.

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
 2 - New Orleans
 ECM:epk
 (6)

REC-30

JAN 23 1970

FEB 3 1970

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

GARRISON
1/21/70
Ja...
AK
6912
5-21-70

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CIA KILLED JFK, SAYS GARRISON

DA Pledges to Continue Assassination Probe

By ROBERT L. PACK

District Attorney Jim Garrison declared Tuesday night that "the CIA killed John Kennedy," and pledged to continue his probe into the assassination until he has proved his theory to the world.

Speaking at a \$100-a-plate testimonial dinner held in his honor in the International Room of the Roosevelt Hotel, Garrison said that his statement that the Central Intelligence Agency was responsible for the former President's death was "not speculation."

He called the Warren Commission Report, which concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, shot President Kennedy "totally fraudulent."

"The Warren Commission Report," Garrison declared, "told you what did not happen. The United States government was involved in the assassination."

"The CIA was the agency involved. The CIA killed John Kennedy. But they're not so smart that they can kill the President of the United States without someone finding out."

Garrison said that he is one of those persons who has discovered who was responsible for Kennedy's death and he pledged:

"I won't retreat. I won't compromise. And there's nothing they can do to stop me because I know who did it."

The district attorney thanked Orleanians for their past support and called on them for their continued backing until "someday everyone in the world will know that New Orleans is the city that found out what

they did to John Kennedy."

Garrison said that in an effort to put an end to his investigation of an alleged plot to kill President Kennedy, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has been investigating his federal income tax returns for the past 14 months. But he said he believed that if the IRS had been able to find him guilty of any wrongdoing, the investigation would not have lasted nearly so long.

Garrison's comments came at the end of a night of congratulations and humor to celebrate his first primary victory over three other candidates in his bid for reelection as district attorney.

Comedian Mort Sahl, master

of ceremonies, set the tone for the change from levity to seriousness by cutting short his jokes to attack the Warren Commission Report and the news media treatment of Garrison.

He accused The New York Times and Time, Newsweek, Life and Look magazines of trying to unseat Garrison on account of his probe of the alleged plot to murder Kennedy.

Sahl said that a recent national poll showed that Garrison was the 13th most admired

man in the country, but that Time and Newsweek eliminated mention of Garrison by listing only the top 10.

Sahl characterized the Warren Commission Report as a \$4 million waste of federal funds and read to the audience, which numbered in the hundreds, excerpts in which former Chief Justice Earl Warren questioned a bartender in Jack Ruby's Dallas night spot about the bartender's recent troubles.

Ruby, who since died in prison, fatally shot Oswald two

days after the Kennedy assassination as Dallas police attempted to escort Oswald from the jail where he was originally detained to a safer place. A nationwide television audience saw Ruby kill Oswald.

LONGTIME FRIEND

Sahl, a longtime friend of Garrison's, said that former President Lyndon B. Johnson had put many important documents concerning the assassination in the National Archives where they must stay for 75 years before the public can see them.

However, Sahl produced a list of the documents which he said can be purchased from the government for 10 cents. According to Sahl's list, the secret papers range from CIA reports on Oswald to Ruby's dental chart.

Garrison received a congratulatory telegram from Gov. John J. McKeithen, who was to have been the principal speaker, but was unable to attend because of his father's death Tuesday.

On hand to praise Garrison were Lt. Gov. C. C. "Taddy" Aycock, representing Gov. McKeithen, Mayor Victor H. Schiro, Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion and Mayor-nominee Moon Landrieu, who promised to cooperate with Garrison in the next four years if he defeats Republican Ben C. Toland in the April general election.

On behalf of the city government, Mayor Schiro presented Garrison a certificate of appreciation "for outstanding service." The district attorney also received an inscribed gold watch from banquet chairman Cecil M. Shilstone. The watch was paid for by contributions from Garrison's friends, according to Shilstone.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-21-70

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE



AMONG THOSE honoring District Attorney Jim Garrison at a testimonial banquet at the Roosevelt Tuesday night were (standing from left) La. Gov. C. C. "Taddy" Aycock,

Cecil M. Shillstone, banquet chairman, and Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion. Mrs. Garrison is seated at left.

FBI

Date: 1/28/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 11/22/63
 MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel 1/26/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original of the letter furnished by Chief Assistant District Attorney JAMES ALCOCK, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, which is set forth in New Orleans LHM dated 12/29/69.

ENCLOSURE FURNISHED
 O CHIEF, SS, 2/3/70
 BR

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 1) (RM)
 2 - New Orleans
 ECW:bs
 (4)

REC 14

JAN 29 1970

Approved: 51 FEB 9 1970

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M.

Per _____

FBI

Date: 1/26/70

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (175-0)

*ASSASSINATION of President
John F. Kennedy DALLAS*[REDACTED] ka
INFORMATION CONCERNING*TEXAS 11-22-63*

Re Columbia letter to Tampa, dated 1/21/70.

Enclosed herewith for Bureau are five copies and for Columbia and Jacksonville, one copy each, of a self-explanatory LHM.

The LHM has been furnished locally to Secret Service, Jacksonville, which covers Winter Garden, Florida.

Re Columbia letter advised that Columbia indices were negative re subject, as was NCIC check.

Photo

Tampa indices negative re subject.

CC TO: CSC - [REDACTED]
REQ. REC'D 5-17-73
MAY 29 1973
ANS. BY: JAK [REDACTED]

Tampa taking no further action concerning this matter.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
 1 - Columbia (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 1 - Jacksonville (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 2 - Tampa
 (1 - 80-139)

JRH:lp
 (6)

REC-82

10 JAN 28 1970

51 FEB 1970

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tampa, Florida
January 26, 1970

**In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.**

ALSO KNOWN AS:

Mrs. Barbara Dennis, Traveler's Aid Society, 1845 Assembly Street, Columbia, South Carolina, on January 13, 1970, advised that [REDACTED] appeared at her office on January 7, 1970, requesting assistance. In talking with [REDACTED] she stated that he became very irrational and appeared to her to be having illusions. She stated that the Traveler's Aid made arrangements for him to go by State Farm Bureau Placement Division bus from Columbia, South Carolina, to Roper Growers Co-op, Post Office Box 218, Winter Garden, Florida, to work as a fruit picker. She advised that the man in charge of this co-op was Mr. Lowell Teal, telephone number 656-3233.

Mrs. Dennis stated that [REDACTED] was very irrational and stated that he felt the Kennedys and former President Lyndon B. Johnson were persecuting him. Mrs. Dennis stated, however, that [REDACTED] made no threatening remarks to do any bodily harm to any of the Kennedys or to former President Johnson.

Mrs. Dennis stated she had contacted the Orange County Mental Health Association, Goshen, New York and had been advised by Dr. George Bezirgianian that [REDACTED] had received psychiatric treatment on June 31, 1965, and was released September 12, 1965; entered hospital again March 20, 1967, and discharged December 26, 1968. Dr. Bezirgianian advised her that [REDACTED] during his stay at the hospital, had been interviewed by the FBI with regard to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mrs. Dennis furnished the following descriptive data regarding [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

ALSO KNOWN AS

Name: [REDACTED]
Race: [REDACTED]
Sex: Male
Age: 34 years
Date of birth: November 8, 1935
Height: 5'10"
Weight: 145 pounds
Build: Thin
Hair: Brown
Social Security Number: [REDACTED]
Veterans Administration Claim Number: [REDACTED]
Relatives:
Sister [REDACTED]

Jacksonville Beach, Florida,
telephone [REDACTED]

Sister:

Levittown, Pennsylvania,
telephone [REDACTED]

Aunt:

Highland Falls, New York

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1/26/70

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DALLAS
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka (Deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS
Louisville file 105-620
Indianapolis file 105-3399
Dallas file 100-10461 (C)
Bureau file 105-82555

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO - DALLAS
Dallas file 89-43 (P*)
Bureau file 62-109060

Re Bureau letter to Louisville dated 1/19/70
and Louisville letter to Bureau, 1/9/70, both bearing
caption of first of above captioned cases and relating
information furnished by MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY,
commonly known as BOBBY JOE SORRELL to the effect that LEE
HARVEY OSWALD was in Muncie, Indiana, in the late summer
of 1963.

The special indices of the Dallas Office relating
to the above captioned cases contain no information
identifiable with MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY or BOBBY JOE

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Indianapolis (105-3399) (Info)
- 2 - Louisville (105-620)
- 2 - Dallas
(1-89-43)
(1-100-10461)

RPG:kc
(8)

62-109060 -
NOT RECORDED
200 JAN 29 1970

283
56 FEB 5 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DL 89-43
DL 100-10461

SORRELL. Pages 542 through 561 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63 at Dallas, Texas, in the first of the above captioned cases reflects a summary of residence, schools, and employments for OSWALD from his date of birth to 1/22/63, and there is no information to indicate OSWALD was in Muncie, Indiana, in the late summer of 1963 or at any time.

The first of the above captioned cases remains closed in the Dallas Division. The latter case remains P* in view of inquiries received from time to time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 2/2/70

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (89-42) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Enclosed for Bureau are 4 copies of LHM containing information received from an individual identifying himself as FREDERICK RODRIQUEZ (ph.).

Two copies of LHM are enclosed for information of Dallas. One copy of LHM has been furnished to Secret Service, Phoenix.

EXP-PROC
33

REC-94
EX-109

62-109060-6915

5 FEB 4 1970

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Phoenix

PHF/hc
(5)

1cc LHM to USSS
4/6/70

1cc LHM to USSS
4/6/70



5 FEB 17 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Phoenix, ~~Arizona~~
February 2, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

On January 31, 1970, at about 9:40 PM, an individual who identified himself as Frederick Rodriquez (phonetic) contacted the Phoenix FBI Office and talked with Security Patrol Clerk Clifford D. Jones. The individual refused to spell his name, to give an address or to furnish the phone number from which he was calling. He spoke with a heavy accent and stated he was from Portugal. Rodriquez stated that if FBI Agents would go south on Main Street, the street with all the theaters, in Tucson, Arizona, until a bridge was reached which crosses the river, there would be found in a plastic bag or plastic wrapper a .32 caliber automatic pistol on the ground on the left side of the road. Rodriquez stated the serial number on this pistol would lead to the person responsible for masterminding the Kennedy and Oswald assassinations. He also mentioned "Ruby" as having been assassinated. Rodriquez advised he knew the individual who placed the pistol at the above location but refused to identify that individual other than to say that he has five stars on one hand and is 37-38 years of age. The conversation was terminated as Rodriquez broke the phone connection at this point. SPC Jones advised that Rodriquez was not easy to understand because of his heavy accent but was not rambling or incoherent in the conversation nor did Rodriquez talk as though he were intoxicated.

During the night of January 31-February 1, 1970, FBI Agents, assisted by local police with lights, made a search of the only bridge area which might logically have been intended by Rodriquez, that being a bridge area on West Congress Street in Tucson. It was noted that the area particularly described by Rodriquez is nonexistent in Tucson, as the Main Street area does not contain a bridge. Subsequently on February 1, 1970, an additional check of the above bridge

62-109060-6913
ENCLOSURE

Assassination of President John
Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas,
November 22, 1963

area was made during the day by FBI Agents and local police, in view of difficulty encountered in adequately checking the area during the previous night, even with the use of lights. These searches failed to locate any weapon of any type.

A check of indices of the Phoenix FBI Office, as well as city directories and telephone directories for Tucson, Arizona, and a check of local police department records at Tucson, failed to disclose any record identifiable with Frederick Rodriguez, including spelling of the last name as Rodriguez, Rodriques, Rodrigues.

Special Agent Pat LaBarge, U. S. Secret Service, Phoenix, Arizona, was telephonically advised of the above information on February 2, 1970.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (88-45146)

DATE: 1/29/70

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (88-15389)

ATTN: General Investigative Division

SUBJECT: JOSEPH HENRI GUERIN
UFAP - ARMED ROBBERY
BR

D.P.O. 15, 4-14-32

Philadelphia, Pa.

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 1/8/70.

Transmitted herewith are letterhead memorandums (LHM) relating to GUERIN for dissemination.

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated to the United States Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, and the United States Secret Service at Los Angeles, per Bureau instructions.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy Dallas Texas 11-22-63

Conn
Calif.

FIA

ENCLOSURE

REC 6762-109060-6916

NOT RECORDED

176 FEB 11 1970

1cc LHM To AGSS

1cc LHM RAO CIVIL DIV. DEPT
2/19/70

1cc LETTER LHM RM 2256

6-KMR

REC-28

ST-110

5 FEB 4 1970

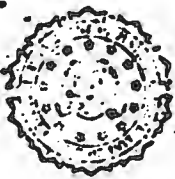
- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
- 4 - Los Angeles
 - (2 - 88-15389)
 - (1 - 91-5289)
 - (1 - 89-75)

61 LHM, Jr/ra

(6)

5 FEB 20 1970 U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

88-45146-21
ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024
January 29, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION -
ARMED ROBBERY

On September 24, 1968, Joseph Henry Guerin was arrested in his room at the Airport Marina Hotel, Los Angeles, California. He was arrested on a Federal complaint from the District of Connecticut, which charged him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, which arose out of the robbery of a supermarket in Milford, Connecticut. He was transported to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI, where he declined to make a statement, after being advised of his rights, and asked to get a lawyer. He did not know the name of the lawyer, but wanted the lawyer who was the employer of the girl who was the "playmate of the month" in the center fold of the Playboy magazine for August 1968. He stated that the story accompanied a picture of a young girl posing almost nude indicating she has contacted her lawyer employed in a court in Los Angeles. Guerin could not locate this lawyer.

After Guerin was arrested, his photograph was shown to witnesses, and he was identified in connection with the robbery of the Food Fair Supermarket in Los Angeles on August 27, 1968, where \$4,000 in cash was obtained. He is currently being tried in Santa Monica Superior Court, Department G, on this charge. He remains in the custody of the Los Angeles County Jail, and has detainers filed on him from several jurisdictions, including a detainer by the Alhambra, California, Police Department for the robbery of a Five and Ten Cent store, and parole violation from the State of Florida.

At the trial in Superior Court in Santa Monica, California, Guerin subpoenaed 17 deputy sheriffs, who worked in the jail for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office. They advised that Guerin subpoenaed everyone who had talked with him. Guerin also testified at a motion to suppress evidence in this case as follows:

28-11-11-11-11-11
62-109060-611
ENCLOSURE

JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION -
ARMED ROBBERY

In November 1963, he, along with other members of his prominent Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, family, attended a luncheon to honor President John F. Kennedy.

While there, an "FBI employee" gave him a small note on paper that had a sticky substance on it, with instructions to give it to President Kennedy. After the luncheon, Guerin was able to shake President Kennedy's hand, and at this time, stuck the note on the sleeve of President Kennedy's coat. The note said according to Guerin, words to the effect that President Kennedy should not go to Dallas, and to be-ware of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Guerin testified that as a result of the "FBI's mishandling of the matter, and President Kennedy was subsequently assassinated, that the FBI has been out to get him and silence him."

Guerin then testified that at his trial in this matter, he would prove these allegations by photographs and other documentary evidence. Guerin then testified that he did not rob the Food Fair Market, that it was in fact robbed by another person, and that he is trying to get the other person to admit his guilt.

Guerin's motion to suppress evidence in the Food Fair Market robbery have been denied, and his trial is being scheduled for later this year. Guerin's arrest record dates back to 1952, under FBI Number 17 206B. According to this FBI record, he has been convicted of unarmed robbery and armed robbery.

Guerin is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	6' 2"
Weight	180 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Scars and Marks	Mole on left side of his face, and one inch scar between his eyes.
Date of Birth	April 14, 1932
Place of Birth	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION -
ARMED ROBBERY

Indices of the Philadelphia Office of the FBI failed to reflect any references identifiable with Joseph Henry Guerin which relates to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy or to Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Special Indices maintained by the Dallas Office of the FBI relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as well as Lee Harvey Oswald do not disclose any references identifiable with Joseph Henry Guerin.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (RUC)

DATE: 2/10/70

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
(OO:DL)

Re Tampa airtel to Bureau, 2/26/68, which forwarded newspaper clipping concerning KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY and his arrest at Tampa, Florida, in connection with a perjury charge returned by a local Grand Jury, New Orleans, La.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and one copy of an article which appeared in the 2/5/70, issue of the "Tampa Times", a daily newspaper at Tampa, Florida.

This article, datelined at Atlanta, Ga., indicates that THORNLEY must stand trial on February 16, 1970, in New Orleans, La., on charges of perjury.

One Xerox copy of the article is enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans.

No inquiry is being made by Tampa in this matter, UACB.

- 1cc let & 1cc ad
return 818 90
TAS
- ENCLOSURE EX 110
- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa
DAB:lp
(5)

REC 14 17 FEB 11 1970



396
FEB 24 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

EXP-PROC

62-109060-6917

Raf. Welch
SIX
(5-20)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ex-Tampan faces perjury trial

ATLANTA (UPI) — A former Tampan who was a Marine acquaintance of Lee Harvey Oswald said today he has been notified by mail that he must stand trial in New Orleans on Feb. 16 on charges of perjury.

Kerry Thornley, 31, is charged with perjury in deny-

ing to an Orleans Parish grand jury that he had seen Oswald during the summer of 1963, several months before Oswald was accused of assassinating President John F. Kennedy in Dallas.

The charge arose from an investigation into the assassination by New Orleans district

attorney Jim Garrison. Garrison subsequently prosecuted New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw for conspiracy in the assassination but a jury found Shaw innocent.

THORNLEY, married and the father of a year-old son, said he pleaded not guilty to the perjury charge in April, 1968, got a 45-day delay in the case after which "Garrison made no move to set a trial date. The months dragged by. Clay Shaw came to trial and was acquitted — only to be arrested again by Garrison on fresh charges."

"This was one year ago,"

Thornley said, "at which time I issued a public challenge to Jim Garrison to take my case into a court of law, put me on trial so I would have an opportunity to clear myself of his accusations. To my knowledge, he made no response of any kind."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2-A
THE TAMPA TIMES
Tampa, Florida

Date: 2-5-70

Edition:

Author:

Editor: H. Doyle Harvill

Title:

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Tampa

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED 712 INDEXED
SERIALIZED 712 FILED
FEB 5 1970
FBI - TAMPA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 2/12/70

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

REC-11

On 2/11/70, an anonymous letter was received by the Houston Office enclosing the attached form letter which appears to advertize a book regarding the KENNEDY assassination.

Copy furnished Dallas as Midlothian, Texas, is in Dallas territory.

LEAD:

DALLAS

AT MIDLOTHIAN, TEXAS. If not already done, obtain copy of "Forgive My Grief", Vol. III, and forward to the Bureau.

EX-105

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43)
1 - Houston

ENCLOSURE

REC-11

5 FEB 16 1970

DCS/jam
(4)



FEB 25 1970

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Midlothian, Texas 76065

P.O. Box

PENN JONES, JR., Editor

Midlothian, Texas
January 20, 1970

REC-72

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY:

FORGIVE MY GRIEF
Volume III
BY PENN JONES, JR.

This hard hitting book, a continuation of Mr. Jones' investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy contains, among other firsts -

Evidence to sustain the claim that J. Edgar Hoover was the man in charge of the killer group that assassinated President Kennedy.

Points of evidence to back up the claim that Lyndon Johnson knew of the assassination, and agreed to protect the killers.

Mr. Jones published his first book, FORGIVE MY GRIEF, Vol. I, in 1966, and it is this third volume of his work which is the culmination of his years of intensive research and investigation.

The conspiracy which murdered John Kennedy, and his brother, Robert, is intentionally and totally ignored by the mass media. We remind you that the work of Editor Penn Jones is one of the truly rare opportunities to become informed of the most frightening mystery of our time.

Barham Alderdice, Secretary
Mirror Press

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 2/25/70

OO - DALLAS

Re Houston letter to Bureau 2/12/70 setting out lead for Dallas to obtain a copy of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, VOL. III, and forward same to Bureau.

For the information of the Bureau the author of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, VOL. III, is PENN JONFS, JR., a controversial individual at Midlothian, Texas. It would appear that any efforts by the FBI to obtain a copy of MR. JONES book, should they become known to him would result in his using such information to embarrass the Bureau.

UACB, no effort is being made to obtain a copy of this book. The Dallas office has received no inquiries nor have there been any questions raised as a result of the contents of this book. Should a copy of this book become available to this Bureau in a discreet manner, same will be furnished to the Bureau.

REC-21

62-109060-601

2 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:jls
(4)

FEB 27 1970



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 2/24/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing
in the New Orleans States-Item concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:bs
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-56

62-109060-6920

FEB 25 1970

Approved: [Signature]
55 MAR 6 1970
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hearing Set On Thornley Perjury Charge

Criminal District Court Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp today set a hearing March 18 on a case involving an Atlanta man being charged with perjury by District Attorney Jim Garrison in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Kerry Thornley, 31, who says he knew Lee Harvey Oswald for only three months in 1959 when both were stationed at El Toro Marine Air Base in California, is charged with perjury in denying to a 1967 Orleans Parish grand jury he had seen Oswald during the summer of 1963. The date when Garrison charges Thornley saw Oswald is several months before President Kennedy was shot. The Warren Commission reported Oswald was the assassin.

Judge Schulingkamp took under advisement two motions by Edward Baldwin, Thornley's attorney. Baldwin holds Thornley's testimony was not relevant to the investigation of the Kennedy assassination and Thornley was denied his right to counsel during the grand jury hearing.

Thornley said earlier this year that although he lived in New Orleans when Kennedy was assassinated, "I never saw Oswald while I lived there. My main crime is telling Jim Garrison to 'go to hell' when he tried to recruit me as a prosecution witness."

Thornley has also said he knew Oswald as a "quiet, somewhat emotionally disturbed person who gave me the impression he was turned off by violence."

Assistant DA William Alford said he will file replies to Baldwin's motions with the court prior to the March 18 hearing.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 38

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS LA.

Date: 2-16-70

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: WALTER G. COWAN

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

Classified: 11-22-63

Submitting Office: 89-

☐ Being Investigated N.O., LA.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

2/26/70

W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

**DEPOSITIONS IN THE
GORDON NOVEL CASE**

For information, Gordon Novel, a former nightclub operator and private investigator in New Orleans, has brought a libel suit against New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and HMH Publishing Company. To support his course of action, Novel made a deposition in which he alleged an exchange of information between himself and Special Agents J. Peter Chase, now in WFO, and Roger A. Bombardier, New Orleans. We advised the Department by letter 11/12/69 we had no objection to depositions being furnished by our Agents which would refute Novel's untrue allegations, if the Department approved. The Department approved by letter 11/21/69.

SA Chase was deposed on 2/22/70. He was questioned by Mr. David J. Krupp, attorney for HMH Publishing Company, and Mr. Wayne B. Giampietro, attorney representing Novel. Mr. Chase candidly answered all questions concerning Novel's untrue allegations, refuting them. He did not answer questions pertaining to what Novel told him about the Garrison investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and did not answer questions seeking his opinion of the reputation of Novel.

On 2/25/70, Mr. Krupp telephonically contacted SA T. N. Goble concerning Chase's deposition. Krupp said he had no desire to embarrass the Bureau and that he was favorably impressed with SA Chase. He said he felt Chase might have been overzealous in his concern for the Bureau in those areas of questioning where Chase did not furnish answers. Krupp advised he would furnish us a copy of the deposition plus his questions concerning those areas where SA Chase did not furnish answers. Krupp was advised we would study his questions and in view of legal angle, they would be referred to the Department for final decision.

ACTION:

None. For information. You will be advised of pertinent developments.

62-113030

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of
President Kennedy)

60 MAR 12 1970

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED

MAR 4 1970

62-113030-230
ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 3/5/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing
in the New Orleans Times-Picayune concerning above-captioned
matter.

One copy of this newspaper article is enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

REC-89

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans
ECW/bs
(5)

62-109060-6921
MAR 7 1970

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAR 13 1970 Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW \$5 MILLION SUIT AIMED AT DA

Truth and Consequences Trio Among Accused

Clay L. Shaw, New Orleans businessman who was acquitted on charges that he conspired to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, filed a \$5 million damage suit Friday against District Attorney Jim Garrison and certain of his supporters.

Filed in Federal District Court, the suit also names as defendants Joseph M. Rault Jr., Cecil M. Shillstone and Willard Robertson, members of the "Truth and Consequences" organization which gave financial support to Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Other defendants include Perry Raymond Russo, Garrison's chief witness at the Shaw trial; and Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, who allegedly put Russo into a hallucinatory trance in order to elicit testimony implicating Shaw in the assassination.

The suit is also against certain unknown persons who may have joined in the alleged conspiracy to ~~prosecute~~ Shaw and unknown insurers of the defendants. These defendants are identified in the suit only by fictitious names and it is alleged that they will be identified upon amendment of the pleadings.

CHARGES CONSPIRACY

It is charged that Shaw's constitutional rights were violated as a result of a conspiracy between the defendants.

Shaw was acquitted of the assassination-conspiracy charge in Criminal District Court on March 1, 1969.

Shaw refused to comment on the suit Friday night but said he has been "restoring some houses and making some lectures" since his acquittal. Asked if he was writing a book about

his court confrontation with Garrison, Shaw replied: "No comment."

It is charged in the suit that during the month of November, 1966, or thereabouts, Garrison, Robertson, Shillstone and Rault entered into a conspiracy to carry into effect a scheme contrived by Garrison.

The purpose of the conspiracy it is alleged, was to conduct an investigation of the Kennedy assassination and to attack the validity of the Warren Report, the integrity of the United States government and all connected with it.

It allegedly was a part of the conspiracy that the investigation would provide a forum for Garrison's attack upon the Warren Report.

Garrison and all members of his staff acted outside the scope of their jurisdiction and without authorization or color of law, it is contended.

Edward Wegmann, a Shaw attorney, explained to newsmen that "the doctrine of judicial immunity flows down to the prosecuting attorney and you have to be able to establish that he acted without color of law or authority and what he did was outside his jurisdiction."

Wegmann said he made a complaint to the Federal Bureau of Investigation "shortly after the acquittal" that Shaw's civil rights had been violated.

"They did nothing about it," he said.

In November, 1966, the suit charges, Robertson, Shillstone and Rault, as well as other members of "Truth and Consequences" acted in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy by furnishing substantial amounts of money to Garrison for the support of their scheme "to misuse and abuse the powers of public office held by Garrison."

The suit charges that Garri-

son's jurisdiction is confined to Orleans Parish and that he acted outside the scope of his jurisdiction.

Shaw claims that his indictment was returned by the grand jury solely and only on the hallucinatory, drug-induced and hypnotically induced testimony of Russo.

The charges against the plaintiff were "totally lacking in substance and the said Garrison knew them to be so lacking," the suit contends.

The charges against Shaw were not filed for legitimate purposes, it is claimed, "but rather in furtherance of his scheme and that of the defendants herein to conduct an illegal, useless and fraudulent investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, a crime which occurred beyond the scope of Garrison's jurisdiction, for his own personal aggrandizement (or for other reasons unknown to your plaintiff) and in order to obtain a judicial forum for his attacks upon the Warren Commission and other government officials."

Shaw's prosecution was unlawful and underaken in bad faith for the purpose of harassment and served no legitimate interest, it is charged.

In furtherance of the scheme, the suit claims, Garrison misused and abused the prosecutorial powers vested in him.

During the course of his investigation Garrison allegedly filed criminal charges against various members of the news media who opposed him or disagreed with him and his theories, knowing full well that the charges had no basis in fact or in law.

These charges allegedly were brought in an effort to inhibit criticism of Garrison or his investigation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-28-70

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification:

Submitting Office: 89-

☐ Being Investigated N.O., LA.

11-22-63

ST
200

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

March 6, 1970

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. M. Goble

DEPOSITIONS IN THE GORDON NOVEL CASE

Reference is made to memorandum dated February 25, 1970, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Gordon Dwane Novel," two copies of which were forwarded to your Division designated for the attention of Mr. Marvin H. Helter. This memorandum reported the results of a deposition made by Special Agent J. Peter Chase on February 22, 1970. Reference is also made to your communication dated November 21, 1969, captioned as above, wherein you indicated your approval that Special Agent Chase be deposed in Washington, D. C., and your approval that Special Agent Roger A. Bombardier be deposed in New Orleans.

Enclosed are two copies of a deposition made by Special Agent Chase on February 22, 1970.

On March 4, 1970, Mr. David Krupp, Chicago attorney who took the deposition of Special Agent Chase and who represents the HMM Publishing Company of Chicago, requested representatives of this Bureau to review several areas of the questioning, as revealed in the deposition, wherein Special Agent Chase declined to furnish answers. These areas are as follows:

1. Concerning what Novel told Special Agent Chase about his, Novel's, relationship with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison;
2. Concerning what Novel told Special Agent Chase about his involvement with anti-Castro Cuban activities;
3. Concerning what Novel told Special Agent Chase about the investigation conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison into the assassination of President Kennedy;

82-113030

RECEIVED TELETYPE

NOT RECORDED

176 MAR 10 1970

1 - Chicago (67-832) (Enclosure)

2 - New Orleans (67-681) (Enclosures - 2)

1 - WFO (66-4681)

SEE NOTE FOR RECI
SACs, PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE PAGE THR

John F

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President/Kennedy)

58 MAR 16 1970 (12)
Dallas Texas 11-22-63